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... [V]ote-auction Web-Site Nov 7 2000 **Voteauction** Web-Site Mar - Jul 2000 SELLtheVOTE.COM 2004 CNN - "Burden of Proof" 2000 [27 Min. **...**
www.vote-auction.net/ - 10k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

Voteauction - DVD
Directed by ubermorgen Producer 5uper.net & ubermorgen executive producer medien.KUNSTLABOR edited by 5uper.net **VOTEAUCTION** DVD COMING SOON - WATCH THE TRAILER **...**
www.vote-auction.net/dvd.html - 2k - Cached - Similar pages
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RTMark: **Voteauction**.com | Past projects
Voteauction.com. **...** Past projects / **Voteauction**.com. The most prominent success of 2000's last quarter was surely **Voteauction**.com (now vote-auction.net). **...**
www.rtmark.com/**voteauction**.html - 23k - Cached - Similar pages

RTMark: Nov. 5 release | **Voteauction**.com | Past projects
... VOTEAUCTION SATIRE ILLEGALLY SQUELCHED, WILL RE-OPEN IN HUNDREDS OF PLACES
RTMark.com reveals its role, offers cash to the first person who can redirect the **...**
www.rtmark.com/**voteauction**pr.html - 29k - Cached - Similar pages
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Wired News: **Voteauction** Booth is Closed
... Advertisement. **Voteauction** Booth is Closed. **...** 21, 2000 PT. After two months of going up and down and back up again, **Voteauction**.com is taking no more bidders. **...**
www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39590,00.html - 28k - Cached - Similar pages

Wired News: **Voteauction** Bids the Dust
... Advertisement. **Voteauction** Bids the Dust. **...** 22, 2000 PT. **Voteauction**.com, which attempted
to sell presidential votes to the highest bidder, is no more. **...**

www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,38355,00.html - 27k - Cached - Similar pages
[More results from www.wired.com]

Tech Briefs | Oct 13, 2000
... Or so claims the controversial new website **Voteauction**.com, which hit the Internet this summer and has already drawn barrages of criticism from numerous sources **...**
www.yaleherald.com/archive/ xxx/2000.10.13/features/techbrief.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

Chicago wants **Voteauction** gone
... Chicago wants **Voteauction** gone. ADVERTISEMENT. Click here... RELATED LINKS. **...** **Voteauction**.com is an Internet marketplace for the wholesale purchase of votes. **...**
www.fcw.com/civic/articles/ 2000/1009/web-vote-10-10-00.asp - 27k - Cached - Similar pages

disinformation | capitol punishment: does **voteauction**.com subvert **...**
... capitol punishment: does **voteauction**.com subvert democracy? **...** To see this legitimacy shift in microcosm, just study the **Voteauction**.com controversy. **...**
www.disinfo.com/archive/pages/dossier/id505/pg1/ - 55k - Cached - Similar pages

Google Directory - Society > Activism > Media > Culture Jamming > **...**
... TMark: **Voteauction**.com - http://rtmark.com/**voteauction**.html ®TMark page about its investment in **Voteauction**.com. Wired: Selling Votes or Peddling Lies? **...**
directory.google.com/Top/Society/ Activism/Media/Culture_Jamming/Vote_Auctions/ - 26k - Cached - Similar pages

Vote Auction
November 5, 2000 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE **VOTEAUCTION** SATIRE ILLEGALLY SQUELCHED,
WILL RE-OPEN IN HUNDREDS OF PLACES. RTMark.com reveals **...**
www.zakros.com/mica/wdf00/**voteauction**.html - 9k - Cached - Similar pages

Voteauction.com
Notes: Front page of vote-auction.com.... More description...
theyesmen.org/wto/ppt/sld012.htm - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

Democracy: Possible paths
... model: in this case you have the [click] corporations paying, with about the same number of people involved, ONE entity: [click] **Voteauction**.com, **Voteauction ...**
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voteauction.com
Voteauction.com. An Internet jurisdiction case. In October, 2000, the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners became concerned that **...**
www.kentlaw.edu/perritt/conflicts/**voteauction**.html - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

Miller: **Voteauction**.com out of business
OCTOBER 20, 2000 - **Voteauction**.com, the controversial web site promoting the sale of votes over the Internet, is apparently out of business. Skip Navigation **...**
www.michigan.gov/sos/0,1607,7-127-1640_ 9150-44322--M_2000_10,00.html - 27k - Cached - Similar pages

Slashdot | **Voteauction**.com
Voteauction.com. News. **...** **Voteauction**.com | Log in/Create an Account | Top | 208 comments (Spill at 50!) | Index Only | Search Discussion. **...**
slashdot.org/articles/00/08/17/1459228.shtml - 80k - Cached - Similar pages

Politech: **Voteauction**.com will be shut down, from A.Pressman
Politech: **Voteauction**.com will be shut down, from A.Pressman. **...** So it'll have to be **voteauction**.eu or somesuch or an IP address instead. **...**
seclists.org/lists/politech/2000/Oct/0040.html - Similar pages

> Politech: Chicago officials try to shut down **voteauction**.com
> Politech: Chicago officials try to shut down **voteauction**.com. From: Declan McCullagh (declan_at_well.com) Date: Oct 06 2000. Next **...**
> seclists.org/lists/politech/2000/Oct/0011.html - Similar pages
> [More results from seclists.org]

[Random-bits] http://www.**voteauction**.com/
[Random-bits] http://www.**voteauction**.com/. James Love love@cptech.org Fri, 01 Sep 2000 11:35:45 -0400: Next message: [Random-bits] UDRP **...**
lists.essential.org/pipermail/ random-bits/2000-September/000295.html - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

August 2000
... **VoteAuction**.Com. **...** To register with **voteauction**.com, click on the 'sell' button on the left hand portion of your screen.". The CNN story. **...**
www.alamut.com/past/0008.html - 63k - Cached - Similar pages

Deconstructing Code: **Voteauction**.com shut down
... August 25, 2000. **Voteauction**.com shut down. **Voteauction**.com shut down. Posted by rshah at August 25, 2000 12:00 PM. Comments. Post a comment. Name: Email Address **...**
www.rajivshah.com/directory/2000/08/**voteauction**com.html - 7k - Cached - Similar pages

October 19, 2000, 1:54 PM PDT
October 19, 2000, 1:54 PM PDT **Voteauction** to Lose Domain Name After a court defeat in Illinois, the site that enables people to sell their presidential votes **...**
www.electioncenter.org/voting/ VoteAuction%20to%20Lose%20DomainName.htm - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

Florida and **voteauction**.com

Florida and **voteauction**.com. **...** Does anyone know how many Floridian votes were being sold as a bloc on **voteauction**.com, and how much they were going for? **...**
www.mail-archive.com/armchair@gmu.edu/msg00618.html - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

Goodies to Go - **Voteauction**.com, typosquatters, and more!

Goodies to Go - **Voteauction**.com, typosquatters, and more! Goodies To Go Mon, 23 Oct 2000 15:14:47 -0700. **...** Put it up for sale on **Voteauction**.com. **...**
www.mail-archive.com/ htmlgoodies2-l@listserv.earthweb.com/msg00007.html - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

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[FYI] RTMmark will **VoteAuction** durch viele DN-Verweise wieder **...**

[Date Prev][Date Next][Thread Prev][Thread Next][Date Index][Thread Index] [FYI] RTMmark will **VoteAuction** durch viele DN-Verweise wieder eröffnen. **...**
www.fitug.de/debate/0011/msg00248.html - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

Fwd: Corporate vote-buying OK, satire not OK.

... Sender: owner-debate@fitug.de. > >November 5, 2000 >FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE > >**VOTEAUCTION**
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www.fitug.de/debate/0011/msg00204.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

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Voteauction.com back online! (was Re: Open Letter to Mayor Richard **...**

... **Voteauction**.com back online! (was Re: Open Letter to Mayor Richard M. Daley of). **...** IMNSHO, the **Voteauction**.com case should never been brought in court. **...**
www.gigalaw.com/archives/ 0010/gigalaw-discuss-0010-00211.html - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

Voteauction.com

... **Voteauction**.com. Subject: **Voteauction**.com; From: Dodi Schultz <SCHULTZ@compuserve.
com>; To: "GigaLaw.com Discussion List" <gigalaw-discuss@lists.gigalaw.com>; **...**
www.gigalaw.com/archives/ 0010/gigalaw-discuss-0010-00203.html - 16k - Cached - Similar pages

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Voteauction.com back in business | The Register

... **Voteauction**.com back in business. By Linda Harrison in New York. Published Monday 23rd October 2000 20:37 GMT. An American votes-for **...**
www.theregister.co.uk/2000/ 10/23/**voteauction**_com_back_in_business/ - 23k - Cached - Similar pages

Votes for sale online in the US | The Register

... 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 **...**
www.theregister.co.uk/2000/10/14/votes_for_sale_online/ - 22k - Cached - Similar pages
[More results from www.theregister.co.uk]

<nettime> **voteauction**
... <nettime> **voteauction**. To: NETTIME-L **at** bbs.thing.net; Subject: <nettime> **voteauction**; From: "ann marie lanesey" <lanesey **at** hotmail.com>; **...**
amsterdam.nettime.org/Lists-Archives/ nettime-l-0008/msg00133.html - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

<nettime> fwd: love **at** cptech.org: Jurisdiction and the **...**
... <nettime> fwd: love **at** cptech.org: Jurisdiction and the **Voteauction**.com case. To: Nettime <nettime-l **at** bbs.thing.net>; Subject **...**
amsterdam.nettime.org/Lists-Archives/ nettime-l-0102/msg00244.html - 12k - Cached - Similar pages
[More results from amsterdam.nettime.org]

heise online - Stimmenverkauf per Internet "bedroht Grundfeste der **...** - [Translate this page]
... Demokratie". Die Site **Voteauction**.com bietet Wählern in den USA an, ihre Stimme im Internet an den Meistbietenden zu verkaufen. **...**
www.heise.de/newsticker/data/ame-11.10.00-000/ - 30k - Cached - Similar pages

TP: Anstatt **Voteauction** gibt es jetzt Vote-Auction.com - [Translate this page]
... Anstatt **Voteauction** gibt es jetzt Vote-Auction.com. Florian Rötzer 23.10.2000. Die von einem Österreicher betriebene Auktionsseite **...**
www.heise.de/tp/r4/artikel/8/8969/1.html - 22k - Cached - Similar pages
[More results from www.heise.de]

Vote Auction
... (September 18, 2000) Web site **Voteauction**.com started as a student project, sparred with the law and landed in the portfolio of an Austrian marketing company. **...**
www.sduros.com/voteswork.html - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

WTO | World Trade Organization: WTO / GATT **Voteauction**.com page
... **Voteauction**.com. The most prominent success of 2000's last quarter was surely **Voteauction**.com (now 62.116.31.68). **...** 5 press release. Articles about **Voteauction**.com **...**
www.gatt.org/**voteauction**.html - 33k - Cached - Similar pages

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Articles about **Voteauction**.com. **Voteauction** press archive (much more complete than
the WTO/GATT list); Vote auctions page on Open Directory; Wired, Nov. **...**

www.gatt.org/pressvot.html - 40k - Cached - Similar pages
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Dot com ruled by US law? || kuro5hin.org
... A number of other domains (www.**voteauction**.at, www.**voteauction**.de, www.**voteauction**.cu, www.**voteauction**.ru, www.vote-auction.net, www.vote-auction.org) should **...**
www.kuro5hin.org/?op=displaystory; sid=2000/11/3/143335/151 - 77k - Cached - Similar pages

transfert.net./ **Voteauction**.com n'est plus. Vive vote-auction.com - [Translate this page]
... Société. 23/10/2000 • 16h18. **Voteauction**.com n'est plus. **...** Pour son fondateur, **voteauction** n'est qu'un "canular". **Voteauction**.com n'existe plus. **...**
www.transfert.net/a2223 - Similar pages

transfert.net./ Offensives judiciaires contre le vote aux **...** - [Translate this page]
... Après New York, c'est au tour de la Californie et Chicago de réclamer la fermeture de **voteauction**.com, qui met aux enchères les voix d'électeurs américains **...**
www.transfert.net/a2182 - Similar pages
[More results from www.transfert.net]

Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**
Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**. Name Last modified Size Description Parent Directory 22-Feb-2005 11:28 - Apache/1.3.29 Server at www.ubermorgen.com Port 80
www.ubermorgen.com/VOTEAUCTION/ - 1k - Cached - Similar pages

To: "irina koch" <v13@virgilio.it> From: net_CALLBOY <hans **...**
... actually i already have a lot of stuff about **voteauction** and enough about nazi-line (even if i can't read just a few words in german) no pro.. **...**
www.ubermorgen.com/uberINTERVIEW_1101_var_engl.txt - 27k - Cached - Similar pages
[More results from www.ubermorgen.com]

Pigdog Journal (Liberty) -- Fuck You, Bill Jones, My Vote Is STILL **...**
... Gar gar gar! So here's the big hoo-haw: this guy made this perfectly funny and amusing Web site called **Voteauction**.com, linked to at the end of this page. **...**
www.pigdog.org/auto/liberty/link/1815.html - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

MetroActive Features | Nüz
... and the corporations that support them are spending millions of dollars this year in an attempt to influence your decision," claims www.**voteauction**.com, a **...**
www.metroactive.com/papers/cruz/10.18.00/nuz-0042.html - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

Vote Auctions Culture Jamming Media Activism
... Activism Media Culture Jamming Vote Auctions : Featured Results (opens in a new window). TheStandard: **Voteauction** to Lose Domain Name . **...**

activism.designerz.com/ activism-media-culture-jamming-vote-auctions.php - 67k - Cached - Similar pages

Vote aux enchères - [Translate this page]
C'est en tout cas ce que laisse penser le concept du site mis en ligne par un étudiant en science politique, James Baumgartner, **Voteauction**.com. **...**
epoliteia.free.fr/abc-politique/ evote/divers/vote_encheres.html - 7k - Cached - Similar pages

Barbwire by Barbano: Vote buying and selling -- the American way
... It's a threat to the established order and I can prove it. Some entrepreneurs in Chicago (it figures) set up a website called **VoteAuction**.com. **...**
www.nevadalabor.com/barbwire/barb00/barb10-29-00.html - 13k - Cached - Similar pages

:: BlackElectorate.com ::
... The latest uproar over the efforts of a website, **Voteauction**.com, to sell blocks of votes to special interests groups is really nothing new at all. **...**
www.blackelectorate.com/articles.asp?ID=221 - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

Salon.com Technology | Will culture-jam for food
Will culture-jam for food The prankster behind the **Voteauction**.com satire needs your help to pay off his $3,800 legal debt. - - - - By **...**
archive.salon.com/tech/log/2001/05/18/**voteauction**/ - 41k - Cached - Similar pages

incard.com
... presidential candidates. Among the websites facilitating the buying of votes, was the now defunct www.**voteauction**.com. While in **...**
www.incard.com/department_article.asp?articleid=248 - 29k - Cached - Similar pages

Rhizome.org: 2000 Annual Report : eToys is dead! Long live **...**
... stark--suggesting, for example, the replacement of inefficient democratic institutions like elections with private-sector solutions like **Voteauction**.com, an **...**
rhizome.org/object.rhiz?2054 - 27k - Cached - Similar pages

18 Oct 2000—Profit-First Politics Reaps Cynical Voters
... As a challenge to the proverb, some things aren't for sale," James Baumgartner founded **Voteauction**.com, a Web site offering to sell presidential votes to **...**
www.pacificresearch.org/press/opd/2000/00-10-18jm.html - 24k - Cached - Similar pages

> Vote Buying and Other Campaign Anomalies
> **...** routinely vote) solemnly charged that the website "impugned the integrity of our electoral system." By the end of the day, the site, **voteauction**.com, was **...**
> www.pacificresearch.org/pub/cap/2000/00-10-19.html - 23k - Cached - Similar pages

The Prank Doc is In

... One of the most visible ideas supported by ® TM ark was the site www.**voteauction**.com , the master's thesis project of James Baumgartner, an MFA candidate (now **...**
www.othercinema.com/~pnelson/rtmark_sub.html - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

CNN.com - Technology - Web site offering to sell votes shut down **...**
Voteauction.com, a site that enables citizens to sell their votes, shut down Friday amid legal questions. ad info, **...**
www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/ 08/23/**voteauction**.shutsdown.idg/ - 46k - Cached - Similar pages

CNN.com - Web site offers to sell US presidential votes - August **...**
... "The election industry is spending hundreds of millions of dollars in an attempt to influence the presidential election," reads **voteauction**.com, which launched **...**
www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/18/internet.vote/ - 40k - Cached - Similar pages
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Pranksters Sink the WTO by Andy Bichlbaum, Mike Bonanno & Bob **...**
... Our solution: **VoteAuction**.com. Companies directly buy votes from consumers. "**VoteAuction**.com," Andy as Bichlbauer said in his **...**
www.yesmagazine.org/article.asp?ID=1176 - 86k - Cached - Similar pages

Political Speech - iRights
... California laws shut down a nation-wide website. **VoteAuction**.com Deregistered From DNS Servers. Political Speech 11/4/00; 6:36:29 PM. **...**
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... It bore the name "**voteauction**.com." After the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners filed a lawsuit against **voteauction**.com on October 18, 2000, the **...**
llr.lls.edu/volumes/v36-issue3/bechtold.pdf - Similar pages

News&features - October 26, 2000
... California Secretary of State Bill Jones warned voters in August that it's a felony to sell their votes through Internet sites such as **voteauction**.com, but his **...**
www.newsreview.com/issues/sacto/2000-10-26/sideline.asp - 39k - Cached - Similar pages

Voteauction.com resurge como Vote-auction.com - [Translate this page]
... **Voteauction**.com resurge como Vote-auction.com. (25.10.2000): Tan sólo días después de que un juez de Illinois ordenara el **...**
www.diarioti.com/noticias/2000/oct2000/15193630.htm - 13k - Cached - Similar pages

voteauction - ubermorgen.com - [Translate this page]
If anybody should be paid for my vote, it´s me! Interview mit übermorgen.com über die Wahlplattform **voteauction**.com. von Karin Hinterleitner. **...**
www.medienkultur-stuttgart.de/ thema02/2archiv/news2/mks_2_00_**voteauction**.htm - 25k - Cached - Similar pages

American Prospect Online - ViewPrint
... At about the same time, James Baumgartner, a graduate student in Troy, New York, launched **Voteauction**.com, a Web site devoted to buying and selling votes en **...**
www.prospect.org/web/view-print.ww?id=5541 - 20k - Cached - Similar pages

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... It bore the name —**voteauction**.com". **... voteauction**.com, on October 18, 2000, the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, issued an **...**
intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/ 2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf - Similar pages

reports.internic.net/cgi-bin/whois?whois_nic=voteauction.com&type=domain
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Auktionsplattform für Verkauf von Wahlstimmen unter Druck - [Translate this page]
... de Auktionsplattform für Verkauf von Wahlstimmen unter Druck von Armin Medosch Nach Chicago nun auch Kalifornien: Staatssekretär droht **Voteauction**.com mit **...**
www.trend.infopartisan.net/trd1000/t231000.htm - 13k - Cached - Similar pages

PC MASTER - ?? a?ap?µ??? pe???d??? t?? PC **...**
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www.pcmaster.gr/columns/default. asp?Column=6&ArticleID=292 - 54k - Cached - Similar pages

futurezone.ORF.at - [Translate this page]
... WAHL.SATIRE Ihre Meinung zu diesem Thema als EMail weiterschicken, **VoteAuction** findet politisches Asyl Nach Schließung durch US-Richter | Wieder im Netz | Geht **...**
futurezone.orf.at/futurezone. orf?read=detail&id=47147&tmp=63641 - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

Canoë Techno-Mégagiciel Cyberactualités - Votes à vendre - [Translate this page]
... Les inventeurs du site **Voteauction**.com sont-ils des fous furieux ou des citoyens américains comme les autres, lassés de leur système politique? **...**
www2.canoe.com/techno/nouvelles/ archives/2000/08/20000818-171446.html - 60k - Cached - Similar pages

the knowledge.com ™ directory - society - activism - media **...**
... Founded by James Baumgartner (as **voteauction**.com), produced by ubermorgen.com and helped by ®TMark. AuctionWatch: Straight Talk **...**

directory.knowledge.com/society/ activism/media/culture_jamming/vote_auctions - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

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www.v2.nl/~arns/Projects/18C3.html - 11k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

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Will culture-jam for food The prankster behind the **Voteauction**.com satire needs your help to pay off his $3,800 legal debt. By Katharine **...**
www.salon.com/tech/log/2001/05/18/**voteauction**/ - Similar pages

CNN.com - Technology - Embattled vote auction site returns to the **...**
... offline twice. The **Voteauction**.com site did make a few changes after an Illinois court ordered it to shut down last week. It unveiled **...**
archives.cnn.com/2000/ TECH/computing/10/24/vote.auction/ - 39k - Cached - Similar pages

El caso de los subastadores de votos:: Artículos:: Hiperactivo - [Translate this page]
... Logo de **Voteauction**.com. El ambiguo caso de los subastadores de votos. **...** Diagrama de financiación alternativa de campañas políticas a través de **Voteauction**.com. **...**
hiperactivo.com/escritos/berlin2000/**voteauction**/ - 18k - Cached - Similar pages

US democracy goes online
... **Voteauction** is making a more direct line -- the old cutting-out-the-middle-man approach", James Baumgartner, a New York student and co-founder of a new US **...**
www.greenleft.org.au/back/2000/417/417p17d.htm - 16k - Cached - Similar pages

RTMark interviewed by Myerson, Art of Confusion
... < **VOTEAUCTION**.COM >. > One of your projects caused quite a stir during the US presidential elections last year. **Voteauction**.com, a **...**
subsol.c3.hu/subsol_2/contributors2/rtmarktext2.html - 24k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

Media Jihad : news archive : 2000
... Vote Spoof Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, October 23, 2000 We've got to admit that **voteauction**.com is one of the most interesting media events in recent memory. **...**
www.mediajihad.com/news/news2000.shtml - 81k - Cached - Similar pages

Guerrilla Innovation: activistic archives
... 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 **...**
www.guerrilla-innovation.com/ archives/activistic/index.php - 41k - Cached - Similar pages

In These Times * Art of Confusion

... **Voteauction**.com. One of your projects caused quite a stir during the US presidential elections last year. **Voteauction**.com, a site **...**
www.inthesetimes.com/issue/26/09/culture3.shtml - 25k - Cached - Similar pages

Web site offering votes for sale draws concern-8/19/00
... TROY - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute graduate student James Baumgartner says he's doing a service to the country with his new Web site **Voteauction**.com by **...**
the.facts.tripod.com/dg000819.htm - 9k - Cached - Similar pages

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... 2 Around the same time, James Baumgartner, a graduate student from Troy, NY, launched **VoteAuction**.com, a site devoted exclusively to the auctioning of votes **...**
www.jolt.unc.edu/vol2/worleypdf.pdf - Similar pages

532 Manually selected Media Activism Resources
... FCW: Chicago wants **Voteauction** gone - FSB: American Cynicism, 101 - Kuro5hin.org: Dot com ruled by US law? - News.com: eBay pulls auction for US presid... **...**
www.cbel.com/media_activism/?order=alpha - 95k - Cached - Similar pages

> 532 Manually selected Media Activism Resources
> **...** Poetic Weapons Depot - Toywar.co.uk Culture Jamming vaticano.org - RTMark: Vatican
> Culture Jamming Vote Auctions - AuctionWatch: Straight Talk from **Voteauction ...**
> www.cbel.com/media_activism/ - 95k - Cached - Similar pages

ubermorgen: Something about ubermorgen by hans_extrem
... esof, consulting, strategic consulting, hijack, faces, ak-47 nigeria, know how, riefenstahl, vote-auction james baumgartner, terror, 404, **voteauction**, [V]ote **...**
www.a-blast.org/blast/ubermorgen.1.html - 9k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

NCDNHC Archive: By Thread
... Re: US Congressional testimony Adam Peake (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 16:43:14 kst). **Voteauction**.com James Love (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 05:50:28 kst): **...**
www.icann-ncc.org/archives/200106/ - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

> NCDNHC Archive: By Date
> **...** Re: **Voteauction**.com Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:56:57 kst); Re: **Voteauction**.com Alexander Svensson (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:40:13 kst); **...**
> www.icann-ncc.org/archives/200106/date.html - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

legacy root servers missing domains again ?
... talking stability while staging intrigues. and illegally censoring the net, for the first time with admittedly political justification (**voteauction**.com). **...**
www.cctec.com/maillists/ nanog/historical/0011/msg00139.html - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

RE: legacy root servers missing domains again ?
... talking stability while staging intrigues. > and illegally censoring the net, for the first time with > admittedly political justification (**voteauction**.com). **...**
www.cctec.com/maillists/ nanog/historical/0011/msg00150.html - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

Domain Search - Register Domain Name - Domain Name Registration
... On October 6, 2000, Bill Jones, California Secretary of State, notified Domain Bank that the web site associated with the domain name **voteauction**.com is **...**
www.domainbank.net/RegisteredUser/news-vote.cfm - 14k - Cached - Similar pages

US Elections vote on the web
... SAN FRANCISCO, 30 September 2000- "Bringing Capitalism and Democracy Closer Together", reads the tagline on **voteauction**.com, where the two meet in a grisly head **...**
www.culturekiosque.com/nouveau/comment/rhepolitics.html - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

Business Wire: Domain Bank Acts to Stop Internet Vote Auction
... A web site operated at the address www.**voteauction**.com has been engaged in an auction process by which individuals may register to sell their respective votes. **...**
www.findarticles.com/p/articles/ mi_m0EIN/is_2000_Oct_19/ai_66208197 - 15k - Cached - Similar pages

ePrairie.com: Midwest Technology Business News
... The board won a court order last week to shut down votes-for-sale site **Voteauction**.com, but only hours after it was taken down, the site was reborn as **...**
www.eprairie.com/news/viewnews.asp?newsletterID=979 - 55k - Cached - Similar pages

Netsurfer Digest 06.36
... going? http://www.time.com/time/daily/0,2960,58092-101001019,00.html **Voteauction**.com Shutdown Order Fails to Stop Site. This vote **...**
www.lmd.jussieu.fr/~fairhead/netsurfer/nsd.06.36.html - 57k - Cached - Similar pages

Vote-buying site blocked - 2000-10-19 - Silicon Valley/San Jose **...**
... Chicago election commissioners to eliminate alleged voter fraud which may have been committed by an Austrian-owned Internet site called "**voteauction**.com" which **...**
www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/ stories/2000/10/16/daily66.html - 69k - Cached - Similar pages

????????????? ????? "TOKTOM" **...**
The summary for this Russian page contains characters that cannot be correctly displayed in this language/character set.
www.toktom.kg/archive/$12.phtml - 28k - Cached - Similar pages

freedomforum.org: ACLU fights to protect vote-brokering Web sites

... order that Cook County Circuit Judge Michael Murphy issued at the request of Chicago election officials, requiring a similar-sounding site, **voteauction**.com, or **...**
www.freedomforum.org/templates/ document.asp?documentID=3518 - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] Voting Automation (Early and Often?)
File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
... Purportedly an acad- emic project at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, **voteauction**.com was shut down following threats of legal action for violating New **...**
www.notablesoftware.com/Papers/voteauto.pdf - Similar pages

SWOC archives -- October 2000
... **voteauction**.com: **voteauction**.com (118 lines) From: Richard Gibson <rgibson@PIPELINE.COM> Date: Sat, 28 Oct 2000 17:05:14 -0700. Back to the main SWOC page **...**
lists.wayne.edu/cgi-bin/wa?A1=ind0010&L=swoc - 15k - Cached - Similar pages

Vote auction site attempts to skirt shutdown order | CNET News.com
... The Web site, formerly **Voteauction**.com, reappeared on the Net over the weekend under a new address run from outside the United States and beyond the easy reach **...**
news.com.com/ Vote+auction+site+attempts+to+skirt+shutdown+order/2100-1023_3-247461.html - 37k - Cached - Similar pages

Gooooooogle
Result Page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 **Next**

voteauction Search

Search within results | Language Tools | Search Tips | Dissatisfied? Help us improve

Google Home - Advertising Programs - Business Solutions - About Google

©2005 Google

Web Images Groups News Froogle Local[New!] **more »**

Advanced Search
Preferences
Language Tools

Google Search | I'm Feeling Lucky

Advertising Programs - About Google - **Go to Google Österreich**

©2005 Google - Searching 8,058,044,651 web pages

Google Images

Web **Images** Groups News Froogle Local New! **more »**

voteauction Search

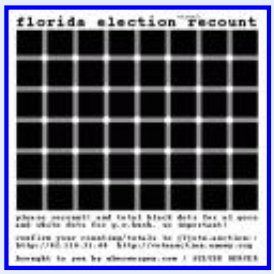
Advanced Image Search
Preferences

Moderate SafeSearch is on

Images

Results **1** - **20** of about **23** for **voteauction**. (**0.33** seconds)

Show: **All sizes** - Large - Medium - Small



voteauctionflorida_electi...
419 x 414 pixels - 20k
www.vote-auction.net/
VOTEAUCTION/2000_FLORIDA...

voteauction.gif
170 x 170 pixels - 5k
www.neural.it/nnews/
foriginalsfalsidocumenti.htm

rtmarkcom.jpg
350 x 267 pixels - 32k
hiperactivo.com/escritos/
berlin2000/voteauction/

voteauctionschematic.gif
350 x 262 pixels - 19k
hiperactivo.com/escritos/
berlin2000/voteauction/

img012.gif
719 x 539 pixels - 65k
theyesmen.org/ wto/ppt/
sld012.htm

logo_gross.gif
400 x 403 pixels - 9k
www.vote-auction.net/

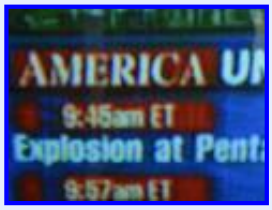
lizvlx.jpg
350 x 435 pixels - 48k
hiperactivo.com/escritos/
berlin2000/voteauction/

cnn_screenshot9.gif
400 x 300 pixels - 44k
www.ubermorgen.com/
ATTACK_ON_DEMOCRAZY/

cnn_screenshot6.gif
400 x 308 pixels - 55k
www.ubermorgen.com/
ATTACK_ON_DEMOCRAZY/

cnn_screenshot1.gif
400 x 281 pixels - 62k
www.ubermorgen.com/
ATTACK_ON_DEMOCRAZY/

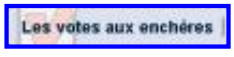
cnn_screenshot2.gif
400 x 307 pixels - 68k
www.ubermorgen.com/
ATTACK_ON_DEMOCRAZY/



cnn_screenshot4.gif
400 x 300 pixels - 68k
www.ubermorgen.com/
ATTACK_ON_DEMOCRAZY/

ubermorgenshot.gif
550 x 375 pixels - 21k
www.medienkultur-stuttgart.
de/ thema02/2archiv...

rightmoore.gif
162 x 60 pixels - 7k
www.rtmark.com/ arseafter.
html



headvoteauctionfrwords.gif
239 x 40 pixels - 2k
www.rtmark.com/
voteauctionfr.html

headvoteauctionwords.gif
178 x 40 pixels - 1k
www.rtmark.com/
voteauction.html

voteauction.jpg
163 x 33 pixels - 4k
www.diarioti.com/.../ 2000/ oct2000/15193604.htm

headvoteauctionprwords.gif
209 x 40 pixels - 1k
www.rtmark.com/ voteauctionpr.html

lizvlx_thumbnail.jpg
120 x 120 pixels - 10k
hiperactivo.com/

voteauctionlogo_small.gif
120 x 120 pixels - 2k
hiperactivo.com/

Google
Result Page: 1 2 Next

voteauction Search

Search within results | Image Search Help

©2005 Google

voteauction

Search Groups

Searched all groups

Results **1 - 78** of 78 for **voteauction**. (**0.50** seconds)

Sorted by relevance Sort by date

VOTEAUCTION SATIRE ILLEGALLY SQUELCHED, (resend)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE **VOTEAUCTION** SATIRE ILLEGALLY SQUELCHED, WILL RE-OPEN IN HUNDREDS
OF PLACES RTMark.com reveals its role, offers cash to the first person **...**
misc.activism.progressive - Nov 5 2000, 9:15 pm by MichaelP - 1 message - 1 author

(none)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE **VOTEAUCTION** SATIRE ILLEGALLY SQUELCHED, WILL RE-OPEN IN HUNDREDS
OF PLACES RTMark.com reveals its role, offers cash to the first person **...**
flora.mai-not - Nov 5 2000, 8:43 am by MichaelP - 3 messages - 2 authors

The Nader Thing

... A number of other domains +(www.**voteauction**.at, www.**voteauction**.de, www.**voteauction**.cu, +www.**voteauction**.ru, www.vote-auction.net, www.vote-auction.org) should **...**
soc.singles.moderated - Nov 3 2000, 1:30 pm by Ocean Gypsy - 547 messages - 64 authors

voteauction.com - "Bringing Capitalism and Democracy Closer **...**

http://www.**voteauction**.com "Bringing Capitalism and Democracy Closer Together" Due to pending litigation in Illinois, **Voteauction**.com has suspended **...**
alt.current-events.clinton.whitewater - Oct 17 2000, 11:24 am by Bill Nalty - 1 message - 1 author

RadTimes # 4

... 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 **...**
misc.activism.progressive - Aug 19 2000, 9:30 pm by rad - 1 message - 1 author

Web Sites Offer Votes For Sale - **VoteAuction**.com

... What hypocrit"] **Voteauction**.com, the site taking bids by state, promises to collect votes by absentee ballot, [a process known to be used by the Democrats **...**
alt.politics - Aug 19 2000, 12:10 pm by Robert Hewett - 1 message - 1 author

voteauction.com

The poor and desperate can sell their vote to the rich and powerful on this internet site. However, doing so is a federal offense. **...**
alt.politics - Oct 21 2000, 7:43 am by garb...@my-deja.com - 2 messages - 2 authors

Guns and metalworking combined

See http://**voteauction**.com/ Yeah, read the small print. **Voteauction**.com has recently changed ownership. It is now owned by an Austrian **...**
rec.crafts.metalworking - Sep 22 2000, 11:19 pm by PLAlbrecht - 50 messages - 25 authors

RadTimes # 7

... cop's Democratic convention diary --Convention Protests Bring Mixed Reactions --Representative McKinney on convention activists --**Voteauction** Bids the Dust **...**

misc.activism.progressive - Aug 28 2000, 9:40 pm by rad - 1 message - 1 author

Who MUST vote for.

... **Voteauction**.com is devoted to combining the American principles of democracy and capitalism by bringing the big money of campaigns directly to the voting public **...**
alt.slack - Aug 25 2000, 9:04 pm by Jesus \"Steve\" Christ - 2 messages - 2 authors

Vote-auction victim of DNS-shutdown

... Vienna/Berlin, November 2nd, 2000, 7 am CET Below you find the latest press release by [V]ote-auction: http://62.116.31.68 http://www.**voteauction**.at http://www **...**
alt.thebird - Nov 2 2000, 12:11 pm by votingp...@aol.com - 1 message - 1 author

Wybieramy prezydenta Niemiec :-)))

"patient" pisze miedzy innymi: W najblizszym czasie otwarte zostana serwery http://**voteauction**.enemy.org http://**voteauction**.de http://**voteauction**.at http **...**

pl.soc.polityka - Nov 5 2000, 11:48 pm by Realista - 2 messages - 2 authors

Wybieramy prezydenta USA :-)))

W najblizszym czasie otwarte zostana serwery http://**voteauction**.enemy.org http://**voteauction**.de http://**voteauction**.at http://**voteauction**.cu http://**voteauction ...**

pl.soc.polityka - Nov 4 2000, 1:59 am by Realista - 1 message - 1 author

Online vote fraud!

... Among the Web sites facilitating online vote buying is www.**voteauction**.com, which has the stated goal of "bringing capitalism and democracy closer together **...**
alt.politics.reform - Sep 15 2000, 11:08 pm by Jon Roland - 1 message - 1 author

FREE TPDL

... But some real-world scofflaws get more mileage out of the adage, "If you've got it, flaunt it." Recently, the Austrian owner of **Voteauction**.com flaunted it. **...**
soc.culture.jewish - Sep 25 2000, 2:02 pm by Wayne Mann - 1 message - 1 author

conspiracy of the week: Association for Ontological Anarchy

... Then there was that whole **VoteAuction** scandal during the 2000 election. The original site is down, but the Waybackmachine comes **...**
alt.fan.rawilson - Jun 6 2002, 2:14 pm by Cliff Stabbert - 4 messages - 3 authors

TPDL {Free]

... But some real-world scofflaws get more mileage out of the adage, "If you've got it, flaunt it." Recently, the Austrian owner of **Voteauction**.com flaunted it. **...**
slo.politics - Sep 25 2000, 8:36 pm by Wayne Mann - 1 message - 1 author

TPDL

... But some real-world scofflaws get more mileage out of the adage, "If you've got it, flaunt it." Recently, the Austrian owner of **Voteauction**.com flaunted it. **...**
alt.current-events.clinton.whitewater - Sep 25 2000, 3:01 pm by Wayne Mann - 1 message - 1 author

TPDL is FREE

... But some real-world scofflaws get more mileage out of the adage, "If you've got it, flaunt it." Recently, the Austrian owner of **Voteauction**.com flaunted it. **...**
alt.politics.bush - Sep 25 2000, 6:13 pm by Wayne Mann - 1 message - 1 author

TPDL FREE

... But some real-world scofflaws get more mileage out of the adage, "If you've got it, flaunt it." Recently, the Austrian owner of **Voteauction**.com flaunted it. **...**
alt.impeach.clinton - Sep 25 2000, 9:35 am by Wayne Mann - 1 message - 1 author

TPDL [Free}

... But some real-world scofflaws get more mileage out of the adage, "If you've got it, flaunt it." Recently, the Austrian owner of **Voteauction**.com flaunted it. **...**
alt.politics.usa.misc - Sep 25 2000, 8:06 pm by Wayne Mann - 1 message - 1 author

'RadTimes' newsletter invitation

... cop's Democratic convention diary --Convention Protests Bring Mixed Reactions --Representative McKinney on convention activists --**Voteauction** Bids the Dust **...**
misc.activism.progressive - Sep 5 2000, 9:15 pm by radman - 1 message - 1 author

INFO: ELECTIONS, CORPORATIONS, DEMOCRACY AND BEYOND (fwd)

... A second site, **Voteauction**.com, promised to collect votes by absentee ballot, verify and then mail them to the appropriate locations. **...**
misc.activism.progressive - Nov 10 2000, 9:30 pm by MichaelP - 1 message - 1 author

Vote Buying and Other Campaign Anomalies

... routinely vote) solemnly charged that the website "impugned the integrity of our electoral system." By the end of the day, the site, **voteauction**.com, was shut **...**

alt.society.conservatism - Nov 4 2000, 3:48 pm by Dana - 1 message - 1 author

Feds seize Indymedia servers

... If it would't be too much effort, I could go downstairs and dig through the **voteauction** lawsuits. But i'm sure, I've read this phrase at least 10 times. **...**
news.admin.net-abuse.email - Oct 11 2004, 11:03 pm by Lurker - 35 messages - 24 authors

Wybory w USA :-))

http://**voteauction**.enemy.org
soc.culture.polish - Nov 4 2000, 1:19 am by Realista - 1 message - 1 author

Bringing Capitalism and Democracy Closer Together

... Download Materials to cash in on your voting capital. http://62.116.31.68/ -- Philippe now, take a look at http://www.**voteauction**.cu -- Philippe
soc.culture.cuba - Nov 3 2000, 1:30 am by Philippe Bourcier (chez Tekelec Temex Telecom) - 3 messages - 2 authors

Swap Votes! Give Nader 5%, Keep Bush Out

... This is probably the only time I'll ever say this, but you're right, Fred :-) The whole premise looks like a half-baked imitation of **voteauction**.com. **...**
rec.backcountry - Oct 29 2000, 11:54 am by aps - 8 messages - 7 authors

It's Church Versus State of Radio - Elisa Batista

... Harm Net Blu Defends its Auction Action Rhetoric Reigns at Net Crime Meet Italy Blu in Wireless Auction FCC Head Takes His Agency to Task **Voteauction** Booth is **...**
soc.culture.cuba - Oct 27 2000, 12:10 pm by ricardo a gonzalez - 1 message - 1 author

OT-Gore

... answer, not much). Darn, I can't find that Austrian-run "**voteauction**" site now. Oh, here's why, It was shut down. See. http://www **...**
rec.crafts.metalworking - Oct 24 2000, 3:37 pm by PLAlbrecht - 201 messages - 62 authors

Asimov Site

... But tell me, someone please tell me, how the f*** do I do this? My vote is all but worthless, even more so now that they shut **voteauction**.com down. **...**
comp.sys.apple2 - Aug 26 2000, 3:13 pm by **** **** - 199 messages - 31 authors

-I- Match your political views

... in the November election off on eBay? You think that's bad? Check out www.**voteauction**.com. As ever I remain -Dances With Cars ("there's **...**
rec.music.tori-amos - Aug 18 2000, 5:37 am by Dances With Cars - 203 messages - 26 authors

imap index for Nov 5

... secrecy bill Article: 108524; Lines: 127 Date: Sun, 5 Nov 2000 23:03:59 -0600 (CST) From: MichaelP <papa...@peak.org> Subject: **VOTEAUCTION** SATIRE ILLEGALLY **...**
misc.activism.progressive - Nov 6 2000, 3:16 am by l...@chumbly.math.missouri.edu - 1 message - 1 author

ACLU joins fight over 'vote-buying' Internet **...**

... order that Cook County Circuit Judge Michael Murphy issued at the request of Chicago election officials, requiring a similar-sounding site, **voteauction**.com, or **...**
alt.thebird - Nov 3 2000, 2:34 pm by Michael J. Schneider - 1 message - 1 author

Capitalism & Democracy Converge

Capitalism & Democracy Converge 22 October 2000 (snip) **Voteauction**.com, created by a graduate student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York and later **...**
alt.politics.bush - Oct 23 2000, 11:32 am by johnz~ - 2 messages - 2 authors

Illegal selling of absentee votes for the Nov. 7 Election!

... of Elections Commissioners, sensitive about Chicago's reputation as a city where the dead vote, filed suit earlier this week against **Voteauction**.com, which **...**
alt.religion.w-w-church-god - Oct 18 2000, 7:35 pm by Janice Matchett - 1 message - 1 author

Vote early, vote often

www.**voteauction**.com Anyway, is this a travesty? **...** If anyone wants to argue a property interest in the franchise, I'll listen, but **VoteAuction** ain't doing that. **...**
alt.fan.cecil-adams - Oct 17 2000, 11:19 am by Michael Lorton - 8 messages - 7 authors

Check this out!

http://**voteauction**.com/"**Voteauction**.com is not valid in New York State. " How about Canda? ralphv
alt.support.depression.manic - Oct 14 2000, 8:30 am by ralphv - 3 messages - 3 authors

#Vote Auction Site To Open Again, Offshore

... Hans Bernhard said his holding company would operate **voteauction**.com outside the United States to circumvent federal and state laws that forbid purchasing and **...**
alt.politics.bush - Aug 26 2000, 8:23 am by Lupe - 2 messages - 2 authors

[radtimes] Back issue list (# 1 - 150) (2/2)

... cop's Democratic convention diary --Convention Protests Bring Mixed Reactions --Representative McKinney on convention activists --**Voteauction** Bids the Dust **...**
misc.activism.progressive - Feb 22 2001, 8:32 pm by radman - 1 message - 1 author

Faulkner Cyberscape Digest 08/18/00

... But that said, for those who enjoy a bit of political satire, it might be worth checking out **Voteauction**.com. Describing itself **...**
cmu.cs.general - Aug 21 2000, 5:40 am by Missy Harvey - 1 message - 1 author

Real Election Reform

... I remember the 2000 election, where there was a website called **voteauction**.org (there may have been a hphen in there somewhere), where people could put their **...**

alt.history.future - Feb 4, 7:55 pm by Mike T. - 11 messages - 7 authors

How does Ron Paul do it?

... There was a slightly different vote selling scheme on **voteauction**.com, but I think it has been shut down (at least it doesn't work show up in my browser anymore **...**
alt.anarchism - Mar 14 2003, 12:39 pm by Constantinople - 43 messages - 19 authors

Stimmentausch bei der Bundestagswahl

... Zu Votetrader ein Artikel bei Telepolis: http://www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/html/result.xhtml?url=/tp/deutsch/special/auf/8969/1.html&words=**Voteauction** Hier ging **...**
de.soc.recht.misc - Aug 20 2002, 6:49 am by Dirk Schumacher - 22 messages - 14 authors

discuss voter fraud, no partisanship please

... first party. iv. Bribary. **voteauction**.com, cigarettes for vote, etc. v. interception of official absentee ballots. B) Fraud during **...**
alt.politics.elections - Nov 10 2000, 2:10 pm by emor...@my-deja.com - 1 message - 1 author

methods of fraud, a discussion (no partisanship please)

... first party. iv. Bribary. **voteauction**.com, cigarettes for vote, etc. v. interception of official absentee ballots. B) Fraud during **...**
alt.politics.bush - Nov 10 2000, 1:10 pm by emor...@my-deja.com - 1 message - 1 author

elections, cens or ship

... 2 quick censorship stories: 1. **VoteAuction** - "Bringing Democracy and Capitalism Closer Together" has been shut down - see http://www.rt mark.com/voteauctionpr **...**
alt.fan.rawilson - Nov 7 2000, 2:12 am by justzisguyyouk...@my-deja.com - 1 message - 1 author

censorship, revisited

... Following this post I will be testing the two separate URLs to see which is the culprit. Stay tuned. ==== 1. **VoteAuction** - "Bringing Democracy **...**
alt.fan.rawilson - Nov 7 2000, 7:16 pm by justzisguyyouk...@my-deja.com - 1 message - 1 author

THIS went through, so it must be that other site...

VoteAuction - "Bringing Democracy and Capitalism Closer Together" has been shut down - see http://www.rtmark.com/voteauctionpr.html Sent via Deja.com http://www **...**
alt.fan.rawilson - Nov 7 2000, 8:20 pm by justzisguyyouk...@my-deja.com - 1 message - 1 author

ack!

... Me: Um.. yeah. Imagine that.. a lawyer with a clue about tech things. She said she was fighting a losing battle for the office not to sue **voteauction**. **...**
alt.cosuard - Nov 6 2000, 6:44 pm by Matthew Sayler - 5 messages - 4 authors

Wybieramy prezydenta Rosji :-)))

... sluchac. Jest to odpowiedz na zamkniecie poprzez nakaz sedziowski na wniosek komisji wyborczej w Chicago serwera http://**Voteauction**.com
pl.soc.polityka - Nov 3 2000, 8:01 pm by patient - 1 message - 1 author

"Selling Votes or Peddling Lies?"

Read the latest on **VoteAuction**.com by Mark Anderson of Wired. http://www.wired.com/news/print/0,1294,39770,00.html Deborah M Phillips **...**
alt.thebird - Nov 1 2000, 4:20 pm by votingp...@aol.com - 1 message - 1 author

Domain Market Newsletter #5

... data/jk-23.10.00-008/ - Vermeintlicher Hack auf microsoft.com ein Scherz http://www.ix.de/newsticker/data/hes-23.10.00-000/ - Anstatt **Voteauction**.com gibt **...**

japan.internet.domain - Oct 31 2000, 10:41 am by Oleg - 1 message - 1 author

Selling votes

Well, you're a bit of a plonker, aren't you? No address to find this wonderful article. Try www.**voteauction**.com. The rationale is solid (for the US). **...**
nz.politics - Nov 1 2000, 2:28 pm by Stuart Hawkins - 64 messages - 16 authors

Gore > Nader

... examined. <... Yeah, the guys who started it (**VoteAuction**.com) up did it as a lark, IIRC, but were chased offshore by the Federales. **...**
wash.politics - Oct 26 2000, 7:08 pm by Clave - 7 messages - 4 authors

demand the immediate resignation of the mayor and police chief

... Series Of Fall Successes *Cool Places: Red-Light Districts *Agencies tracking Web users despite restrictions *Broadband Could be Hackland ***Voteauction** Booth is **...**
eug.local.activists - Oct 25 2000, 10:13 pm by berniex - 1 message - 1 author

- Another Man Killed During a Raid on the Wrong House -

... Hey, if you think that taking snide pot-shots at me to discourage people like me from voting is a good idea, you should head over to **voteauction**.com. **...**
talk.politics.drugs - Oct 23 2000, 6:37 am by Logical Pike - 337 messages - 43 authors

Apathy

... And in what way is being a "citizen" any guarantee of "democratic" rights? http://www.**voteauction**.com Is this the product of a healthy democracy? **...**
alt.cyberpunk - Oct 22 2000, 12:50 pm by spm1...@my-deja.com - 25 messages - 6 authors

How much do I hear for 10,000 votes?

His announcement prompted the Austrian owners of the site, http://www.**voteauction**.com, to promise they would never reveal the identity of either their bidders **...**
alt.tv.star-trek.voyager - Oct 18 2000, 9:13 am by Laura

Laugh of the Day

Hopefully y'all've heard of http://www.**Voteauction**.com It's kind of interesting. The fun part comes in at a page they promote a form letter to candidates. **...**
or.politics - Oct 18 2000, 11:43 am by bob johnson - 1 message - 1 author

In the news october 10, 2000

... msnbc.com/news/474353.asp?0nm=T19P 3 technologists split physics Nobel http://www.msnbc.com/news/474611.asp?0nm=-16P LEGAL Chicago wants **Voteauction** gone **...**

alt.2600 - Oct 10 2000, 11:15 am by ~The Seventh Sign~ - 1 message - 1 author

Too bad this isn'ta joke

http://**voteauction**.com/ -- {exile} {http://www.freespeech.org/apophysis/} A site that more-or-less comes out and asks you to sell your vote to foreign **...**
alt.gothic - Oct 5 2000, 5:40 pm by Jhaerak Entrahvian - 4 messages - 2 authors

It's election time...

... most people have decided in advance on electoral matters). An American site -- http://www.**voteauction**.com -- has the right idea. **...**
ott.general - Oct 5 2000, 11:58 am by Michael T. Richter - 1 message - 1 author

check this shit out

... (9/6/00) URL: http://www.csmonitor.com/durable/2000/09/06/p7s1.htm **Voteauction**.com -- a controversial Web site that offers to sell Americans' votes to the **...**
uk.local.southwest - Sep 7 2000, 5:05 am by Guy Fawkes - 3 messages - 3 authors

Do what the politicians do: Sell your vote!

... just the way the politicians do. Maybe this is the way to get back at those bastards in Washington. http://www.**voteauction**.com/
alt.computer.consultants - Sep 3 2000, 12:19 pm by Dio - 1 message - 1 author

Money talks

Hans Bernhard said his holding company would operate **voteauction**.com outside the United States to circumvent federal and state laws that forbid purchasing and **...**
alt.america - Aug 28 2000, 9:10 am by nhoop - 1 message - 1 author

Senate supports Ralph Nader, GO GREEN !

http://www.rpi.edu/~baumgj/**voteauction**/ christa wessel <> mailto:r...@duke.edu <> http://www.duke.edu/~rist
alt.music.chapel-hill - Aug 18 2000, 5:37 am by christa - 67 messages - 21 authors

Websites Offer Votes for sale

... What hypocrit"] **Voteauction**.com, the site taking bids by state, promises to collect votes by absentee ballot, [a process known to be used by the Democrats **...**
alt.politics.reform - Aug 19 2000, 8:59 am by Robert Hewett - 1 message - 1 author

Two hours of Radio Four

Down on uk.misc street, the vibe from Andy Dingley is: The problem with the US constitution ...is probably this: http://www.**voteauction**.com Yes, there's **...**
uk.media.radio.bbc-r4 - Aug 19 2000, 9:02 pm by simon gray - 139 messages - 45 authors

Vote of One US Citizen - NO RESERVE!

... chicago.il.ameritech.net>: http://cgi.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=410721373 Cut out the middleman: http://www.**voteauction**.com -- Perfectly **...**
alt.comedy.standup - Aug 17 2000, 9:43 am by Cos McCowboy - 2 messages - 2 authors

(fwd) Elections, corporations, democracy & beyond

... A second site, **Voteauction**.com, promised to collect votes by absentee ballot, verify and then mail them to the appropriate locations. **...**
alt.politics.greens - Nov 13 2000, 12:00 pm by Mark Dillon - 1 message - 1 author

"Nader's Traders" -- by Jamon Raskin

... Why swap your vote when you can sell it? Visit **Voteauction**.com, but don't blame us if you get arrested. Interested in swapping your vote? **...**
dc.general - Oct 31 2000, 6:11 am by wrob - 3 messages - 3 authors

Maky Press 29/8/2000

... Los seis casos se detectaron en el estado de Washington, d• antes de que los creadores de un website fantasma (**voteauction**.com) se ofrecieran a recolectar **...**
es.charla.conexion.tarifa-plana - Aug 20 2000, 3:03 pm by Mila - 2 messages - 1 author

Maky Press 27/8/2000

... Votos en venta Democracia y capitalismo, m•cerca." Es el eslogan de **Voteauction**. om, una compañ•norteamericana que se dedica a subastar, a trav鱈de **...**
es.charla.conexion.tarifa-plana - Aug 27 2000, 6:37 pm by Mila - 1 message - 1 author

Digest Number 38

... Message: 3 Date: Mon, 30 Oct 2000 13:16:01 EST From: votingp...@aol.com Subject: "Selling Votes or Peddling Lies?" Read the latest on **VoteAuction**.com by Mark **...**
alt.fan.rush-limbaugh - Nov 7 2000, 10:30 pm by American_Liberty

Digest Number 42

... Vienna/Berlin, November 2nd, 2000, 7 am CET Below you find the latest press release by [V]ote-auction: http://62.116.31.68 http://www.**voteauction**.at http://www **...**
talk.politics.guns - Nov 7 2000, 1:39 pm by American_Liberty - 1 message - 1 author

Digest Number 43

... order that Cook County Circuit Judge Michael Murphy issued at the request of Chicago election officials, requiring a similar-sounding site, **voteauction**.com, or **...**
alt.fan.rush-limbaugh - Nov 7 2000, 11:02 pm by American_Liberty

DOWNSIDE LEGACY AT TWO DEGREES OF PRESIDENT CLINTON

... of Elections Commissioners, sensitive about Chicago's reputation as a city where the dead vote, filed suit earlier this week against **Voteauction**.com, which **...**
alt.fan.rush-limbaugh - Oct 21 2004, 3:09 pm by IDIOT

In order to show you the most relevant results, we have omitted some entries very similar to the 78 already displayed.
If you like, you can repeat the search with the omitted results included.

voteauction Search Groups

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News

- **Top Stories**
- **World**
- **U.S.**
- **Business**
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- **Sports**
- **Entertainment**
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About Google News

Your search - **voteauction** - did not match any documents.
No pages were found containing **"voteauction"**.

Suggestions:

Make sure all words are spelled correctly.
Try different keywords.
Try more general keywords.

Also, you can browse today's headlines on the Google News homepage.

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voteauction Search Froogle

Search the Web

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Preferences

Froogle Results **1** - **1** of about **0** confirmed / **1** total results for **voteauction**. (**0.21** seconds)

View
> List view
Grid view

Sort By
> Best match
Price: low to high
Price: high to low

Price Range
$ to
$ Go

Search within
> All Categories

The results below were automatically extracted from web pages.
These results cannot be sorted or restricted by price. [details]

Voters Who Swap Their Check for Cash (washingtonpost.com)
$19.99 - Add to list
... In 2000, tens of thousands signed up to sell their votes at the satirical **Voteauction**.com and its foreign-based successor site, Vote-auction.com, as a way of **...**
www.washingtonpost.com

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Google Local BETA

Web Images Groups News Froogle **Local**New! **more »**

voteauction | | Search

What Where ☑ Remember this location

Local

Find **voteauction** near | Search

☑ Remember this location

Example locations:

- 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington DC
- 90210
- Poughkeepsie, NY

Local Search Home - Google Home - Local Search Help

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Google has many web search features to help enhance your search, such as calculator and travel information.

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Alerts

Answers

Catalogs

Directory

Froogle

Groups

Images

Google Labs

Local

Mobile

News Search

Scholar

Special Searches

University Search

Web Search

Google Tools: We offer various tools to help you get more done.

Blogger

Browser Buttons

Google Desktop Search

Google in your Language

Keyhole

Picasa Photo Organizer

Google Toolbar

Translate Tool

Web APIs

Additionally, you can Add Google to your Browser by making Google your default search engine.

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Find results
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with the **exact phrase**:
with **at least one** of the words:
without the words:
100 results
Google Search

Language Return pages written in: any language

File Format Only return results of the file format: any format

Date Return web pages updated in the: anytime

Occurrences Return results where my terms occur: anywhere in the page

Domain Only return results from the site or domain:
e.g. google.com, .org *More info*

SafeSearch ◉ No filtering ○ Filter using SafeSearch

Froogle Product Search (BETA)

Products Find products for sale
Search
To browse for products, start at the Froogle home page

Page-Specific Search

Similar Find pages similar to the page
Search
e.g. www.google.com/help.html

Links Find pages that link to the page
Search

Topic-Specific Searches

New! Local - Find local businesses and services on the web.

Apple Macintosh - Search for all things Mac
BSD Unix - Search web pages about the BSD operating system
Linux - Search all penguin-friendly pages
Microsoft - Search Microsoft-related pages

U.S. Government - Search all .gov and .mil sites
Universities: Stanford, Brown, BYU, & more - Narrow your search to a specific school's website

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Google

Preferences

Preferences Help | About Google

Save your preferences when finished and **return to search**. Save Preferences

Global Preferences (changes apply to all Google services)

Your cookies seem to be disabled.
Setting preferences will not work until you enable cookies in your browser.
How do I enable cookies?

Interface Language

Display Google tips and messages in: English
If you do not find your native language in the pulldown above, you can help Google create it through our Google in Your Language program.

Search Language

◉ Search for pages written in any language (Recommended).

○ Search only for pages written in these language(s):

☐ Arabic	☐ English	☐ Indonesian	☐ Romanian
☐ Bulgarian	☐ Estonian	☐ Italian	☐ Russian
☐ Catalan	☐ Finnish	☐ Japanese	☐ Serbian
☐ Chinese (Simplified)	☐ French	☐ Korean	☐ Slovak
☐ Chinese (Traditional)	☐ German	☐ Latvian	☐ Slovenian
☐ Croatian	☐ Greek	☐ Lithuanian	☐ Spanish
☐ Czech	☐ Hebrew	☐ Norwegian	☐ Swedish
☐ Danish	☐ Hungarian	☐ Polish	☐ Turkish
☐ Dutch	☐ Icelandic	☐ Portuguese	

SafeSearch Filtering

Google's SafeSearch blocks web pages containing explicit sexual content from appearing in search results.

○ Use strict filtering (Filter both explicit text and explicit images)
◉ Use moderate filtering (Filter explicit images only - default behavior)
○ Do not filter my search results.

Number of Results

Google's default (10 results) provides the fastest results.
Display 10 results per page.

Results Window

☐ Open search results in a new browser window.

Save your preferences when finished and **return to search**. Save Preferences

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Results **1** - **10** of about **29** similar to **62.116.31.68/**. (**0.66** seconds)

62.116.31.68/
Similar pages

The Yes Men
The Yes Men agree their way into the fortified compounds of commerce, ask questions,
and smuggle out stories. They call this 'Identity Correction.'.
www.theyesmen.org/hijinks/tampere/index.shtml - 23k - Cached - Similar pages

RTMark: Your Real Corporation Clearinghouse
start (or continue) today! **...**
www.rtmark.com/ - 22k - Cached - Similar pages

TWI's Calls for Submission
Write for TWI . . . General Education Composition (1 August 2004). Jewish Studies (1 April 2004). Queer Issues (7 January 2004). Writing **...**
www.writinginstructor.com/submission/ - 37k - Cached - Similar pages

TWI's Resource Hub
The Writing Instructor's Resource Hub. TWI's Resource Hub will represent the Editorial Board's judgment about the best resources **...**
www.writinginstructor.com/resources/ - 34k - Cached - Similar pages

Pigdog Journal -- The Online Handbook For Bad People of The Future
Bad Craziness at Impossible Speeds! Home of the Big Fear since 1989.
www.pigdog.org/ - 39k - Cached - Similar pages

Pigdog Journal -- Columns
Pig War. Pigdog Journal Columns. Look! Fresh columns and shit!
I am become GAR, destroyer of worlds! -- Baron Earl. **...**
www.pigdog.org/columns_index.html - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

Join GWBush.com!
Sorry folks, but everyone who's worked on this imfamous parody site over the years is now too busy...eh hem...doing serious things. VERY serious. **...**
www.gwbush.com/ - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

[Democracy: Possible Paths]
Green indicates money flow; numbers refer to employees
required for transaction handling.
www.rtmark.com/more/voteauctionschematic.html - 1k - Cached - Similar pages

[The Weekly - Austerity: Dignity: Industry]
The Weekly: Maintaining Britain's Standards in today's modern space-age atomic world.
www.theweekly.co.uk/ - Similar pages

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[V]ote-auction
- Bringing democracy and capitalism closer together -
ubermorgen, 2000-2004

[V]ote-auction Web-Site Nov 7 2000
Voteauction Web-Site Mar - Jul 2000
SELLtheVOTE.COM 2004

CNN - "Burden of Proof" 2000 [27 Min. FEATURE/.mp4]
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VOTEAUCTION DVD COMING SOON - WATCH THE TRAILER
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Voteauction was a Website which offered US citizens to sell their presidential vote to the highest bidder during the Presidential Elections 2000, Al Gore vs. G.W. Bush.

The Website was conceived by the student James Baumgartner and then sold to the austrian business-artists Hans Bernhard (founder of etoy [5]) and Lizvlx from ubermorgen[1] in Austria and (V)ote-auction Inc. in Sofia/Bulgaria [a subsidiary of the ubermorgen group] for a undisclosed sum. Voteauction was ubermorgens feature Media Hacking performance in the year 2000.

Several US States (Missouri, Wisconsin, Chicago, Arizona, Nevada, California, Massachusetts, New York) 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). Federal Attorney Janet Reno, the FBI and the NSA were investigating the case to ensure the integrity of the voting process on november 7th, 2000.

Over 1800 global and national News features in online media, print, television and radio have been reported (including a 27 min. CNN exclusive "Burden of Proof")[2].

"[V]ote-Auction" is one of most risky and paradoxically successfull projects by ubermorgen: it is "the only platform in the world that provide the final consumer an effective role in the American election industry". A true interchange system that finally "brings capitalism and democracy closer together“.
ubermorgen exhibited the [V]ote-auction CNN tape, Voteauction-Seals and [F]original legal Documents in the Aldrich Contemporary Art Museum 2001, The Premises Gallery Johannesburg 2002, Museu d`Art Contemporani de Barcelona 2003, Read_me 2.4 Helsinki 2003, Konsthall Malmoe 2004, Kunsthaus Graz 2004, Lentos Museum of Modern Art 2005.

A follow up „legal art“ action called "The Injunction Generator" [4] was awarded with a "Honorary Mention" at the Prix Ars Electronica 2003. The Injunction Generator [4] 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'.

Fall 2004, ubermorgen collaborated with Jorgen Follested on SELLtheVOTE.COM[6] and exhibted *THE*AGENCY* [for manual Election Recounts] [7] in a solo-exhibition at Kunsthaus Graz, medien.KUNSTLABOR Gallery. 5uper.net and ubermorgen are producing "Voteauction - The Movie & Die Aktion", a experimental film based on the CNN feature "Burden of Proof" and material from "Voteauction - Die Aktion" [emails, injunctions / legal documents, log-files, articles, historical data][8]. Release Date, February 2005.

[1] http://ubermorgen.com
[2] http://ubermorgen.com/vote_auction_cnn_transcript.txt full transcript
[3] 2000_LEGAL_DOCUMENTS/CHICAGO_ILLINOIS/207.70.85.119/
[4] http://ipnic.org
[5] http://etoy.com
[6] http://SELLtheVOTE.COM
[7] *THE*AGENCY*
[8] Court orders, research material, emails

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This is **G o o g l e**'s cache of http://www.vote-auction.net/ as retrieved on 6 Mar 2005 04:56:18 GMT.
G o o g l e's cache is the snapshot that we took of the page as we crawled the web.
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To link to or bookmark this page, use the following url: `http://www.google.com/search?q=cache:GnPuUJgQ5iMJ:www.vote-auction.net/+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari`

These search terms have been highlighted: **voteauction**

[V]ote-auction
- Bringing democracy and capitalism closer together -
ubermorgen, 2000-2004

[V]ote-auction Web-Site Nov 7 2000
Voteauction Web-Site Mar - Jul 2000
SELLtheVOTE.COM 2004

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[4] http://ipnic.org

[5] http://etoy.com
[6] http://SELLtheVOTE.COM
[7] *THE*AGENCY*
[8] Court orders, research material, emails

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[Voteauction 2000-2004 ubermorgen]
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www.vote-auction.net/ - 9k - Cached - Similar pages

[KINGDOM OF PIRACY]
residence.aec.at/kop/ - 1k - Cached - Similar pages

[IP·NIC Injunction Generator]
Afghanistan, **...**
www.ipnic.org/preliminary.html - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

[ubermorgen READ_ME 2.3 2003]
READ_ME 2.3 helsinki, finland,, 2003. -. lecture1; may 30, afternoon[toolisthemessage] HANS BERNHARD "EXTREME.RU, TOTAL DESASTER AND **...**
www.ubermorgen.com/read_me/ - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

[Microsoft Releases New 'Critical' Patches (washingtonpost.com)]
Microsoft Releases New 'Critical' Patches. By Brian Krebs. washingtonpost.com Staff Writer Tuesday, October 12, 2004; 6:57 PM. Microsoft Corp. **...**
www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/ articles/A27764-2004Oct12.html - Similar pages

[RTMark: Voteauction.com | Past projects]
Voteauction.com. RTMark (pronounced 'RT-Mark' or 'artmark') is committed to providing
the best consulting services in the human-relations, manufacturing, and service **...**
www.rtmark.com/voteauction.html - 23k - Cached - Similar pages

[Wired News: Selling Votes or Peddling Lies?]
Welcome to Wired News. Skip directly to: Search Box, Section Navigation, Content. Wired News. Search: Wired News. **...**
www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39770,00.html - 27k - Cached - Similar pages

[www.ipnic.org/]
Similar pages

[uber2004]

www.ubermorgen.com/2005/ - 1k - Cached - Similar pages

Hans Bernhard - Self Portrait 2002 - Splash
Hans Bernhard Self Portrait, Station 4B, AKH Wien "PSYCH|OS - The Bernhard Case"
Self Portrait 2002 Station 4B, Department of Psychiatry, General Hospital **...**
www.hansbernhard.com/ - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

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Producer 5uper.net & ubermorgen
executive producer medien.KUNSTLABOR
edited by 5uper.net

VOTEAUCTION DVD COMING SOON - WATCH THE TRAILER
Small[3mb] | Med[7mb] | Big[20mb]

Format: Hybrid DVD-10 [DVD-ROM/VIDEO], PAL/NTSC

Publisher KUNSTLABOR

CNN - "Burden of Proof" 2000 [27 Min. FEATURE/.mp4]
[Small/9Mb] | [Large/20Mb] | [.zip/21Mb]

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The page may have changed since that time. Click here for the current page without highlighting.
This cached page may reference images which are no longer available. Click here for the cached text only.
To link to or bookmark this page, use the following url: `http://www.google.com/search?q=cache:Mp67Xj4MYdcJ:www.vote-auction.net/dvd.html+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari`

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Producer 5uper.net & ubermorgen
executive producer medien.KUNSTLABOR
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VOTEAUCTION DVD COMING SOON - WATCH THE TRAILER
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CNN - "Burden of Proof" 2000 [27 Min. FEATURE/.mp4]
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Voteauction - DVD PREVIEW
ubermorgen presents [V]ote-Auction The Movie - Die
Aktion DVD PREVIEW Trailer by 5uper.net.
www.vote-auction.net/movies/ Voteauction_DVD_PREVIEW_TRAILER_big.html - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

Voteauction - CNN "Burden of Proof"
ubermorgen presents [V]ote-Auction CNN "Burden of Proof" 27 Min. FEATURE Please
be patient - The movie is beeing downloaded into the cache... **...**
www.vote-auction.net/movies/ CNN_Burdenofproof_360x288.html - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

http://www.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0010/24/bp.00.html Burden of Proof **...**
http://www.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0010/24/bp.00.html Burden of Proof Bidding for Ballots:
Democracy on the Block Aired October 24, 2000 - 12:30 pm ET THIS IS A **...**
ubermorgen.com/vote_auction_cnn_transcript.txt - 23k - Cached - Similar pages

www.ipnic.org/
Similar pages

etoy.CORPORATION
etoy.INVESTOR RELATION NEWS. **...**
etoy.com/ - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

5uper.net_Verein zur Förderung, Forschung, Entwicklung und **...** - [Translate this page]
5uper.net - Verein zur Förderung, Forschung, Entwicklung und
Vernetzung von Medien, Kunst und Technologie.
5uper.net/ - 29k - Cached - Similar pages

uber2004
www.ubermorgen.com/2005/main.html - 1k - Cached - Similar pages

Aarhus University Press:
Go to front page, **...**

www.unipress.dk/en-gb/Item.aspx?sku=1143 - 26k - Cached - Similar pages

lizvlx - vienna
abughraib.gif by lizvlx abughraib.gif, 6x80x60cm, oil on canvas, 2004.
www.lizvlx.com/ - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

lizvlx - vienna
shoppingbaskets.gif by lizvlx shoppingbaskets.gif, 2001-2005 6x10x8cm & 9x100x80cm, oil on canvas 6x300x240cm ink on canvas.
www.lizvlx.com/pages/shoppingbaskets.html - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

Result Page: 1 2 Next

related:www.vote-auction.net/dvd.ht Search

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site:www.vote-auction.net vo Search Advanced Search Preferences

Web Results **1** - **10** of about **215** from **www.vote-auction.net** for **voteauction**. (**0.32** seconds)

Voteauction 2000-2004 ubermorgen
... [V]ote-auction Web-Site Nov 7 2000 **Voteauction** Web-Site Mar - Jul 2000 SELLtheVOTE.COM 2004 CNN - "Burden of Proof" 2000 [27 Min. **...**
www.vote-auction.net/ - 10k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

Voteauction - DVD
Directed by ubermorgen Producer 5uper.net & ubermorgen executive producer medien.KUNSTLABOR edited by 5uper.net **VOTEAUCTION** DVD COMING SOON - WATCH THE TRAILER **...**
www.vote-auction.net/dvd.html - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/LAWYERS
Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/LAWYERS. Name Last modified Size Description Parent Directory 22-Feb-2003 22:13 - Contacting EFF 22-Feb-2003 **...**
www.vote-auction.net/VOTEAUCTION/LAWYERS/ - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/2000_PRESS
Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/2000_PRESS. Name Last modified Size Description Parent Directory 22-Feb-2003 22:13 - 2000_MOVIES_REPORTAGES **...**
www.vote-auction.net/VOTEAUCTION/2000_PRESS/ - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/2000_PRESS_RELEASES
Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/2000_PRESS_RELEASES. Name Last modified Size Description Parent Directory 22-Feb-2003 22:13 - pr_22102000 22 **...**
www.vote-auction.net/VOTEAUCTION/2000_PRESS_RELEASES/ - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/2000_FLORIDA
Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/2000_FLORIDA. Name Last modified Size Description Parent Directory 22-Feb-2003 22:13 - flo_election.gif 22-Feb **...**
www.vote-auction.net/VOTEAUCTION/2000_FLORIDA/ - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

HANSBERNHARD.COM , **VOTEAUCTION** , VOTE-AUCTION, **VOTEAUCTION**.COM **...**
... 1. **voteauction**.com web-site v.1.0 by james baumgartner 2. **voteauction**.com web-site v.2.0 by ubermorgen lizvlx 3. vote-auction.net web-site v.3.0 by ubermorgen **...**
www.vote-auction.net/VOTEAUCTION/WWW_VERSIONS/ - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/DOMAINS
Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/DOMAINS. Name Last modified Size Description Parent

Directory 22-Feb-2003 22:13 - Order a domain 22-Feb-2003 **...**
www.vote-auction.net/VOTEAUCTION/DOMAINS/ - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/BOOK_DVD_PROJECT
Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/BOOK_DVD_PROJECT. Name Last modified Size Description Parent Directory 22-Feb-2003 22:13 - Voteauction_MM_DOKU.zip 22-Feb-2003 21:47 40.6M **...**
www.vote-auction.net/VOTEAUCTION/BOOK_DVD_PROJECT/ - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/2000_ACTION_COMMUNICATIONS
Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**/2000_ACTION_COMMUNICATIONS. Name Last modified Size Description
Parent Directory 22-Feb-2003 22:13 - 00_ALLE_MAILBOXEN_ON **...**
www.vote-auction.net/VOTEAUCTION/ 2000_ACTION_COMMUNICATIONS/ - 7k - Cached - Similar pages

Result Page: **1** 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **Next**

site:www.vote-auction.net voteaucti Search

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Voteauction.com

The most prominent success of 2000's last quarter was surely Voteauction.com (now vote-auction.net). In article after article and television spot after television spot, journalists found ways to mention that corporations already purchase American votes--exactly the issue that founder James Baumgartner and owner-rescuer Ubermorgen.com intended the website to highlight. And in these days of privatization of everything, a Voteauction.com could well rank near the bottom of the shocking scale....

- Les votes aux enchères
- Nov. 5 press release
- Articles about Voteauction.com
- Diagram explaining Voteauction.com (makes new window)
- Voteauction: 62.116.31.68 (makes new window)

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The page may have changed since that time. Click here for the current page without highlighting.
This cached page may reference images which are no longer available. Click here for the cached text only.
To link to or bookmark this page, use the following url: http://www.google.com/search?q=cache:1p-kjYsN9vYJ:www.rtmark.com/voteauction.html+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari

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These search terms have been highlighted: **voteauction**

Voteauction.com

Past projects / **Voteauction**.com

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Voteauction.com. RTMark (pronounced 'RT-Mark' or 'artmark') is committed to providing
the best consulting services in the human-relations, manufacturing, and service **...**
www.rtmark.com/voteauction.html - 23k - Cached - Similar pages

Voteauction 2000-2004 ubermorgen
[V]ote-auction - Bringing democracy and capitalism closer together - ubermorgen, 2000-2004. [V]ote-auction Web-Site Nov 7 2000 Voteauction **...**
www.vote-auction.net/ - 9k - Cached - Similar pages

Wired News: Selling Votes or Peddling Lies?
Welcome to Wired News. Skip directly to: Search Box, Section Navigation, Content. Wired News. Search: Wired News. **...**
www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39770,00.html - 27k - Cached - Similar pages

Deportation-alliance.com - Deportation
deportation-alliance.com. Click here to enter.
www.deportation-alliance.com/ - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

deportation-class.com | online shop
www.deportation-class.com/shop/ - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

www.waag.org/bandwidth/
1k - Cached - Similar pages

we want bandwidth!
we want bandwidth!
www.medialounge.net/lounge/ workspace/we_want_bandwith/bandwidth/ - 1k - Cached - Similar pages

deportation-class.com | welcome!
See the world through different eyes! Travel in exotic style with Lufthansa's Deportation Class service.
www.deportation-class.com/ - 15k - Cached - Similar pages

Google Directory - Society > Politics > Campaigns and Elections > **...**

Google, Directory Help Search only in Campaign Finance
Search the Web. Campaign Finance, **...**
directory.google.com/Top/Society/Politics/ Campaigns_and_Elections/
Election_Reform/Campaign_Finance/ - 37k - Cached - Similar pages

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Google, Directory Help Search only in Media Search the Web. Media, **...**
directory.google.com/Top/Society/Activism/Media/ - 51k - Cached - Similar pages

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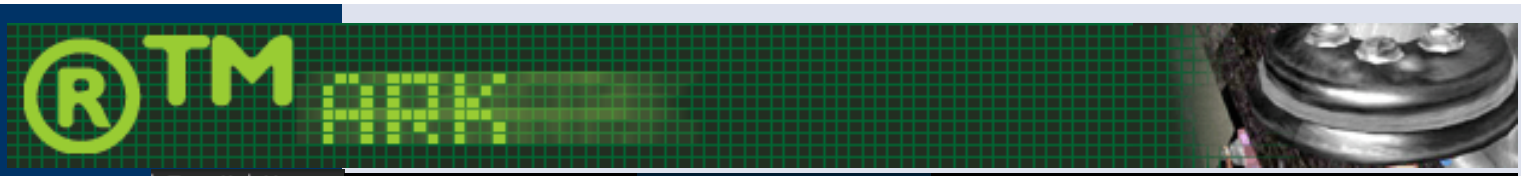

Nov. 5 press release

November 5, 2000
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

VOTEAUCTION SATIRE ILLEGALLY SQUELCHED, WILL RE-OPEN IN HUNDREDS OF PLACES
RTMark.com reveals its role, offers cash to the first person who can redirect the domain of a major candidate's website to 62.116.31.68

Contact:
Voteauction: pr@[62.116.31.68]
62.116.31.68
Corenic (responsible for deleting Vote-auction.com:
Werner Staub <secretariat@corenic.org>
Bill Jones: (916) 653-7244
ICANN: icann@icann.org
Andy Mueller-Maguhn: andy@ccc.de
Domain Bank: shemphill@domainbank.net
Network Solutions: cregan@netsol.com
RTMark: voteauction@rtmark.com
rtmark.com/voteauction.html
rtmark.com/etoynsi.html

Voteauction, the satirical website which bills itself as "the only election platform channelling 'soft money' directly to the democracy consumer," has fallen victim to a heavy-handed and sometimes illegal campaign against free speech by two corporations and several public officials.

On November 1, Network Solutions (the private for-profit corporation in charge of all .com, .net, and .org domains) shut down Vote-auction.com without warning or explanation, shortly after public attacks by the California Secretary of State, and after the Chicago Board of Elections filed an election fraud lawsuit against the domain. Neither the owners nor the service providers received any notification or warning of the

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shutdown, and Network Solutions has refused to comment on the issue. (See rtmark.com/etoynsi.html for an earlier example of illegal and still unexplained acts by the company.)

California Secretary of State Bill Jones seems to have set the stage for this blatant disregard of Constitutional free speech protections by stating last week on CNN that corporate financing of elections is one subject that cannot be discussed: "whether this is a parody... makes absolutely no difference whatsoever in California... because you are talking about the corruption of the voting process." (CNN)

RTMark sponsored Voteauction.com in June (project VOTE, listed at rtmark.com/featured.html#VOTE) precisely because the satirical site helps highlight the ways corporations already effectively purchase votes. As law professor Jamin Raskin said about Voteauction, "...we have now evolved a system in which it's OK for money to buy elections, and yet we somehow cling to the fantasy that there's something deeply immoral about the purchase of an individual vote." (Wired News)

RTMark and many others believe that if U.S. authorities such as Bill Jones wish to purge the election process of corruption, they should start by preventing corporations from spending unlimited sums on electing particular candidates, not by stopping a satire that highlights the problem. As one commentator wrote, "few would disagree that the problem with money in politics today is the hundreds of millions of dollars at the top, not a few dollars at the bottom. Which is why the short-lived vote sale should be seen less as a serious act of sabotage and more as guerrilla theater." (Slate)

Network Solutions' illegal deletion of the Vote-auction.com domain is just the latest blow in a series of actions that have closed the satirical website three times since it opened in August.

1: In August, Voteauction.com founder James Baumgartner, a graduate student, was told by New York State Board of Elections officials that they would press charges against him; they even implied that he could be guilty of treason, which is punishable by execution. Baumgartner, faced with what amounted to an official state-sponsored death threat, had little choice but to close the site on August 18, at which point RTMark helped transfer the domain to its current Austrian owner, Hans Bernhard, who

immediately re-opened Voteauction.com with new features.

2. On October 21, Domain Bank, the U.S. company with which Voteauction.com had been registered, illegally froze the domain. Bernhard responded by registering Vote-auction.com (with an added hyphen) with a company located outside U.S. jurisdiction.

3: On November 1, to circumvent this approach, Network Solutions, without warning and in clear violation of international law, removed Vote-auction.com from its root servers (the computers that provide domain information to all others). It is unknown who requested this action, and under what authority Network Solutions feels justified in performing it. Andy Mueller-Maguhn, a newly-elected director of ICANN, the non-profit corporation responsible for all internet domains, agreed this was an illegal move and said "I guess we will have to do something about this."

In response to Network Solution's attack, the Voteauction team has begun gathering Vote-auction and Voteauction domains around the world and is calling on other domain owners to point their domains or sub-domains to 62.116.31.68, the Voteauction IP (IP addresses are not dependent on domain name registrars or on Internic). If you have a domain or sub-domain that you can point to 62.116.31.68, please do so and forward the information to pr@[62.116.31.68] to be added to a list of supporters.

In addition, RTMark has secured a $500 investment, of which $300 will be offered to the first person who can redirect the domain of a major US political candidate (for federal or state office) to 62.116.31.68. The remaining $200 will be offered to the first person to re-route the domain of a major media outlet covering the elections to the Voteauction IP.

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Nov. 5 press release

November 5, 2000
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62.116.31.68
Corenic (responsible for deleting Vote-auction.com:
Werner Staub <secretariat@corenic.org>
Bill Jones: (916) 653-7244
ICANN: icann@icann.org
Andy Mueller-Maguhn: andy@ccc.de
Domain Bank: shemphill@domainbank.net
Network Solutions: cregan@netsol.com
RTMark: **voteauction**@rtmark.com
rtmark.com/**voteauction**.html
rtmark.com/etoynsi.html

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Nov. 5 press release. RTMark (pronounced 'RT-Mark' or 'artmark') is committed to providing the best consulting services in the human-relations, manufacturing, and **...**
www.rtmark.com/voteauctionpr.html - 29k - Cached - Similar pages

DC's Political Report: Minor Parties Links
DC's Political Report hyperlink and list of American Political Parties.
www.dcpoliticalreport.com/PartyLink.htm - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

memepool.com: rich archive
memepool now with even deeper links. [articles posted by rich **...**
memepool.com/Author/rich/ - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

Congressman Alcee L. Hastings
JavaScript not enabled: [Selects the appropriate style sheet based on browser type.], **...**
alceehastings.house.gov/ - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

The US District Court, Southern District of FL website has moved
The US District Court, Southern District of Florida website has moved. The new address is: http://www.flsd.uscourts.gov. Please make **...**
www.netside.net/usdcfls/ - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

Should Election Day Be a Holiday? - 98.10
A potential solution for low turnouts on American Election Days.
www.theatlantic.com/issues/98oct/electday.htm - Similar pages

Prisoners' Dilemma
You Have Found The Prisoners' Dilemma. A fiendish cyberspace wizard has locked you
and Serendip into a diabolical game with the following rules: **...**
serendip.brynmawr.edu/playground/pd.html - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

The Scorched Earth Party
WHY THE FOOLS MUST DIE. It's happened to you, no doubt. You are somewhere public,
trying to complete a simple task. Perhaps you are eating in a Dennys. **...**
www.armory.com/~crisper/Scorch/ - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

The Iowa Electronic Markets

The Iowa Electronic Markets are real-money futures markets in which contract payoffs depend on economic and political events such as elections.
www.biz.uiowa.edu/iem/ - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

Paperboynews.com -

Updated Thursday, February 24, 2005. SITE MAP. Join Our Mailing List For Free Paper, Advertising, Ads, Ad, Advertisements, Magazine **...**
www.paperboynews.com/moreinfo.asp - 31k - Cached - Similar pages

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RTMark: **Voteauction**.com | Past projects
Voteauction.com. **...** Past projects / **Voteauction**.com. The most prominent success of 2000's last quarter was surely **Voteauction**.com (now vote-auction.net). **...**
www.rtmark.com/**voteauction**.html - 23k - Cached - Similar pages

RTMark: Nov. 5 release | **Voteauction**.com | Past projects
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RTMark.com reveals its role, offers cash to the first person who can redirect the **...**
www.rtmark.com/**voteauction**pr.html - 29k - Cached - Similar pages

RTMark: press | **Voteauction**.com | Past projects
Articles about **Voteauction**.com. **... Voteauction** press archive (much more complete than the RTMark list); Vote auctions page on Open Directory; Wired, Nov. **...**
www.rtmark.com/pressvot.html - 32k - Cached - Similar pages

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The meanness of Dow and Verio The Yes Men impersonate the WTO Back to **Voteauction**.com Nov. 5 press release Articles about **Voteauction ...**
www.rtmark.com/**voteauction**fr.html - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

RTMark: Site Map
... Voteauction.com: Les votes aux enchères En français; Nov. 5 press release; Articles about **Voteauction**.com; Diagram explaining **Voteauction**.com; **...**
www.rtmark.com/sitemap.html - 58k - Cached - Similar pages

RTMark: 2000 Annual Report | In Salzburg | Yes Men as WTO | Past **...**
... stark--suggesting, for example, the replacement of inefficient democratic institutions like elections with private-sector solutions like **Voteauction**.com, an **...**
www.rtmark.com/2000.html - 32k - Cached - Similar pages

)transfert-article - [Translate this page]
... Voteauction ne démarchera pas directement les partis politiques : une façon de contourner l'écueil juridique le plus patent. **...** http://www.**voteauction**.com. **...**
www.rtmark.com/more/articles/ **voteauction**transfert20000818.html - 43k - Cached - Similar pages

RTMark: Informe anual | 2000 Annual Report | In Salzburg | Yes Men **...** - [Translate this page]

... Full correspondence (makes new window) WTO-Salzburg press The Yes Men se hacen pasar por la OMC Les Yes Men se font passer pour l'OMC **Voteauction**.com CueJack **...**
www.rtmark.com/2000sp.html - 31k - Cached - Similar pages

)transfert-article - [Translate this page]
... Le site américain **Voteauction**.com qui vendait des voix aux enchères a fermé deux semaines après son ouverture. Trop risqué, selon son créateur. **...**
www.rtmark.com/more/articles/ **voteauction**transfert20000822.html - 38k - Cached - Similar pages

In These Times * Art of Confusion
... **Voteauction**.com. One of your projects caused quite a stir during the US presidential elections last year. **Voteauction**.com, a site **...**
www.rtmark.com/more/articles/ sandbox20020301-inthesetimes.html - 27k - Cached - Similar pages

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Voteauction Booth is Closed

by Mark K. Anderson | Also by this reporter

02:00 AM Oct. 21, 2000 PT

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Following a preliminary injunction issued on Wednesday by the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, the Austrian-based site -- purporting to sell presidential votes to the highest bidder -- has closed its doors.

The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners sued the creator and current owner on Monday, alleging the site trafficked in the buying and selling of votes.

The graduate student who began the vote-fraud saga in August also revealed that it's been cooking its books all along. James Baumgartner sold the site to an Austrian entrepreneur later that month, but has continued to provide content for the site and consult with the owner.

"The numbers were highly exaggerated ... to increase the hyperbole of the site," said Baumgartner, an MFA student in upstate New York.

The number of voters who have requested to sell their votes -- last reported on the site at over 15,000 -- was actually "somewhere between one- and 3,000," Baumgartner said.

And the bids, he said, were nil. The site had boasted almost $200,000 in offers. In fact, Baumgartner said, there were never any bids.

Most important, he said, neither he nor Austrian owner Hans Bernhard -- who declined comment when contacted Friday -- ever intended to go through with actually trafficking the votes bought and sold.

"It was never my intent to sell votes," Baumgartner said. "And it was clear when I was setting it up with Hans that he and I had the same principles in

mind. We were both doing this as a political satire or media intervention kind of thing."

That may be so, but it apparently doesn't have much sway with the folks in Chicago.

"We've said from the beginning that they may think it's a parody," said Tom Leach of the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners. "But we don't think it's funny.... If I'm going on an airplane and yelling fire even if there's no fire, it's still a federal crime."

Now that the Chicago board has obtained the temporary order to shut down Voteauction, Leach said his team still plans to continue pursuing its lawsuit. They seek both a permanent injunction against Baumgartner, Bernhard et. al. from continuing any such vote-fraud -- whether practiced on Voteauction or elsewhere, whether a hoax or not -- and to recoup the attorneys' fees spent in investigating and litigating Voteauction.

Baumgartner, one of the defendants named in the lawsuit, said he had two main prototypes in mind when he created Voteauction.

First, he pointed to the recent hoax website Ronsangels.com, which inspired hundreds of news stories over a virtual venue that allegedly offered to sell the eggs and sperm of fashion models to facilitate "Darwin's natural selection at its very best."

"The news organizations that interviewed (the Ronsangels operator) didn't want to reveal later that it wasn't for real," Baumgartner said. "But what he did was help generate a great deal of discussion over the issue."

Second, Baumgartner took a few pointers from perhaps the most talked-about and imitated piece of satire in Western history -- Jonathan Swift's "A Modest Proposal."

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08:20 AM Aug. 22, 2000 PT

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Quietly operating since the beginning of August, the site posed a simple question: If entire elections can be bought and sold to the individual or corporation with the most money, why can't individual votes?

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.

"I acted immediately when I found out about [Voteauction]," said Doug Kellner, one of two Manhattan representatives on the New York City Board of Elections.

Kellner said selling votes is not only illegal within New York state law, but the state constitution also bars it. The only other crime the constitution defines, he said, is treason.

Before last week, Voteauction had received emails from five voters indicating their interest in selling their votes. When it shut down on Aug. 18, Baumgartner said, an estimated 200 had expressed their initial interest in participating. Although no contracts had been signed -- legal language was still being worked out when the site was shut down -- the interests of potential participants ranged from the pecuniary to the polemic.

"Some were doing it as a joke, some were serious, some were cynical, some were sincere," Baumgartner said. "Somebody else said they were going to buy voterauction.com."

When visited on Monday afternoon, Voterauction.com -- with the extra "r" -- appeared to be a mirror of the George W. Bush campaign website. Although

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Kellner stressed the seriousness of the criminal consequences for those who even indicate their interest in buying or selling a vote.

"The message to get out to the public is that posting (intent to sell votes) to a website even in jest is a serious matter. It could subject you to prosecution, or in New York you could forfeit your vote," Kellner said, referring to a New York state law that imposes a one-year forfeiture on vote buyers and sellers.

Baumgartner, who continues to stress that his site holds a mirror up to a larger corrupt electoral system, offered no comment in response to Kellner's charges.

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Good news political non-activists—now you don't have to throw your votes away, you can sell them!

Or so claims the controversial new website Voteauction.com, which hit the Internet this summer and has already drawn barrages of criticism from numerous sources. The webpage's self-professed slogan, "Bringing Capitalism and Democracy Closer Together," is a polite and rather misleading phrasing of its true intention: to sell absentee ballots to the highest bidder.

Visitors interested in selling their votes can register with Voteauction.com for the upcoming presidential elections. The votes are organized by state; for instance, as of Friday, October 13, 1836 voters from the state of California had registered. These voting blocks will then be auctioned off to corporations and individuals interested in purchasing all the votes in one state.

Voteauction.com describes itself as providing "a more efficient method for campaign investors to obtain their objectives." The site claims that "the free market will determine the value of the votes in each state." For instance, "votes in heavily populated states may be more valuable than votes in less populous states; however, if there is a large number of voteauction voters in a small state, the voteauction voters could help swing that state and thus the state's electoral votes."

According to Voteauction.com, absentee ballots for each state will be collected, verified, and then sold to the highest bidder, who "will be able to choose who the group will vote for en masse." The money from the transaction will eventually be distributed to the registered members. The current price for each of the 205 registered Voteauction.com votes in Connecticut, for example, is $15.12.

The site began as an attempt "to make a point that the campaign financing system operates as a business," founder James Baumgartner was quoted as saying in a recent AP article. The site also points out that "the United States has a long history of vote buying going back to George Washington."

Voteauction.com has come under fire for questionable legality. However, the site was sold to an Austrian businessman named Hans Bernhard on August 22, 2000 and is thus no longer based in the US. This move narrowed the number of methods the government has at its disposal to try and shut down the site.

—By Justin Chen

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Chicago wants Voteauction gone

BY Kathleen Ohlson, Computerworld
Oct.10, 2000

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The site claims that 10,137 voters nationwide have signed up. Illinois has 521 voters signed up, quoting $16.31 for each vote.

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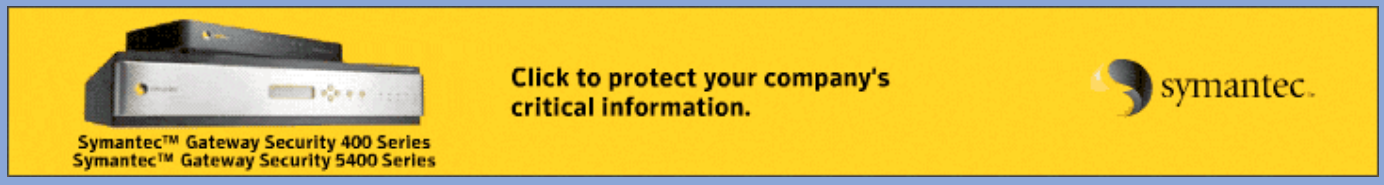

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50 THINGS YOU'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO KNOW
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capitol punishment: does voteauction.com subvert democracy?

by Alex Burns (alex@disinfo.com) - May 20, 2001

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On October 21, 2000, the company Domain Bank illegally froze the Voteauction.com domain, capitulating to authorities. Bernhard immediately registered the site as Vote-Auction.com with a non-U.S. company. On November 1st, 2000, Network Solutions (the for-profit company that administers .com, .net, and .org domains) violated international law by removing Vote-Auction.com from its root servers.

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Straight Talk From Voteauction.com
This *Auctionwatch.com article* (August 18, 2000) by Chris Connor surveys the

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Jones Issues Warning Against On-line Vote Buying Schemes
This press release (August 22, 2000) from California Secretary of State Bill Jones may have triggered the demise of Voteauction.com. Jones starts: "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." I guess, by this logic, that all elected politicians are therefore unprosecuted felons.

Buy This Vote!
This *Slate* article (August 23, 2000) by Jeremy Derfner examines the history of vote-scamming. Features some ironic commentary from National Voting Rights Institute executive director John Bonifaz, who argued that if you believe Voteauction.com is indulging in bribery, then so is "a lot of what goes on in the halls of Congress and in the White House."

Votes Up For Auction Draw Official Enquiries
This *USA Today* article (August 23, 2000) by Janet Kornblum shows how sources can shape perceptions about issues. Voting Integrity Project president Deborah Phillips states: "I love the Internet. But the more I've looked at this issue, the more concerned I've become, because there's a different mind-set that goes hand-in-hand with Internet entrepreneurs." The same mind-set as major party campaign financiers, perhaps?

Vote-selling Web Site To Be Revived, Possibly Offshore
This *CNN* article (August 25, 2000) by Richard Stenger discusses the shift of Voteauction.com from America to maverick Austrian businessman Hans Bernhard.

Voteauction To Lose Domain Name
This *Independent Standard* article (October 19, 2000) by Ronna Abramson announces a preliminary injunction against Voteauction.com by the state of Illinois, and warned that Domain Bank was about to pull the plug on the site's domain name.

Thousands Sign Up To Sell Votes
This *Wired News* article (September 22, 2000) by Mark K. Anderson suggests that over 6000 Americans had signed up with Voteauction.com to sell their votes. Voting Integrity Project president Deborah Phillips continues her media campaign: "Why isn't the Justice Department getting involved? Why hasn't there been any comment from the White House? Why hasn't Congress held any hearings?" I'll give you a clue: Joe McCarthy is long dead.

VoteAuction.com & The Whack-A-Mole Defense
This *TechnoDemocracy Now* article (October 22, 2000) by Thom Wysong explains Voteauction.com's shift to Europe, and how to get around DNS entries.

Will Culture-Jam for Food
This *Salon* article (May 18, 2001), by Katharine Mieszkowski, describes Voteauction.com founder James Baumgartner's battle to pay his $3800 legal fees. "Like many of the ®TMark projects, Voteauction.com is basically a clever joke that ran the risk of being too subtle for humor-impaired keepers of law and order."

Bidding For Ballots: Democracy On The Blocks
This *CNN* transcript of the program *Burden of Proof* (October 24, 2000) features legal analyses of online vote auctioneering and the future status of Voteauction.com. RealVideo version also available.

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legal analyses of online vote auctioneering and the future status of Voteauction.com. Transcript version also available. 21 minutes.

Voteauction Booth Is Closed

This *Wired News* article (October 21, 2000) by Mark K. Anderson announces the shutdown of the Austrian Voteauction.com site. The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners still plan to proceed with litigation against founder James Baumgartner and maverick Austrian businessman Hans Bernhard. Baumgartner states: "We were both doing this as a political satire or media intervention kind of thing."

Vote-Auction Sidesteps Legalities

This *Associated Press* article (October 21, 2000) notes that Hans Bernhard has moved the controversial site to Germany. Note that the site participants has suddenly swelled to 21,000: press scare tactics?

Selling Votes Or Peddling Lies?

This *Wired News* article (October 30, 2000) by Mark K. Anderson details the lawsuit against Voteauction.com founder James Baumgartner, who maintains he was parodying the American political system, and current owner Hans Bernhard, who wants to make money from it. Note the "closed logic" and negative outcome of the article's title (are these our only interpretations?). A shrill Deborah Phillips offers some scary thoughts: "If it's true it's just been a hoax, then the only way they can prove that is to open their site to FBI technologists. Otherwise, we have no way of verifying." Note how the press coverage has created an "excluded middle" between Baumgartner (parody) and Bernhard (commerce), whereas both aims could be legally acheived by an online discussion forum that does not sell votes. Do we resort to FBI surveillance tools such as Carnivore?

Vote Trade: The Democratic Way?

This *Wired News* article (October 31, 2000) by Farhad Manjoo details the sudden explosion in vote swapping Web sites, after a media flurry over Voteauction.com.

Vote Swapper Swatted Down

This *Wired News* article (October 31, 2000) by Farhad Manjoo details how California Secretary of State Bill Jones has gone on the warpath against vote swapping sites such as Voteswap2000.com.

Americans Sell Their Votes For $10 Each

This *Cluebot.com* posting (September 29, 2000) summarizes the Voteauction.com debate: "Note to Congress: shape up, or Americans will ship out."

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This press release (August 22, 2000) from California Secretary of State Bill Jones may have triggered the demise of **Voteauction**.com. Jones starts: "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." I guess, by this logic, that all elected politicians are therefore unprosecuted felons.

Buy This Vote!

This *Slate* article (August 23, 2000) by Jeremy Derfner examines the history of vote-scamming. Features some ironic commentary from National Voting Rights Institute executive director John Bonifaz, who argued that if you believe **Voteauction**.com is indulging in bribery, then so is "a lot of what goes on in the halls of Congress and in the White House."

Votes Up For Auction Draw Official Enquiries

This *USA Today* article (August 23, 2000) by Janet Kornblum shows how sources can shape perceptions about issues. Voting Integrity Project president Deborah Phillips states: "I love the Internet. But the more I've looked at this issue, the more concerned I've become, because there's a different mind-set that goes hand-in-hand with Internet entrepreneurs." The same mind-set as major party campaign financiers, perhaps?

Vote-selling Web Site To Be Revived, Possibly Offshore

This *CNN* article (August 25, 2000) by Richard Stenger discusses the shift of **Voteauction**.com from America to maverick Austrian businessman Hans Bernhard.

Voteauction To Lose Domain Name

This *Independent Standard* article (October 19, 2000) by Ronna Abramson announces a preliminary injunction against **Voteauction**.com by the state of Illinois, and warned that Domain Bank was about to pull the plug on the site's domain name.

Thousands Sign Up To Sell Votes

This *Wired News* article (September 22, 2000) by Mark K. Anderson suggests that over 6000 Americans had signed up with **Voteauction**.com to sell their votes. Voting Integrity Project president Deborah Phillips continues her media campaign: "Why isn't the Justice Department getting involved? Why hasn't there been any comment from the White House? Why hasn't Congress held any hearings?" I'll give you a clue: Joe McCarthy is long dead.

VoteAuction.com & The Whack-A-Mole Defense

This *TechnoDemocracy Now* article (October 22, 2000) by Thom Wysong explains **Voteauction**.com's shift to Europe, and how to get around DNS entries.

Will Culture-Jam for Food

This *Salon* article (May 18, 2001), by Katharine Mieszkowski, describes **Voteauction**.com founder James Baumgartner's battle to pay his $3800 legal fees. "Like many of the ®TMark projects, **Voteauction**.com is basically a clever joke that ran the risk of being too subtle for humor-impaired keepers of law and order."

Bidding For Ballots: Democracy On The Blocks

This *CNN* transcript of the program *Burden of Proof* (October 24, 2000) features legal analyses of online vote auctioneering and the future status of **Voteauction**.com. RealVideo version also available.

Bidding For Ballots: Democracy On The Blocks

This *CNN* RealVideo of the program *Burden of Proof* (October 24, 2000) features legal analyses of online vote auctioneering and the future status of **Voteauction**.com. Transcript version also available. 21 minutes.

Voteauction Booth Is Closed

This *Wired News* article (October 21, 2000) by Mark K. Anderson announces the shutdown of the Austrian **Voteauction**.com site. The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners still plan to proceed with litigation against founder James Baumgartner and maverick Austrian businessman Hans Bernhard. Baumgartner states: "We were both doing this as a political satire or media intervention kind of thing."

Vote-Auction Sidesteps Legalities

This *Associated Press* article (October 21, 2000) notes that Hans Bernhard has moved the controversial site to Germany. Note that the site participants has suddenly swelled to 21,000: press scare tactics?

Selling Votes Or Peddling Lies?

This *Wired News* article (October 30, 2000) by Mark K. Anderson details the lawsuit against **Voteauction**.com founder James Baumgartner, who maintains he was parodying the American political system, and current owner Hans Bernhard, who wants to make money from it. Note the "closed logic" and negative outcome of the article's title (are these our only interpretations?). A shrill Deborah Phillips offers some scary thoughts: "If it's true it's just been a hoax, then the only way they can prove that is to open their site to FBI technologists. Otherwise, we have no way of verifying." Note how the press coverage has created an "excluded middle" between Baumgartner (parody) and Bernhard (commerce), whereas both aims could be legally acheived by an online discussion forum that does not sell votes. Do we resort to FBI surveillance tools such as Carnivore?

Vote Trade: The Democratic Way?

This *Wired News* article (October 31, 2000) by Farhad Manjoo details the sudden explosion in vote swapping Web sites, after a media flurry over **Voteauction**.com.

Vote Swapper Swatted Down

This *Wired News* article (October 31, 2000) by Farhad Manjoo details how California Secretary of State Bill Jones has gone on the warpath against vote swapping sites such as Voteswap2000.com.

Americans Sell Their Votes For $10 Each

This *Cluebot.com* posting (September 29, 2000) summarizes the **Voteauction**.com debate: "Note to Congress: shape up, or Americans will ship out."

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Regional > North America > United States > Government > Elections > Presidential > 2000 > Vote Swapping (4)

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- ®TMark: Voteauction.com - http://rtmark.com/voteauction.html
  ®TMark page about its investment in Voteauction.com.
- 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.
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  In the hypothetical future where all votes are traded on the Internet, it's easy to see how bipartisan collusion would line the pockets of politicians at the expense of voters by holding down the price of 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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: 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?
- 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!
- 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.
- 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.
- Vote-auction.net - http://vote-auction.net/
  Bringing democracy and capitalism closer together. Founded by James Baumgartner (as voteauction.com), produced by ubermorgen.com and helped by ®TMark.
- Disinformation: Capitol Punishment: Does Voteauction.com Subvert Democracy? - http://www.disinfo.com/archive/pages/dossier/id505/pg1/
  by Alex Burns.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- CNN: Web site offering to sell votes shut down - http://www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/23/voteauction.shutsdown.idg/
  Voteauction.com, a site that enables citizens to sell their votes, shut down Friday amid legal questions.
- 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.
- AuctionWatch: Straight Talk from Voteauction.com - http://www.auctionwatch.com/awdaily/dailynews/august00/4-081800.html
  You, the taxpayer who finances the monkey show, now has a chance to partake of the corruption that is politics.
- 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.

- 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.
- FSB: American Cynicism, 101 - http://www.fsb.com/fortunesb/articles/0,2227,966,00.html
  In the old days, you could rig an election by raising the dead and getting them to the polls. Student James Baumgartner wants to change the rules, by offering disinterested citizens a chance to auction their ballots online.
- Cape Rock: The Going Rate For A Presidential Vote? $152 on eBay. - http://www.thecaperock.com/apr00/vote-auction.shtml
  Fake news article about eBay vote auction which may have inspired some of the real auctions.
- 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.
- Daily Gazette: Web site offering votes for sale draws concern - http://the.facts.tripod.com/dg000819.htm
  Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute graduate student James Baumgartner says he's doing a service to the country with his new Web site Voteauction.com by encouraging participation in elections.
- 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.
- 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.

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  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.
- cluebot.com: Internic Pulls Plug on Vote-Auction.com - http://www.cluebot.com/article.pl?sid=00/11/03/1852255&mode=nested
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November 5, 2000
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
VOTEAUCTION SATIRE ILLEGALLY SQUELCHED, WILL RE-OPEN IN HUNDREDS OF PLACES

RTMark.com reveals its role, offers cash to the first person who can redirect the domain of a major candidate's website to http://62.116.31.68

http://rtmark.com/voteauction.html

Voteauction, the satirical website which bills itself as "the only election platform channelling 'soft money' directly to the democracy consumer," has fallen victim to a heavy-handed and sometimes illegal campaign against free speech by two corporations and several public officials.

On November 1, Network Solutions (the private for-profit corporation in charge of all .com, .net, and .org domains) shut down Vote-auction.com without warning or explanation, shortly after public attacks by the California Secretary of State, and after the Chicago Board of Elections filed an election fraud lawsuit against the domain. Neither the owners nor the service providers received any notification or warning of the shutdown, and Network Solutions has refused to comment on the issue. (See http://rtmark.com/etoynsi.html for an earlier example of illegal and still unexplained acts by the company.)

California Secretary of State Bill Jones seems to have set the stage for this blatant disregard of Constitutional free speech protections by stating last week on CNN that corporate financing of elections is one subject that cannot be discussed: "whether this is a parody... makes absolutely no difference whatsoever in California... because you are talking about the corruption of the voting process." (http://www.cnn.com/video/burden/2000/10/24/show.rm80.ram)

RTMark sponsored Voteauction.com in June (project VOTE, listed at http://rtmark.com/featured.html#VOTE) precisely because the satirical site helps highlight the ways corporations already effectively purchase votes. As law professor Jamin Raskin said about Voteauction, "...we have now evolved a system in which it's OK for money to buy elections, and yet we somehow cling to the fantasy that there's something deeply immoral about the purchase of an individual vote." (http://www.wirednews.com/news/politics/0,1283,38559,00.html)

RTMark and many others believe that if U.S. authorities such as Bill Jones wish to purge the election process of corruption, they should start by preventing corporations from spending unlimited sums on electing particular candidates, not by stopping a satire that highlights the problem. As one commentator wrote, "few would disagree

that the problem with money in politics today is the hundreds of millions of dollars at the top, not a few dollars at the bottom. Which is why the short-lived vote sale should be seen less as a serious act of sabotage and more as guerrilla theater." (http://slate.msn.com/netelection/entries/00-08-23_88646.asp)

Network Solutions' illegal deletion of the Vote-auction.com domain is just the latest blow in a series of actions that have closed the satirical website three times since it opened in August.

1: In August, Voteauction.com founder James Baumgartner, a graduate student, was told by New York State Board of Elections officials that they would press charges against him; they even implied that he could be guilty of treason, which is punishable by execution. Baumgartner, faced with what amounted to an official state-sponsored death threat, had little choice but to close the site on August 18, at which point RTMark helped transfer the domain to its current Austrian owner, Hans Bernhard, who immediately re-opened Voteauction.com with new features.

2. On October 21, Domain Bank, the U.S. company with which Voteauction.com had been registered, illegally froze the domain. Bernhard responded by registering Vote-auction.com (with an added hyphen) with a company located outside U.S. jurisdiction.

3: On November 1, to circumvent this approach, Network Solutions, without warning and in clear violation of international law, removed Vote-auction.com from its root servers (the computers that provide domain information to all others). It is unknown who requested this action, and under what authority Network Solutions feels justified in performing it. Andy Mueller-Maguhn, a newly-elected director of ICANN, the non-profit corporation responsible for all internet domains, agreed this was an illegal move and said "I guess we will have to do something about this."

In response to Network Solution's attack, the Voteauction team has begun gathering Vote-auction and Voteauction domains around the world and is calling on other domain owners to point their domains or sub-domains to http://62.116.31.68, the Voteauction IP (IP addresses are not dependent on domain name registrars or on Internic). If you have a domain or sub-domain that you can point to http://62.116.31.68, please do so and forward the information to mailto:pr@[62.116.31.68] to be added to a list of supporters.

In addition, RTMark has secured a $500 investment, of which $300 will be offered to the first person who can redirect the domain of a major US political candidate (for federal or state office) to http://62.116.31.68. The remaining $200 will be offered to the first person to re-route the domain of a major media outlet covering the elections to the Voteauction IP.

RTMark's primary goal is to publicize corporate subversion of the democratic process. To this end it acts as a clearinghouse for anti-corporate projects. # 30 # This message is

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November 5, 2000
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
VOTEAUCTION SATIRE ILLEGALLY SQUELCHED, WILL RE-OPEN IN HUNDREDS OF PLACES

RTMark.com reveals its role, offers cash to the first person who can redirect the domain of a major candidate's website to http://62.116.31.68

http://rtmark.com/**voteauction**.html

Voteauction, the satirical website which bills itself as "the only election platform channelling 'soft money' directly to the democracy consumer," has fallen victim to a heavy-handed and sometimes illegal campaign against free speech by two corporations and several public officials.

On November 1, Network Solutions (the private for-profit corporation in charge of all .com, .net, and .org domains) shut down Vote-auction.com without warning or explanation, shortly after public attacks by the California Secretary of State, and after the Chicago Board of Elections filed an election fraud lawsuit against the domain. Neither the owners nor the service providers received any notification or warning of the shutdown, and Network Solutions has refused to comment on the issue. (See http://rtmark.com/etoynsi.html for an earlier example of illegal and still unexplained acts by the company.)

California Secretary of State Bill Jones seems to have set the stage for this blatant disregard of Constitutional free speech protections by stating last week on CNN that corporate financing of elections is one subject that cannot be discussed: "whether this is a parody... makes absolutely no difference whatsoever in California... because you

are talking about the corruption of the voting process." (http://www.cnn.com/video/burden/2000/10/24/show.rm80.ram)

RTMark sponsored **Voteauction**.com in June (project VOTE, listed at http://rtmark.com/featured.html#VOTE) precisely because the satirical site helps highlight the ways corporations already effectively purchase votes. As law professor Jamin Raskin said about **Voteauction**, "...we have now evolved a system in which it's OK for money to buy elections, and yet we somehow cling to the fantasy that there's something deeply immoral about the purchase of an individual vote." (http://www.wirednews.com/news/politics/0,1283,38559,00.html)

RTMark and many others believe that if U.S. authorities such as Bill Jones wish to purge the election process of corruption, they should start by preventing corporations from spending unlimited sums on electing particular candidates, not by stopping a satire that highlights the problem. As one commentator wrote, "few would disagree that the problem with money in politics today is the hundreds of millions of dollars at the top, not a few dollars at the bottom. Which is why the short-lived vote sale should be seen less as a serious act of sabotage and more as guerrilla theater." (http://slate.msn.com/netelection/entries/00-08-23_88646.asp)

Network Solutions' illegal deletion of the Vote-auction.com domain is just the latest blow in a series of actions that have closed the satirical website three times since it opened in August.

1: In August, **Voteauction**.com founder James Baumgartner, a graduate student, was told by New York State Board of Elections officials that they would press charges against him; they even implied that he could be guilty of treason, which is punishable by execution. Baumgartner, faced with what amounted to an official state-sponsored death threat, had little choice but to close the site on August 18, at which point RTMark helped transfer the domain to its current Austrian owner, Hans Bernhard, who immediately re-opened **Voteauction**.com with new features.

2. On October 21, Domain Bank, the U.S. company with which **Voteauction**.com had been registered, illegally froze the domain. Bernhard responded by registering Vote-auction.com (with an added hyphen) with a company located outside U.S. jurisdiction.

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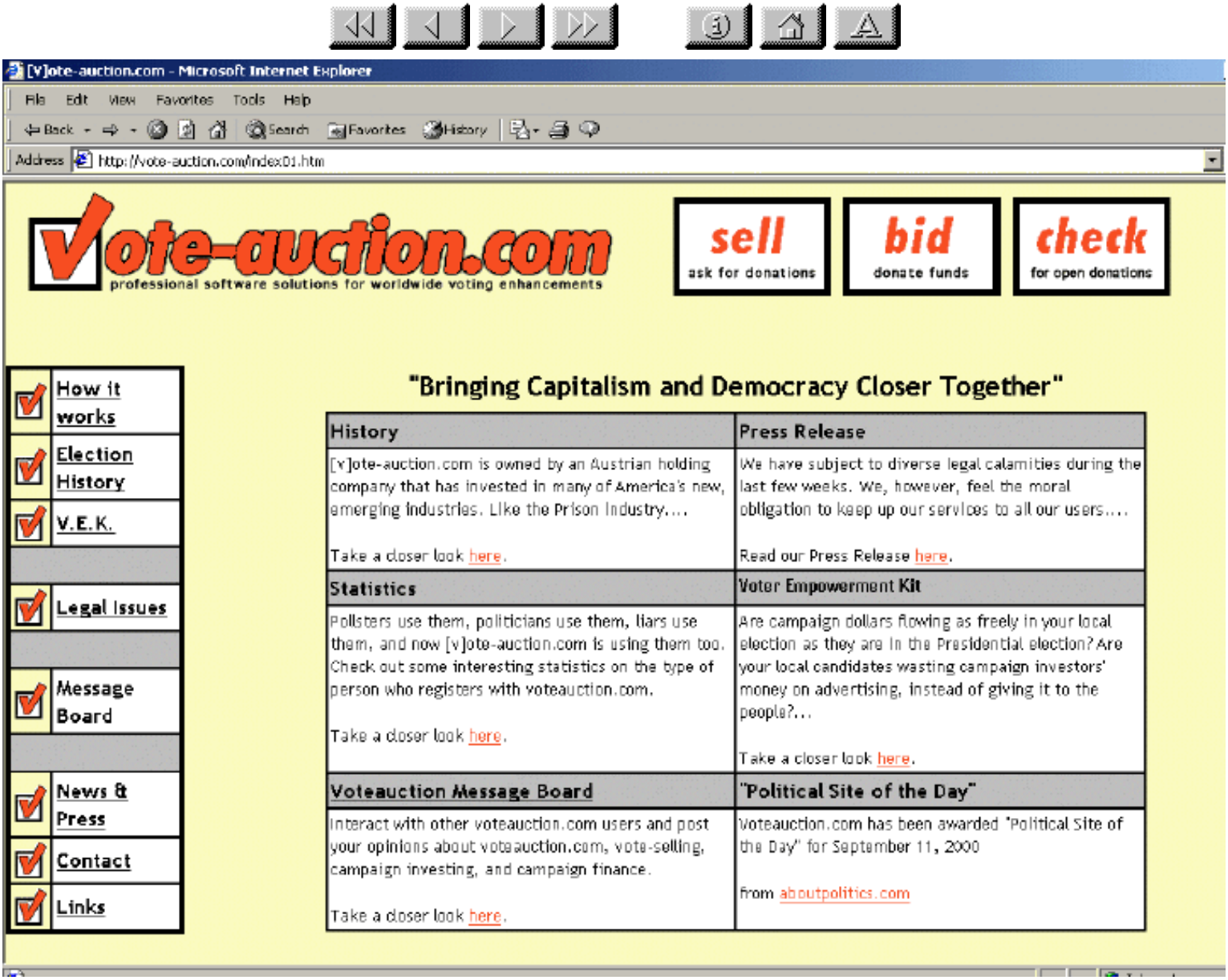

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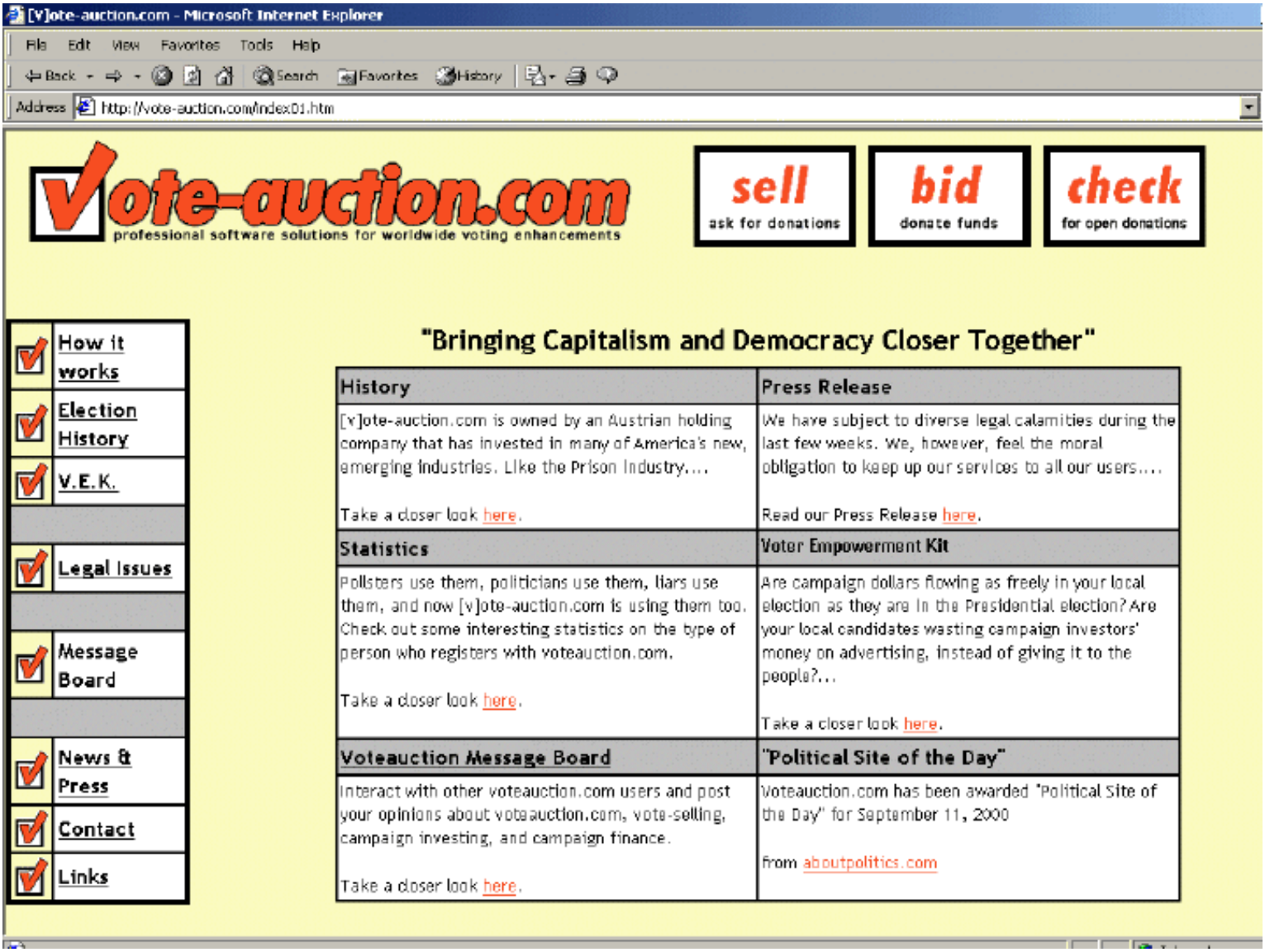

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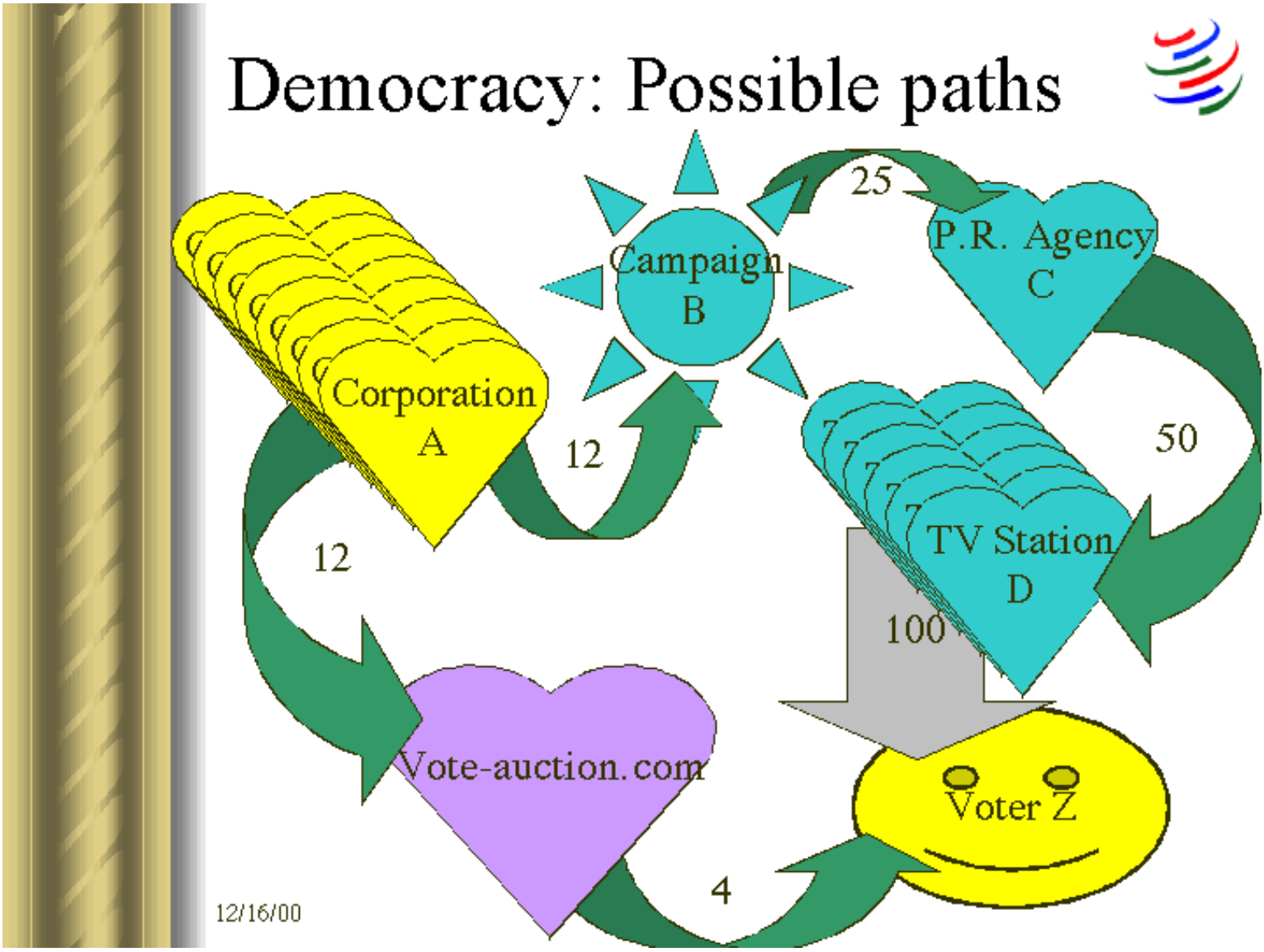

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Notes:

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one possible solution is being tested in the field of american politics to streamline the grotesquely inefficient system elections--elections being, of course, at the core of a consumer democracy.

let us first look at elections as they currently unroll, with all their inefficiencies.

[click] at the top, we have a number of corporations, let's call them corporations A.

[click] from the corporation, involving the work of about twelve employees PER corporation, goes a great deal of money to

[click] a campaign--let's call it campaign B.

[click] From the campaign--involving...--goes a great deal of money to a

[click] p.r. agency--let's call it...

[click] from the p.r....

[click] to t.v. stations....

[click] finally, the TV stations relay the information to the consumer--with NO transfer of money, of course (except in the case of pay-per-view, etc.)

and of course the irony of this, in order to generate all the money that it takes to fuel this chain, you have all the workers of the corporations who are ALSO the citizens and the voters at the END of the chain.

now on the other hand, another model: in this case you have the [click] corporations paying, with about the same number of people involved, ONE entity: [click] Voteauction.com, Voteauction.com, in turn, employs ONLY four people to transmit NOT merely information, not advertisements in between pay-per-view movies, but actual money, [click] directly to the consuming voter.

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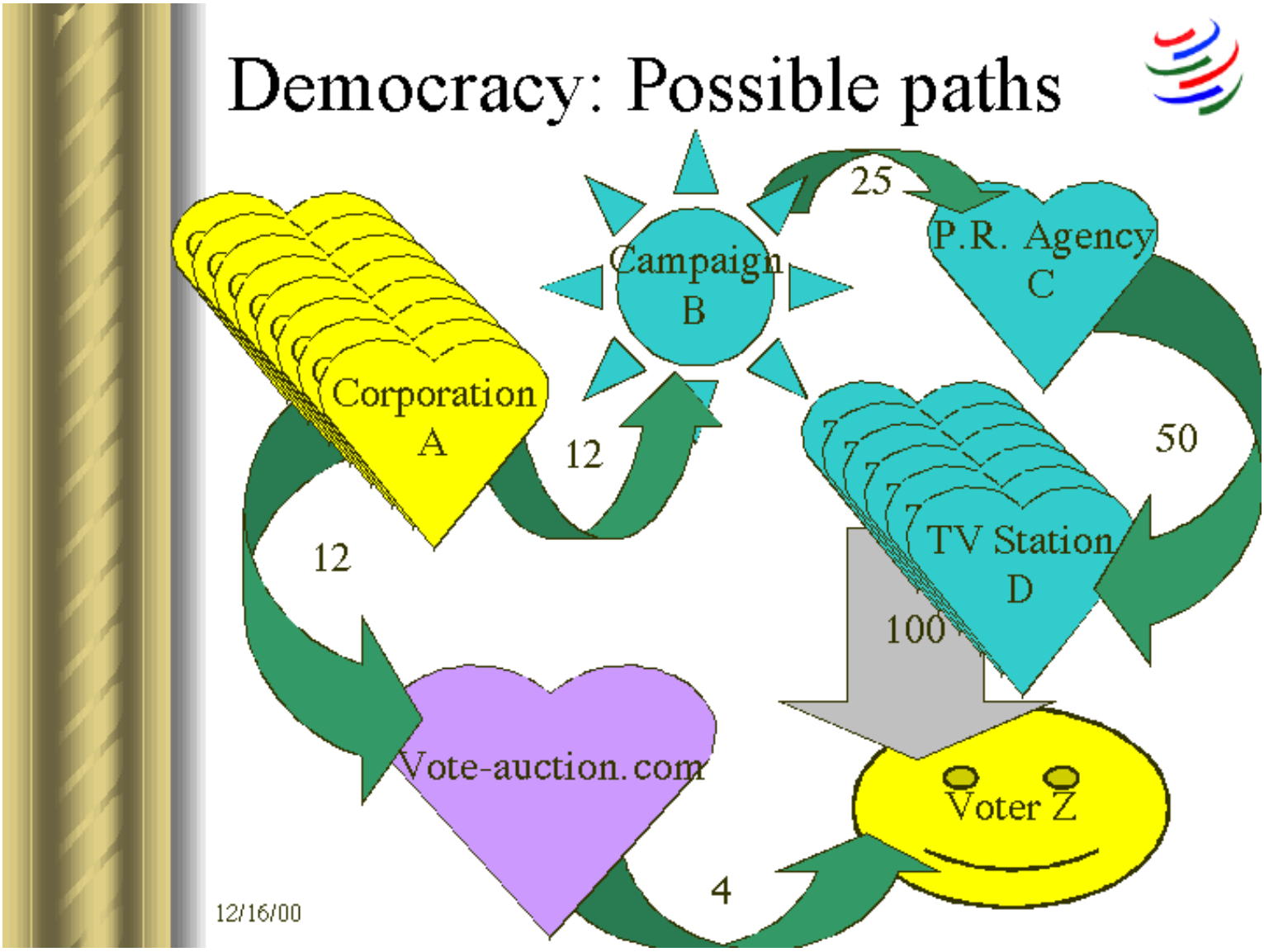

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Voteauction.com

An Internet jurisdiction case

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 Continuum [1] and the targeting concept of Millennium Enterprises. [2]

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." [3] 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, 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.

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.

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[1] 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).

[2] 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).

[3] Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Will the Judgment-proof Own Cyberspace? 32* Int'l Lawyer *1121*

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Voteauction.com

An Internet jurisdiction case

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 Continuum [1] and the targeting concept of Millennium Enterprises. [2]

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." [3] 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, 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.

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.

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[1] 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).

[2] 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).

[3] Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Will the Judgment-proof Own Cyberspace? 32* Int'l Lawyer *1121 (1998).*

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Miller: Voteauction.com out of business

Contact: Elizabeth Boyd 517-373-2520
Agency: Secretary of State

October 20, 2000

Secretary of State Candice S. Miller said today that Voteauction.com, the controversial web site promoting the sale of votes over the Internet, is apparently out of business thanks to pressure brought by election officials in several states against the owners of the site and the operators of the web domain.

"I am pleased to report that Voteauction.com has been shut down and is no longer in the business of helping people buy and sell votes," Secretary Miller said today. "When an Internet site is encouraging people to commit a crime by buying or selling votes everyone needs to take notice as we have in Michigan.

"We shined the light on this illegal activity and while we were poised to take action against this site, it appears that may no longer be necessary," Secretary Miller added. "We will continue to monitor this site and if it becomes operational again, we will take immediate action to shut it down."

Secretary Miller, the state's chief elections officer, noted that under Michigan election law buying or selling votes is a misdemeanor punishable by a $500 fine, 90 days in prison, or both. There are also felony provisions for buying and selling votes, punishable by a $1000 fine, five years in prison, or both.

Secretary Miller was prepared to take action against the site which had registered as many as 1,429 Michigan voters to sell their votes for nearly $20 per vote.

"Michigan has a strong tradition of clean elections and as Michigan's chief elections officer I am committed to maintaining that record, "Secretary Miller added.

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Posted by michael on Thu Aug 17, '00 10:39 AM
from the retail-goods-at-wholesale-prices dept.

GMontag writes: *"Actually, this idea came up on the H2K mailing list a few months ago. A Wired story covers James Baumgartner's idea of the same thing. James is an MFA student at Albany, N.Y.'s Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Basic idea, auction off write-in ballots to the highest bidding special interest group (not politician, read the article). The voters fill everything out themselves and they go through a service to check if the vote was cast "properly". Pretty nifty idea and keeps with the tradition of George Washington of Va., The Hon. Richard J. Daley of Chicago and Cas Walker of Knoxville, Tenn. Research of the last 2 men is an exercise left to the reader. If you were planning on skipping your vote this year, perhaps you can pocket a few bucks instead."*

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- One vote has more effect than you calculate by jsm (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:18AM
- Re:Its time for a new leader by Fesh (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:22AM
- Re:Uh by Michael O-P (Score:1) Friday August 18, @08:10AM
- Hagelin by rw2 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:00AM
- Re:This is just wrong! by DavidTC (Score:1) Friday August 18, @12:44PM
- Jail or wealth by anticypher (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:01AM

- Re:This is just wrong! by DavidTC (Score:1) Friday August 18, @12:46PM
- Re:Better example. by lordsutch (Score:2) Saturday August 19, @07:32AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by tswinzig (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:02AM
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- Please moderate the parent post (#227) up. by bobv-pillars-net (Score:1) Saturday August 19, @10:30AM
- Creative and clever "reality hacks" by Moorlock (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:02AM
- Re:Legality aside by Lord Kano (Score:2) Sunday August 20, @10:18AM
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You can already buy a vote at Ebay (Score:5)
by Hairy_Potter (219096) on Thursday August 17, @05:43AM
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- Re:Democracy by gunner800 (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:27AM

- Some facts by Wreck (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:27AM
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- Selling out? by asparagus (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:44AM
- Re:vote auction by Vagary (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:28AM
- Re:Good! by Icebox (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:29AM
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- What are they smoking? by nharmon (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:45AM
- Re:Sounds familiar by brandond (Score:3) Thursday August 17, @06:04AM
- Re:Try reading the article? by Crakor (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:04AM
- Re:RPI by cnj (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:05AM

Illegal... but should it be? (Score:4)
by lordsutch (14777) <chris@lordsutch.com> on Thursday August 17, @06:05AM (#849050)
(http://www.linux-m68k.org/)

This practice is almost certainly *highly illegal* in most states (and probably in many countries). However, it probably shouldn't be.

Under rational choice theories of political behavior (see, for example, Downs' *An Economic Theory of Democracy*), it is irrational to vote if the expected benefit of voting is negative. Since the universe is highly uncertain, and there are tens of thousands of voters in most democratic elections, the *gross* expected benefit of voting is damn close to zero already, and the *net* benefit rapidly turns negative when you incorporate the hour it takes to go and vote, the gas for your car, the forgone income or quality time with your family, etc. (Ego satisfaction may have some positive impact, but that's usually offset in most people by the other factors.) It is particularly irrational to vote in the United States, since Democrats and Republicans basically do the same thing once they are elected (take your money/freedom and spend it on their favored groups, without making any real societal changes).

Exchanging money for a vote changes the equation. People who don't otherwise care will vote because the net benefit of voting will be positive. Smaller groups in society benefit from this arrangement because they can "buy" support from apathetic (or even slightly opposed) voters, if they can translate their passion into money.

Imagine the following scenario: homosexuals in Colorado want to defeat an "anti-gay" state referendum (this actually happened). Under "non-vote-buying conditions", you get something like:

- 10% - Adamantly support gay rights
- 10% - Adamantly oppose gay rights
- 10% - Somewhat oppose gay rights
- 70% - Ambivilent; they probably split 35-35

In this situation, the gay rights people lose (the proposal wins 60-40). (The real vote was somewhat closer, 52-48, but the principle is the same.) Now imagine if the gay rights people gave $10 to anyone who voted against the anti-gay proposal (maybe they get the money from Liz Taylor or something; it's not important):

- 10% - Adamantly support gay rights
- 10% - Adamantly oppose gay rights
- 10% - Somewhat oppose gay rights
- 70% - Ambivilent; maybe split 50-20 since they get $10 for supporting gay rights (but $0 for opposing them).

In this situation, the outcome is a 60-40 vote against the proposal, and the gay rights people win by converting ambivilent voters. Of course, the anti-gay-rights people could do the same, but if you accept "passion = $$" (admittedly, an imperfect relationship, but well-evidenced by the Israel lobby and other groups) it makes for more equitable outcomes to groups that genuinely care about the issues.

- Re:Perhaps you should read the article? by generic-man (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:05AM
- Re:Sounds familiar by Anonymous Coward (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:05AM
- Re:Time to update democracy by MaxGrant (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:06AM
- Isn't this the case by Beckman (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:07AM
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- Re:Sounds familiar by brandond (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:59AM
- Oops by Po84 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @10:04AM
- Calm down people, it's called satire. by invenustus (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:35AM
- Re:Its time for a new leader by Jainith (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:36AM
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- Re:Cutting out the media middle man. by rumba (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:40AM
- Re:Sounds familiar by Shotgun (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @10:24AM
- Re:Buying one voter, instead of all... by Luminous (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:46AM
- Not so (or Yes so - maybe) by walnut (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:48AM
- Re:(clank!) Bring out your dead! (clank!) by anticypher (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:07AM
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- Qualifications by veldrane (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:48AM
- Re:RPI by TinCanFury (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @11:05AM
- Just like prostitution.... by Fat Rat Bastard (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:51AM
- Re:Website is a Logic Bomb by MJN222 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @11:31AM
- Re:Jail or wealth by Skif (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:51AM
- Somewhat OT, but relevant to many threads by MJN222 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @11:36AM
- A single vote wont net much, but... by Maudib (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @11:37AM
- Equal stakes for candidates by CrazyFraggle (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:53AM

- Re:haik-fu by generic-man (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:54AM
- Election Fraud! by sulli (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:57AM
- Tommunisim by walnut (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:15AM

Deeply disturbing. (Score:5)
by BaronM (122102) on Thursday August 17, @06:16AM (#849096)

This notion of selling votes deeply disturbs me.

Politicians of all stripes make campaign promises, including tax cuts or entitlement increases to influence voters to vote for them, which could be construed as logically equivalent to buying votes, but I don't really think it is. Selling a vote would entail voting for a politician for direct personal gain, but voting in favor of a politician who promises a tax cut is a statement on *public policy*; I doubt many voters calculate out "If I vote for X, I will get 1/280,000th of a 10,000,000 tax cut over 7 years, whereas a vote for Y only gets me 1/280,000 of 5,000,000 over 3 years", and then votes for the politician who is offering to "pay" more.

I live in Washington, DC, and have watched Congress at work many times. I really believe that most Congressmen are honorable and doing their best at a staggeringly hard job.

I'm starting to wonder about some of the citizens, though.

- Re:Its time for a new leader by MaxGrant (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:17AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by pallex (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:17AM
- Re:vote auction by skoda (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:17AM
- BREAKING NEWS by walnut (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:36AM
- Improving voter turnout by GutterBunny (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:18AM
- Re:RPI by sqlrob (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:37AM
- Re:RPI by sqlrob (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:19AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by BeermanUK (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:38AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by Xerophorex (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:40AM
- Better example. by Malcontent (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:41AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by witz (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:41AM
- Re:Pay attention, schmuck. by cvd6262 (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:42AM
- no quid pro quo by abe ferlman (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:43AM
- Re:Illegal... but should it be? by amchugh (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @12:02PM

- Re:Pay attention, schmuck. by technos (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @12:38PM

- Selling votes by Trelane (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:57AM

Re:Illegal... but should it be? (Score:4)
by Jason Earl (1894) on Thursday August 17, @07:59AM (#849113)

I used to live in Lima, Peru, where they *force* everyone to vote by fining non-voters. And my naive former self used to think that this was a good idea, but I don't think so anymore.

You see, in Peru everyone voted, but not everyone took the time to become educated about the issues. Because of this they were easily taken in by the most transparent of lies. After all, the average Peruvian doesn't have the education necessary to make complex economic value judgements. And the average American doesn't either. That's why factors like how tall the candidate is actually matter.

The secret of the US system is that the fanatics don't have more votes than you do, they simply are more likely to vote. That's why the senior citizen vote is so important. Senior citizens have been around long enough to know that their vote is worth casting. They read up on the issues, and they go out to the polls en masse. Educated people also tend to vote.

The rest of the populace assumes that their voice can't be heard, and so they whine and complain, but don't vote.

As for the fact that the person who raises the most money often wins. Well, with our current fund raising laws, this shouldn't surprise anyone. After all, with a cap on the amount an individual can give the politician with the most money generally has the most supporters.

My personal observation is that Americans that get involved in politics generally realize that they do have a voice, and the people that complain generally don't take the time to vote. The few exceptions to this rule are those that hold opinions that are so unpopular that we all should be glad that they don't win. Even the far out loonies have an influence that is *far* greater on politics than those that don't vote.

So vote before you complain.

- Re:Illegal... but should it be? by Nept (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @12:41PM

- Just Don't Vote by Luminous (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:59AM

- Y'know, maybe it ain't that bad of an idea. by MWoody (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @01:06PM

- Re:vote auction by jpowers (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:03AM

- Re:(clank!) Bring out your dead! (clank!) by FFFish (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @02:44PM

- Re:RPI by cnj (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @08:05AM

- Troy not Albany by kiwipunk (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @02:53PM

- Re:Website is a Logic Bomb by xtheunknown (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:11AM

- Re:Good! by Salgak1 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:14AM
- Sell Absentee / Vote in Person by Col. Klink (retired) (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:19AM
- Pay attention, schmuck. by technos (Score:3) Thursday August 17, @06:19AM
- I don't know... by gfxguy (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:22AM
- Re:Try reading the article? by Crakor (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:22AM
- Hopefully this will shake things up by Xerophorex (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:28AM
- Re:Illegal... but should it be? by gdr (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:44AM
- Re:vote auction by MarkKomus (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:44AM
- Re:Good! by acvh (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:28AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by Vuarnet (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:44AM
- Re:Good! by Detritus (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:28AM
- So we want to replace Democracy with Capitalism? by sleight (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:49AM
- Re:Better example. by Hard_Code (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:51AM
- Political statements are necessary. by Delusion_ (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:54AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by startled (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:54AM
- Re:Jail or wealth by Vuarnet (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:54AM
- Re:Equal stakes for candidates by abo (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @03:10PM
- Re:Selling out? by Benwick (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:47AM
- Extra Money by Grasshopper (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:47AM
- Re:Pay attention, schmuck. by sharv (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:17AM
- Re:Better example. Same Example by Kris_J (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @04:49PM
- Re:One vote has more effect than you calculate by Kris_J (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @04:52PM
- Time to update democracy by ibot (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:48AM
- Re:(clank!) Bring out your dead! (clank!) by Kris_J (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @04:59PM

- Sounds familiar by phaze3000 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:49AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by Kris_J (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:03PM
- That wasn't Bush by toup (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:49AM
- Re:Good! by tswinzig (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:22AM
- Re:Good! by Kris_J (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:07PM
- Re:Legality aside by Kris_J (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:27PM
- Re:What do you want from him? by DavidTC (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:53PM
- So what? by tswinzig (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:27AM
- Why would an interest group do this? by donutello (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:30AM
- Huh? by tswinzig (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:31AM
- Re:Illegal... but should it be? by Lozzer (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:28AM
- Re:Time to update democracy by bnenning (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:31AM
- Re:Try reading the article? by Crakor (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:32AM
- No you can't by sulli (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:32AM
- Legality aside by Lord Kano (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:33AM
- Fraud and Deception by drteknikal (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:55AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by BeermanUK (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:35AM
- People vote for what they've heard of by ttyRazor (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:35AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by Kevin DeGraaf (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:56AM
- Website is a Logic Bomb by dmccarty (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:56AM
- Re:Good! by Jeff Ballard (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:35AM
- Um. RPI is not in Albany. by Jeremiah (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:56AM
- Re:Deeply disturbing. by Meenik (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:57AM
- First, do the math by / (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:58AM
- Performance Art by miket01 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:59AM

- This is just wrong! by haystor (Score:3) Thursday August 17, @05:52AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by Chris Johnson (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:56PM
- Re:Bush by TrebleJunkie (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:52AM
- Re:This is just wrong! by DavidTC (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:02PM
- Re:An offer, eh? by Deosyne (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:25PM
- Re:Buying one voter, instead of all... by DavidTC (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:35PM
- Re:Just Don't Vote by DavidTC (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:42PM
- Good! by tswinzig (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:53AM
- Re:Uh by J Story (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:59PM
- Re:Better example. by Malcontent (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:10PM
- What was it they said under Daley? by angelo (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:54AM
- Re:vote auction by Deosyne (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:12PM
- Re:Nader? by aphrael (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:25PM
- Re:Hagelin by aphrael (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:29PM
- Re:Anarchy! by Fist Prost (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:35AM
- Re:Good! by tswinzig (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:36AM
- Re:Hagelin by nomadic (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:59AM
- Re:vote auction by jpowers (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:00AM
- Re:Illegal... but should it be? by knight_23 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:37AM
- Re:Deeply disturbing. by startled (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:00AM
- Re:vote auction by skoda (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:03AM
- Re:Hagelin by magnanamous_cow_herd (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:03AM
- The point by Hard_Code (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:04AM
- Buying one voter, instead of all... by Dilly Bar (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:06AM
- Cutting out the media middle man. by Money__ (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:11AM

- (clank!) Bring out your dead! (clank!) by kzinti (Score:3) Thursday August 17, @05:54AM
- Potato Spelling Famine by Benwick (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:54AM
- Re:Website is a Logic Bomb by Deosyne (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:28PM
- Re:This is just wrong! by wuice (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:45PM
- Re:Sounds familiar by nomadic (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:22PM
- Its time for a new leader by Jainith (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:54AM
- Re:Hagelin by Deosyne (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:40PM
- Re:(clank!) Bring out your dead! (clank!) by Thomas Miconi (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @10:19PM

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About the only thing we have left that actually discriminates in favor of the plain people is the stork.

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Voteauction.com

Posted by michael on Thu Aug 17, '00 10:39 AM
from the retail-goods-at-wholesale-prices dept.

GMontag writes: *"Actually, this idea came up on the H2K mailing list a few months ago. A Wired story covers James Baumgartner's idea of the same thing. James is an MFA student at Albany, N.Y.'s Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Basic idea, auction off write-in ballots to the highest bidding special interest group (not politician, read the article). The voters fill everything out themselves and they go through a service to check if the vote was cast "properly". Pretty nifty idea and keeps with the tradition of George Washington of Va., The Hon. Richard J. Daley of Chicago and Cas Walker of Knoxville, Tenn. Research of the last 2 men is an exercise left to the reader. If you were planning on skipping your vote this year, perhaps you can pocket a few bucks instead."*

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- Re:Time to update democracy by Benwick (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:57AM
- Related article at CNN by bguilliams (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:58AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by pallex (Score:1) Friday August 18, @02:45AM
- Re:Illegal... but should it be? by Oblio (Score:1) Friday August 18, @03:32AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by The Man (Score:2) Friday August 18, @07:05AM
- "Superficial distinction" ??? I think not. . . by Salgak1 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:44AM
- good idea. by delmoi (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:52AM
- Add more corruption? by Milican (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:54AM
- Re:Good! by djames1812 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:12AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by Beckman (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:12AM
- Sell your vote by arichar4 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:12AM
- Re:Why would an interest group do this? by kasparov (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:59AM
- Re:Uh by crayz (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:12AM
- Re:RPI by markhb (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:13AM
- Re:Uh by Michael O-P (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:01AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by PoitNarf (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:14AM
- One vote has more effect than you calculate by jsm (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:18AM
- Re:Its time for a new leader by Fesh (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:22AM
- Re:Uh by Michael O-P (Score:1) Friday August 18, @08:10AM
- Hagelin by rw2 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:00AM
- Re:This is just wrong! by DavidTC (Score:1) Friday August 18, @12:44PM
- Jail or wealth by anticypher (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:01AM

- Re:This is just wrong! by DavidTC (Score:1) Friday August 18, @12:46PM
- Re:Better example. by lordsutch (Score:2) Saturday August 19, @07:32AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by tswinzig (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:02AM
- Re:Potato Spelling Famine by generic-man (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:02AM
- Please moderate the parent post (#227) up. by bobv-pillars-net (Score:1) Saturday August 19, @10:30AM
- Creative and clever "reality hacks" by Moorlock (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:02AM
- Re:Legality aside by Lord Kano (Score:2) Sunday August 20, @10:18AM
- Re:Extra Money by tswinzig (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:03AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by Beckman (Score:1) Tuesday August 22, @09:55AM
- Re:What are they smoking? by randombit (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:03AM
- Rensselaer by Gothmolly (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:11AM
- wow by delmoi (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:12AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by kasparov (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:12AM
- Re:Extra Money by delmoi (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:16AM
- Buying votes is *NOT* new. by Anonymous Coward (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:23AM
- Re:Legality aside by exploder (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @09:16AM
- The bottom 5th of households by income do not pay by gelfling (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @09:25AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by PoitNarf (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:25AM
- An offer, eh? by TheDullBlade (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @09:26AM

You can already buy a vote at Ebay (Score:5)
by Hairy_Potter (219096) on Thursday August 17, @05:43AM
(#849037)
(http://members.xoom.com/T_rone/T_RONE.HTM)

See this Salon story.

Make me an offer.

- Re:Democracy by gunner800 (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:27AM

- Some facts by Wreck (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:27AM
- vote auction by lemurific (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:43AM
- Re:RPI by delmoi (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:27AM
- Selling out? by asparagus (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:44AM
- Re:vote auction by Vagary (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:28AM
- Re:Good! by Icebox (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:29AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by shren (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:30AM
- What are they smoking? by nharmon (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:45AM
- Re:Sounds familiar by brandond (Score:3) Thursday August 17, @06:04AM
- Re:Try reading the article? by Crakor (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:04AM
- Re:RPI by cnj (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:05AM

Illegal... but should it be? (Score:4)
by lordsutch (14777) <chris@lordsutch.com> on Thursday August 17, @06:05AM (#849050)
(http://www.linux-m68k.org/)

This practice is almost certainly *highly illegal* in most states (and probably in many countries). However, it probably shouldn't be.

Under rational choice theories of political behavior (see, for example, Downs' *An Economic Theory of Democracy*), it is irrational to vote if the expected benefit of voting is negative. Since the universe is highly uncertain, and there are tens of thousands of voters in most democratic elections, the *gross* expected benefit of voting is damn close to zero already, and the *net* benefit rapidly turns negative when you incorporate the hour it takes to go and vote, the gas for your car, the forgone income or quality time with your family, etc. (Ego satisfaction may have some positive impact, but that's usually offset in most people by the other factors.) It is particularly irrational to vote in the United States, since Democrats and Republicans basically do the same thing once they are elected (take your money/freedom and spend it on their favored groups, without making any real societal changes).

Exchanging money for a vote changes the equation. People who don't otherwise care will vote because the net benefit of voting will be positive. Smaller groups in society benefit from this arrangement because they can "buy" support from apathetic (or even slightly opposed) voters, if they can translate their passion into money.

Imagine the following scenario: homosexuals in Colorado want to defeat an "anti-gay" state referendum (this actually happened). Under "non-vote-buying conditions", you get something like:

- 10% - Adamantly support gay rights
- 10% - Adamantly oppose gay rights
- 10% - Somewhat oppose gay rights
- 70% - Ambivilent; they probably split 35-35

In this situation, the gay rights people lose (the proposal wins 60-40). (The real vote was somewhat closer, 52-48, but the principle is the same.) Now imagine if the gay rights people gave $10 to anyone who voted against the anti-gay proposal (maybe they get the money from Liz Taylor or something; it's not important):

- 10% - Adamantly support gay rights
- 10% - Adamantly oppose gay rights
- 10% - Somewhat oppose gay rights
- 70% - Ambivilent; maybe split 50-20 since they get $10 for supporting gay rights (but $0 for opposing them).

In this situation, the outcome is a 60-40 vote against the proposal, and the gay rights people win by converting ambivilent voters. Of course, the anti-gay-rights people could do the same, but if you accept "passion = $$" (admittedly, an imperfect relationship, but well-evidenced by the Israel lobby and other groups) it makes for more equitable outcomes to groups that genuinely care about the issues.

- Re:Perhaps you should read the article? by generic-man (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:05AM
- Re:Sounds familiar by Anonymous Coward (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:05AM
- Re:Time to update democracy by MaxGrant (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:06AM
- Isn't this the case by Beckman (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:07AM
- I hate this idea by gelfling (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @09:42AM
- Have a read by dmccarty (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @09:43AM
- Re:vote auction by slam smith (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:44AM
- Re:Hagelin by Chiasmus_ (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:55AM
- Re:First, do the math by YoJ (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:32AM
- RPI by Ketzer (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:34AM
- Re:Sounds familiar by brandond (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:59AM
- Oops by Po84 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @10:04AM
- Calm down people, it's called satire. by invenustus (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:35AM
- Re:Its time for a new leader by Jainith (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:36AM
- Re:vote auction by skoda (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @10:07AM
- Offtopic??? by sunking7 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @10:11AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by The Man (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:38AM

- Vermont by jpatters (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @10:13AM
- Re:vote auction by joshsisk (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:40AM
- Re:Cutting out the media middle man. by rumba (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:40AM
- Re:Sounds familiar by Shotgun (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @10:24AM
- Re:Buying one voter, instead of all... by Luminous (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:46AM
- Not so (or Yes so - maybe) by walnut (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:48AM
- Re:(clank!) Bring out your dead! (clank!) by anticypher (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:07AM
- Re:Hagelin by generic-man (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:10AM
- Most disgraceful thing on the web by PoitNarf (Score:3) Thursday August 17, @06:10AM
- Re:Potato Spelling Famine by Vuarnet (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:10AM
- Changing Middlemen by JJ (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:11AM
- Re:vote auction by clare-ents (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:12AM
- Re:You can already buy a vote at Ebay by ackthpt (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:14AM
- Re:Legality aside by Lord Kano (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @10:33AM
- Re:What do you want from him? by Crakor (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @10:36AM
- Re:What do you want from him? by Crakor (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @10:38AM
- Re:What do you want from him? by Crakor (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @10:39AM
- Qualifications by veldrane (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:48AM
- Re:RPI by TinCanFury (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @11:05AM
- Just like prostitution.... by Fat Rat Bastard (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:51AM
- Re:Website is a Logic Bomb by MJN222 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @11:31AM
- Re:Jail or wealth by Skif (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:51AM
- Somewhat OT, but relevant to many threads by MJN222 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @11:36AM
- A single vote wont net much, but... by Maudib (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @11:37AM
- Equal stakes for candidates by CrazyFraggle (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:53AM

- Re:haik-fu by generic-man (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:54AM
- Election Fraud! by sulli (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:57AM
- Tommunisim by walnut (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:15AM

Deeply disturbing. (Score:5)
by BaronM (122102) on Thursday August 17, @06:16AM (#849096)

This notion of selling votes deeply disturbs me.

Politicians of all stripes make campaign promises, including tax cuts or entitlement increases to influence voters to vote for them, which could be construed as logically equivalent to buying votes, but I don't really think it is. Selling a vote would entail voting for a politician for direct personal gain, but voting in favor of a politician who promises a tax cut is a statement on *public policy*; I doubt many voters calculate out "If I vote for X, I will get 1/280,000th of a 10,000,000 tax cut over 7 years, whereas a vote for Y only gets me 1/280,000 of 5,000,000 over 3 years", and then votes for the politician who is offering to "pay" more.

I live in Washington, DC, and have watched Congress at work many times. I really believe that most Congressmen are honorable and doing their best at a staggeringly hard job.

I'm starting to wonder about some of the citizens, though.

- Re:Its time for a new leader by MaxGrant (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:17AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by pallex (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:17AM
- Re:vote auction by skoda (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:17AM
- BREAKING NEWS by walnut (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:36AM
- Improving voter turnout by GutterBunny (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:18AM
- Re:RPI by sqlrob (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:37AM
- Re:RPI by sqlrob (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:19AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by BeermanUK (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:38AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by Xerophorex (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:40AM
- Better example. by Malcontent (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:41AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by witz (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:41AM
- Re:Pay attention, schmuck. by cvd6262 (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:42AM
- no quid pro quo by abe ferlman (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:43AM
- Re:Illegal... but should it be? by amchugh (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @12:02PM

- Re:Pay attention, schmuck. by technos (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @12:38PM

- Selling votes by Trelane (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:57AM

Re:Illegal... but should it be? (Score:4)
by Jason Earl (1894) on Thursday August 17, @07:59AM (#849113)

I used to live in Lima, Peru, where they *force* everyone to vote by fining non-voters. And my naive former self used to think that this was a good idea, but I don't think so anymore.

You see, in Peru everyone voted, but not everyone took the time to become educated about the issues. Because of this they were easily taken in by the most transparent of lies. After all, the average Peruvian doesn't have the education necessary to make complex economic value judgements. And the average American doesn't either. That's why factors like how tall the candidate is actually matter.

The secret of the US system is that the fanatics don't have more votes than you do, they simply are more likely to vote. That's why the senior citizen vote is so important. Senior citizens have been around long enough to know that their vote is worth casting. They read up on the issues, and they go out to the polls en masse. Educated people also tend to vote.

The rest of the populace assumes that their voice can't be heard, and so they whine and complain, but don't vote.

As for the fact that the person who raises the most money often wins. Well, with our current fund raising laws, this shouldn't surprise anyone. After all, with a cap on the amount an individual can give the politician with the most money generally has the most supporters.

My personal observation is that Americans that get involved in politics generally realize that they do have a voice, and the people that complain generally don't take the time to vote. The few exceptions to this rule are those that hold opinions that are so unpopular that we all should be glad that they don't win. Even the far out loonies have an influence that is *far* greater on politics than those that don't vote.

So vote before you complain.

- Re:Illegal... but should it be? by Nept (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @12:41PM

- Just Don't Vote by Luminous (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:59AM

- Y'know, maybe it ain't that bad of an idea. by MWoody (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @01:06PM

- Re:vote auction by jpowers (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:03AM

- Re:(clank!) Bring out your dead! (clank!) by FFFish (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @02:44PM

- Re:RPI by cnj (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @08:05AM

- Troy not Albany by kiwipunk (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @02:53PM

- Re:Website is a Logic Bomb by xtheunknown (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:11AM

- Re:Good! by Salgak1 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:14AM
- Sell Absentee / Vote in Person by Col. Klink (retired) (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:19AM
- Pay attention, schmuck. by technos (Score:3) Thursday August 17, @06:19AM
- I don't know... by gfxguy (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:22AM
- Re:Try reading the article? by Crakor (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:22AM
- Hopefully this will shake things up by Xerophorex (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:28AM
- Re:Illegal... but should it be? by gdr (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:44AM
- Re:vote auction by MarkKomus (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:44AM
- Re:Good! by acvh (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:28AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by Vuarnet (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:44AM
- Re:Good! by Detritus (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:28AM
- So we want to replace Democracy with Capitalism? by sleight (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:49AM
- Re:Better example. by Hard_Code (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:51AM
- Political statements are necessary. by Delusion_ (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:54AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by startled (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:54AM
- Re:Jail or wealth by Vuarnet (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:54AM
- Re:Equal stakes for candidates by abo (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @03:10PM
- Re:Selling out? by Benwick (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:47AM
- Extra Money by Grasshopper (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:47AM
- Re:Pay attention, schmuck. by sharv (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:17AM
- Re:Better example. Same Example by Kris_J (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @04:49PM
- Re:One vote has more effect than you calculate by Kris_J (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @04:52PM
- Time to update democracy by ibot (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:48AM
- Re:(clank!) Bring out your dead! (clank!) by Kris_J (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @04:59PM

- Sounds familiar by phaze3000 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:49AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by Kris_J (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:03PM
- That wasn't Bush by toup (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:49AM
- Re:Good! by tswinzig (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:22AM
- Re:Good! by Kris_J (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:07PM
- Re:Legality aside by Kris_J (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:27PM
- Re:What do you want from him? by DavidTC (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:53PM
- So what? by tswinzig (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:27AM
- Why would an interest group do this? by donutello (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:30AM
- Huh? by tswinzig (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:31AM
- Re:Illegal... but should it be? by Lozzer (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:28AM
- Re:Time to update democracy by bnenning (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:31AM
- Re:Try reading the article? by Crakor (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:32AM
- No you can't by sulli (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:32AM
- Legality aside by Lord Kano (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:33AM
- Fraud and Deception by drteknikal (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:55AM
- Re:What are YOU smoking? by BeermanUK (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:35AM
- People vote for what they've heard of by ttyRazor (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:35AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by Kevin DeGraaf (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:56AM
- Website is a Logic Bomb by dmccarty (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @06:56AM
- Re:Good! by Jeff Ballard (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:35AM
- Um. RPI is not in Albany. by Jeremiah (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:56AM
- Re:Deeply disturbing. by Meenik (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:57AM
- First, do the math by / (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:58AM
- Performance Art by miket01 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:59AM

- This is just wrong! by haystor (Score:3) Thursday August 17, @05:52AM
- Re:Most disgraceful thing on the web by Chris Johnson (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:56PM
- Re:Bush by TrebleJunkie (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:52AM
- Re:This is just wrong! by DavidTC (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:02PM
- Re:An offer, eh? by Deosyne (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:25PM
- Re:Buying one voter, instead of all... by DavidTC (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:35PM
- Re:Just Don't Vote by DavidTC (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:42PM
- Good! by tswinzig (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:53AM
- Re:Uh by J Story (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:59PM
- Re:Better example. by Malcontent (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:10PM
- What was it they said under Daley? by angelo (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:54AM
- Re:vote auction by Deosyne (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:12PM
- Re:Nader? by aphrael (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:25PM
- Re:Hagelin by aphrael (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:29PM
- Re:Anarchy! by Fist Prost (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:35AM
- Re:Good! by tswinzig (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:36AM
- Re:Hagelin by nomadic (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @06:59AM
- Re:vote auction by jpowers (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:00AM
- Re:Illegal... but should it be? by knight_23 (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:37AM
- Re:Deeply disturbing. by startled (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:00AM
- Re:vote auction by skoda (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:03AM
- Re:Hagelin by magnanamous_cow_herd (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:03AM
- The point by Hard_Code (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:04AM
- Buying one voter, instead of all... by Dilly Bar (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @07:06AM
- Cutting out the media middle man. by Money__ (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @07:11AM

- (clank!) Bring out your dead! (clank!) by kzinti (Score:3) Thursday August 17, @05:54AM
- Potato Spelling Famine by Benwick (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @05:54AM
- Re:Website is a Logic Bomb by Deosyne (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:28PM
- Re:This is just wrong! by wuice (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @08:45PM
- Re:Sounds familiar by nomadic (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:22PM
- Its time for a new leader by Jainith (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:54AM
- Re:Hagelin by Deosyne (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:40PM
- Re:(clank!) Bring out your dead! (clank!) by Thomas Miconi (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @10:19PM

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Politech: Voteauction.com will be shut down, from A. Pressman

From: Declan McCullagh (*declan_at_well.com*)
Date: Oct 20 2000

- **Next message:** Declan McCullagh: "More on Milosevic censored websites -- with credit, this time"
- **Previous message:** Declan McCullagh: "COPA Commission spinning over Internet filtering"
- **Messages sorted by:** [date] [thread] [subject] [author] [attachment]

[For background, see: http://www.cluebot.com/search.pl?query=voteauction.com
I suggested (http://www.politechbot.com/p-01407.html) this might happen.
So it'll have to be voteauction.eu or somesuch or an IP address instead.
I'm not sure what real effect this has on vote buyers (or sellers). --Declan]

****

Date: Fri, 20 Oct 2000 10:15:48 -0400
Subject: the standard on voteauction shut down
From: Aaron Pressman <apressman_at_thestandard.com>
To: Declan McCullagh <Declan_at_well.com>

http://www.thestandard.com/article/display/0,1151,19528,00.html
October 19, 2000
Voteauction to Lose Domain Name
After a court defeat in Illinois, the site that enables people to sell their presidential votes faces a shutdown.
By Ronna Abramson
Illinois became the latest state to be excluded from Voteauction.com, a Web site that accepts bids for presidential votes, and the auction's days appear numbered, because its domain name registrar is pulling the plug on the URL.

Cook County Circuit Judge Michael J. Murphy on Wednesday approved a preliminary injunction against Voteauction, ordering it to shut down or remove illegal content. The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners filed the order against the site, charging that it violates state and federal laws that forbid voters to sell votes.

The site's owner, based in Europe, could not be reached for comment. Voteauction.com suspended Illinois voting registration on the site Thursday. It also cut off registration to New York voters after officials there threatened legal action.

Domain Bank, an accredited domain name registrar in Bethlehem, Pa., that registered the site, has taken steps to place the domain name on hold, in response to a request from the California secretary of state. The address can no longer be accessed on the East Coast and should disappear completely from the Net in the next couple of days, a Domain Bank spokesman said.

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Politech: Chicago officials try to shut down voteauction.com

From: Declan McCullagh (*declan_at_well.com*)
Date: Oct 06 2000

- **Next message:** Declan McCullagh: "Sega tries to censor hacker discussions of Dreamcast system"
- **Previous message:** Declan McCullagh: "Obnoxious sex sites should be illegal, COPA commission says"
- **Messages sorted by:** [date] [thread] [subject] [author] [attachment]

[The guys at voteauction.com were smart enough to move it offshore, so there's not a whole lot that the spoilsports in Chicago can do. They could, I suppose, try to get an injunction in federal court telling Network Solutions to delete the domain name from its registry database. (Anyone know if this has ever been tried successfully? I've often wondered why we haven't heard of this tactic.) Still, participants could just use the IP address or the voteauction.ai or whatnot address, so it may not be worth it. --Declan]

****

Background on voteauction.com and controversy over it:
http://www.cluebot.com/article.pl?sid=00/09/29/0524228&mode=nested

****

http://news.cnet.com/news/0-1005-200-2934217.html?tag=st.ne.1002.thed.ni

> Chicago tries to close vote Web site
> By The Associated Press
> October 4, 2000, 9:25 p.m. PT
>
> CHICAGO--Mindful of the city's history as a place where elections have been bought, Chicago officials are trying to shut down a Web site that offers votes to the highest bidder.
>
> The Board of Elections sent letters yesterday to federal and state prosecutors, saying that Voteauction.com should be shut down.

"In Chicago we react strongly and quickly to this type of activity--whether it's tongue-in-cheek or not--because we need to guard our reputation here that this is a place where voting activity is legal and aboveboard and beyond reproach," board chairman Langdon Neal said.

Voteauction provides "a forum for campaign contributors and voters to come together in a free market exchange," according to the site. Voteauction says it will collect absentee ballots from voters, verify them, and then sell them to the highest bidder, who can "choose who the group will vote for en masse." Sellers then receive money depending on how much is bid.

[...]

The U.S. attorneys' office has forwarded the board's letter to the Justice Department, and the state's attorney's office would only say it received the letter.

[...]

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Politech: **Voteauction**.com will be shut down, from A.Pressman. **...** So it'll have to be **voteauction**.eu or somesuch or an IP address instead. **...**
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Politech: Orrin Hatch hosts Napster love-in; **Voteauction**.com getting sued. From: Declan McCullagh (declan_at_well.com) Date: Oct 12 2000. **...**
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... Oct 22 2000); **Voteauction**.com now online again: The Whack-A-Mole Defense Declan McCullagh (Oct 22 2000); California tells Libertarian **...**
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Politech: Internic deletes vote-auction.com from domain database?

... A number of other domains (www.**voteauction**.at, www.**voteauction**.de, www.**voteauction**.cu, www.**voteauction**.ru, www.vote-auction.net, www.vote-auction.org) should **...**
seclists.org/lists/politech/2000/Nov/0008.html - Similar pages

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... Bob Barr attacked over online "animal porn," from Washington Post (Oct 22 2000). **Voteauction**.com now online again: The Whack-A-Mole Defense (Oct 22 2000). **...**
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... Canadians like sharing their private data -- for cash: Declan McCullagh (Oct 06 2000). Chicago officials try to shut down **voteauction**.com: **...**
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Politech: Gov. Bush links Columbine massacre to Internet use

From: Declan McCullagh (declan_at_well.com) Date: Oct 11 2000. Next message: Declan McCullagh: "Orrin Hatch hosts Napster love-in; **Voteauction**.com getting sued" **...**

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... mandatory library filtering"; Previous message: Declan McCullagh: "Orrin Hatch hosts Napster love-in; **Voteauction**.com getting sued"; **...**
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Politech: California tells Libertarian candidate to close "sell **...**
From: Declan McCullagh (declan_at_well.com) Date: Oct 20 2000. Next message: Declan McCullagh: "**Voteauction**.com now online again: The Whack-A-Mole Defense"; **...**
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[Random-bits] http://www.voteauction.com/

James Love love@cptech.org
Fri, 01 Sep 2000 11:35:45 -0400

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```
Well, ecommerce is truly making the markets more efficient, that is
for
sure.  Jamie


http://www.voteauction.com/


--
James Love  mailto:love@cptech.org http://www.cptech.org
Consumer Project on Technology, P.O. Box 19367, Washington, DC 20036
voice 1.202.387.8030  fax  1.202.234.5176
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James Love love@cptech.org
Fri, 01 Sep 2000 11:35:45 -0400

- Next message: [Random-bits] UDRP: Kur- und Verkehrsverein St. Moritz v. StMoritz.com
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Well, ecommerce is truly making the markets more efficient, that is
for
sure.  Jamie


http://www.voteauction.com/


--
James Love  mailto:love@cptech.org http://www.cptech.org
Consumer Project on Technology, P.O. Box 19367, Washington, DC 20036
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ALAMUT

BASTION OF PEACE AND INFORMATION

AUGUST 2000

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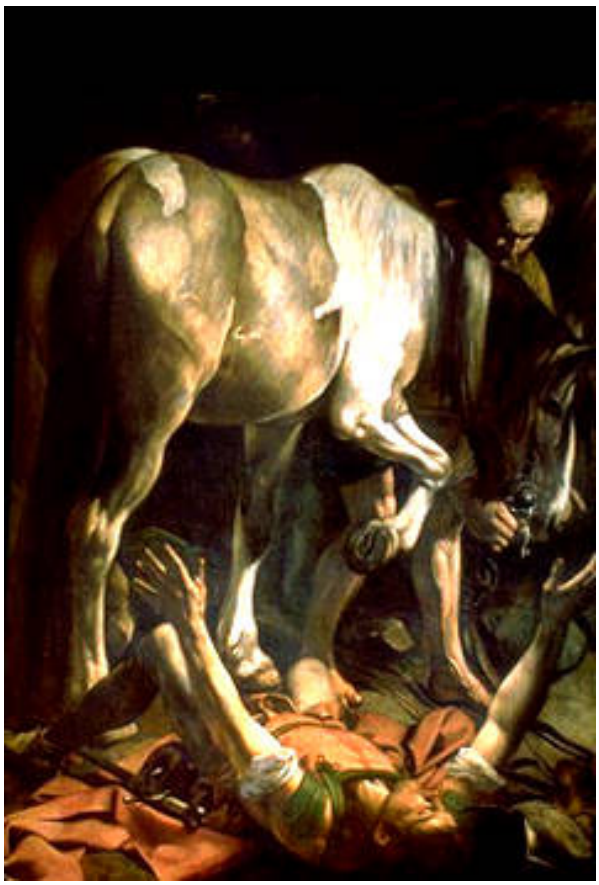
TUESDAY, 1 AUGUST 2000

Once: "A catholic boy, redeemed through pain, not through joy."

Trampled Underfoot

Cravaggio's 'The Conversion of St. Paul' (via Renee Turner).



AND IN THAT HOUR, THERE FELL FROM HIS EYES SOMETHING LIKE SCALES; AND HIS EYESIGHT WAS RESTORED; AND HE AROSE AND WAS BAPTIZED. ACTS 9:18

Today, 1 year ago:

> "This is the end of the bicycle path (the only way to get here is either on foot or by bicycle). The beach is straight ahead (on the other side of the dune)..."

Today, 2 years ago:

> "A computer-free day. I didn't even bother to check my email. I spent the whole day working on the house..."

WEDNESDAY, 2 AUGUST 2000

Jouke celebrates his birthday.

Breton's Second Surrealist Manifesto (1929)

Thanks go out to Dirk Hine (Subterranean Notes) and Fred Pyen (Metascene) for coming up with links to Breton's Second Surrealist Manifesto (I had asked, "Where the hell is it?" on 29.07.00...).

Dirk found the quote on 'firing into the crowd' in Dada and Surrealism: Texts and Extracts, but unfortunately the quote is published out of its context. Fred came up with a link to what might be the complete text of the manifesto, adding a footnote in inimitable Pyenesque:

```
"... If I were an artist capable of making
Gestures, I would use babelfish to translate
several Important French Surrealist texts into
English. However, since I am not an artist, I
will have to settle for congratulating myself on
having come up with the idea of doing so. Perhaps
one day I will become an artist, at which point I
will realize the shallowness and gimmickry of
such an endeavor..."
```

WHEN THE KEEPER OF THE PRISON AWOKE AND SAW THAT THE PRISON DOORS WERE OPEN, HE TOOK A SWORD AND WOULD HAVE KILLED HIMSELF, FOR HE THOUGHT THE PRISONERS HAD ESCAPED. ACTS 16:27

Without further ado, Breton's sentence as found in its natural surroundings:

"It is in fact from the disgusting cauldron of these meaningless mental images that the desire to proceed beyond the insufficient, the absurd, distinction between the beautiful and the ugly, true and false, good and evil, is born and sustained. And, as it is the degree of resistance that this choice idea meets with which determines the more or less certain flight of the mind toward a world at last inhabitable, one can understand why Surrealism was not afraid to make for itself a tenet of total revolt, complete insubordination, of sabotage according to rule, and why it still expects nothing save from violence. The simplest Surrealist act consists of dashing down into the street, pistol in hand, and firing blindly, as fast as you can pull the trigger, into the crowd. Anyone who, at least once in his life, has not dreamed of thus putting an end to the petty system of debasement and cretinization in effect has a well-defined place in that crowd, with his belly at barrel level."

Well, well, well. Surprise, surprise. Note surrealism's dissatisfaction with the 'crowded world' of appearances, its declared 'desire' to navigate a course beyond (or through) the samsaric world of attraction-repulsion, its

willingness to adopt a 'simple rule' as its compass...

Nothing Doing

Nothing doing takes a great deal of practice.

1952: John Cage performs 4' 33" in which the musician sits in complete silence for that length of time.

The Adventure Art page describes the German artist Mario Reis's 'nothing doing' practice:

"Mario Reis also makes "automatic" drawings. He sits in the middle of a landscape, blindfolded, and tries to keep his hands still above a piece of paper. Sometimes for more than two hours. He holds a pencil in each hand. The drawing is made by the involuntary movements of his hands."

And here's a quote from 'nothing doing' on the 17th of February of this year (make sure you scroll down for the sensational 'Buddhist Bondage with Hidden Noise exposed'):

"Since the main cause of bondage in samsara is grasping at a self, the main cause of obtaining the freedom of liberation is the wisdom that realizes the meaning of selflessness."

THURSDAY, 3 AUGUST 2000

I ate the ball.

Keeping Track

Met with Maurice Nio yesterday to discuss the next phase of the Amsterdam 2.0 project (we are planning to offer contracts for 400 new cities) and talk about a possible 'art project' connecting the memory of Constantijn Huygens' 17th century garden, Hofwijck, to the very chic shopping center that Maurice has designed (at the same location in the Hague).

There are a number of features about Hofwijck which could make this project very interesting... (The world view of Contstantijn, the world view of his son Christiaan, the immortalization of Hofwijck in a poem by Constantijn.)

Listening to Pan American and Pan American: 360 Business / 360 Bypass, a side project of Labradford's Mark Nelson. Very hypnotic. Works equally well in the garden (I culled and repotted plants this afternoon) and in the gym.

F-i-n-a-l-l-y got my copy of Masahiro Mori's The Buddha in the Robot from Amazon.

The Epistemology of Velocity

For those times when the more you learn the worse things become.

Learning to play tennis has made me realise that there are various ways that tennis can be taught, and aware of the fact that I might not be learning (with the lessons that I've been getting) the 'best' possible way. There are so many factors to think about -- the right stance and footwork, the various grips, the correct stroke, the right timing and strategy -- and each of these factors requires simultaneous attention. A rank beginner like myself naturally trusts the wisdom of the first coach and method encountered ("This is how one learns to play tennis."), but as time goes on, and you start looking around a bit, you notice that not everyone agrees on which factors are important (or even desirable) to learn in order to play well. In other words: *the more attention you pay the more confused you get.*

Could (some forms of) tennis instruction be like (some forms of) psychotherapy, contributing to their own complexity in order to maintain their own existence?

Standing out amongst the best coaching manuals in print (ie. Vic Braden's Tennis 2000, Al Secunda's Ultimate Tennis, Peter Burwash's Total Tennis) are two resources which advocate a sort of anti-coaching, an awareness that instruction can really get in the way of our bodies playing excellent tennis: Timothy Galleway's The Inner Game of Tennis and Oscar Wegner's 'You Can Play in Tennis in Two Hours' (out of print but available sans illustrations online). My tennis partner and myself have decided it's not too late to unlearn what we've learned. We're going for Wegner's 'two hour' approach.

The Ball Poem

by John Berryman

What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,
What, what is he to do? I saw it go
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then
Merrily over--there it is in the water!
No use to say 'O there are other balls':
An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy

As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down
All his young days into the harbour where
His ball went. I would not intrude on him,
A dime, another ball, is worthless. Now
He senses first responsibility
In a world of possessions. People will take balls,
Balls will be lost always, little boy,
And no one buys a ball back. Money is external.
He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,
The epistemology of loss, how to stand up
Knowing what every man must one day know
And most know many days, how to stand up
And gradually light returns to the street
A whistle blows, the ball is out of sight,
Soon part of me will explore the deep and dark
Floor of the harbour . . I am everywhere,
I suffer and move, my mind and my heart move
With all that move me, under the water
Or whistling, I am not a little boy.

Funk Balls

Popular culture.

I checked with my friend Rogério and he verified this story from the Irish Times. Funk Balls exist. A perverse twist to the high disco lyric, 'Last night a dj saved my life...'

"Located on the city's periphery, the balls operate along similar, curiously disciplined lines. The teenagers are divided into two large crowds: Side A and Side B -- depending on which favela -- or slum -- they live, with each side containing gangs from around half-a-dozen different slums. The gap in the centre is called the Corridor of Death and it is here that the ball changes from being just another nightclub into a place of combat.

"'A DJ gets to know his crowd because we play the same balls every weekend so we understand the rhythm of their fighting,' he says. 'I take great pride in controlling my crowd. If I see they want blood, I'll put on a fast funk tune, but if they need cooling down then I'll soothe them with something for the girls.'

"The fights are not free-for-alls. When the music

reaches a crescendo the DJ gives a signal to begin. Only then do groups of 10 to 20 funkers cross the gap to drag their enemies -- for some reason known as 'Germans' -- into the Corridor of Death and over into their own side. If one is captured, they are beaten, often unconscious, unless a fellow gang member rescues them. This ritualised form of fighting is known as Mortal Kombat, after the notoriously violent computer game. No one knows who first used this name to describe funkball fighting, but somehow it stuck, not least because it is so apt."

FRIDAY, 4 AUGUST 2000

Mike Tyler came to visit. We sat looking out over the water and talked about S. divinorum and Huxley's Doors of Perception, about flotation tanks and Prince tennis rackets, about Venezuela and Vancouver, about mutual causality and film making, about having kids and home schooling, and everything we talked about seemed to reflect our changing attitude towards art and our own practice. We drank Genmaicha and Mariage Frere's Pai Mu Tan Nr. 2307 and I prepared Norman and Valerie's macrobiotic Sunday breakfast dish for our supper.

I shouldn't have been suprised that Mike already knew that Christiaan Huygens (1629-1695) had once speculated about people living on Jupiter and Saturn (even their shipbuilding). Turned out he has a copy of Huygens' book Cosmotheoros (Originally titled: 'Wereld-beschouwer, of Onderzoek over de Hemelsche Aardklooten, en Derzelver Cieraad').

Mike and I share a lot of similar interests and at the same time differ in interesting ways. A perfect combination for learning new things. I learned that I should read Robert Harbison's Eccentric Spaces and listen to Morton Feldman's For Philip Guston and Sofia Gubaidulina's 'Jetzt Immer Schnee' and I am certain to do that.

SATURDAY, 5 AUGUST 2000

I bought some deep blue delphiniums for the garden.

Mortal Kombat

And been thinking about those funk balls.

And was reminded of the chill I felt when I heard, eight years ago and from a first hand source, how fundamental religious leaders were showing young boys in Pakistan's remote feudal villages video clips of Madonna and telling the boys what they were seeing was the American devil. Think about it. The kid's feudal simplicity, their fanatic-fear, their religious-erotic... (No, you would have had to have been there to understand.)

So I wonder, what is it about today's (globally pervasive) media which makes its symbols seem so tame at home and so wild and perverse when seen on vacation?

Art is not really perverse, can really never be perverse. In Rotterdam we don't take Breton's adage about 'shooting into crowds' for real or Mortal Kombat for real. But in Rio kids take Mortal Kombat for real.

Even when modern art is 'performed' for real, even when it's 'extreme' and ends in pain or suffering, it somehow seems to belong to (is tamed by, is legitimated in) its context. This is the crazy thing about (modern) art.

But a funk ball is not art. It is art which has been misappropriated (appropriated outside of its context), a spatial-anachronism.

My first reaction: funk balls are 'caused' by the global pervasiveness of 'our' media. But this, of course, is ridiculous. Funk balls are like natural weather forms, emergent structures dissipating energy and material, part and parcel of a complete (archaic) ecology. The media symbols it uses are just gloss.

Ben d'Armagnac

Went to the library to borrow Louwrien Wijers' monograph on Ben d'Armagnac. The online catalog said that the book was in but the library *appears to have lost it.* When I asked what they planned to do about it, I was just given a lot of shoulder shrugging by way of response. Rotterdam Public Library, you should be ashamed.

In a recent email (Which I haven't replied to yet. Sorry Mark!) Mark Kremer drew my attention to a performance the artist did in New York in 1978:

"It is very touching to read what Ben d'Armagnac wrote and said about his art. There is naivety and a strong longing to get close to his innermost feelings. In a number of works he attempted to get close to a near-death experience, for example his performance at PS 1, in 1978, where a cold water spout was aimed at his heart area for 20 minutes."

Home without a book I was forced to look online for alternatives. There is not much online on D'Armagnac (who died before the web was born) but I was able to find a description of his performance in this transcript of a lecture (The Death of the Artist: Extreme Performances in the Art of the 20th Century) which Antje von Graevenitz gave in Belfast in 1997:

"The hermeneutica of the involvement of the viewer through art starts with Aristotle, of course, with his theory of catharsis, and went on to Edmund Burke's thoughts about the Sublime and Schiller's theory about the "Trauerspiel" up to Gernot Boehme's contemporary lectures about "Involvement" at the Technical Highschool in Darmstadt. But none of them mentioned the involvement of a viewer when the artist really dies within the rules of his art work. Can you describe the involvement, as Marina Abramovic tried to do, when she saw a performance of Ben d'Armagnac in 1978?

"Dressed in black, Ben was laying on the white terrace of the Brooklyn Museum in New York, while a hard jet of water constantly splashed down on his heart. His chest went up and down quickly, while his heavy breathing could be heard from loudspeakers. Sometimes his arms moved a little bit, as Marina wrote later. Suddenly nothing happened anymore, nothing moved, no noise...The witnesses gazed at the rigid corpse -- until Ben jumped up and went away.

"In front of the viewers a drama did take place. The artist had had his purification ritual set into a dualistic black and white and a struggle of warmth against the cold. The performance ended with the hero, who conquered the cold, so it seemed. And one should not tell in this context, perhaps, that Ben d'Armagnac really died some weeks later by drowning in one of Amsterdam's canals, because that was not meant as an art work. When taking in consideration the feelings of the viewers of this water-jet-performance one might quote Friedrich Nietzsche's term of "a sudden moment of emotion", in which notions of space and time for the present and the future vanish and a feeling of horror takes over. According to the philosopher, in this sudden moment you will feel the essence of life as during the feast of Dionysos. But Nietzsche never

was a witness of art in which the subject of fiction and that of reality were congruent."

More on D'Armagnac when I find (or the library finds) the monograph.

SUNDAY, 6 AUGUST 2000

Lygia Clark. Mask-Abyss. 1968.

THURSDAY, 10 AUGUST 2000

Overcast and drizzling.

Blackout

1. Means not daring to open my email. Or looking at Generosity. Or pushing the play button on my answering machine.
2. Means ending yesterday's marathon reading of Maugham's 'Of Human Bondage' by candlelight. (At about midnight the power went out. It stayed out for a couple hours. The entire neighborhood

was affected. I had read 51 chapters of 122. I had fallen asleep by the time it came back on but when it did I awoke and went downstairs to turn off the alarm on the freezer.)

Read no more today. Instead spent hours online searching for (high-tech) sleeping masks (blackout). My body felt a bit better. I was able to return to my training regime.

The (only) other constructive thing I managed today was provide some feedback to Rogério, Gabrielle and Fred of Mount.nl concerning their proposals for a name change for their office. I even suggested a few myself (which I thought were clever URL's for use in the Dutch domain):

1. heave.nl/y
2. mai.nl/and
3. si.nl/ess
4. pai.nl/ess

FRIDAY, 11 AUGUST 2000

Down Time

Arrived at the Centrale Discotheek bright and early with a long, long list of CD titles to listen to (by and large *glitch* and experimental, gathered together from online research and reviews, mostly German or Japanese outings, many published on the Mille Plateaux label) and came away hours later -- quite depressed -- having borrowed nothing.

On the market I did manage to purchase 7 pots of Sempervivum arachnoideum for the garden. (Arachnoideum is the only Sempervivum of which I am truly fond, for its white I think, especially in the winter.)

Back at the studio I ate a big salad and slept until tennis time. On the court I volleyed balls back and forth for two hours. Came home, ate a big bowl of muesli and yoghurt and while it got dark outside read half of The Green Man by Kingsley Amis. This is my first Mr. Amis senior and I must say that its drunken protagonist, Maurice Allington (1969), reminds me a hell-uv-alot of John Self (1984), the drunken protagonist of Money: A Suicide Note, which was my first book by Mr. Amis junior.

(And oddly enough, probably due to the scotch, of my father. Allington:

"... I covered some ham and tongue with chutney and hot sauce and washed the mixture down with a powerful tumbler of whisky and water. It did not look very powerful, thanks to my use of one of

those light-coloured Scotches so handy for the man who wants a stronger potion than he cares to advertise to his company. The onions and radishes got me through a small hunk of fresh Cheddar; I had made a good meal.")

I finished cooking some channa dal (low on the 'glycemic index') and froze it for later, drank some GHB (first time in a week) and went to bed.

SATURDAY, 12 AUGUST 2000

So what's the difference between denial (distraction, avoidance) and play?

Education. Here's another example of an (improbable) subject slowly reconfiguring a dumb object (me) into a drooling, proselytizing, convert. *And against this object's will dammit!* The subject's name is Amon Tobin. He's from Brazil. And his lesson is called Supermodified. Yes it's music. Listen to it. As a sequence of sounds it simply defies any attempt at rational classification. Sigh. What a long, strange, trip it's been...

Finished reading 'The Green Man' on the couch last night and within two minutes of having closed it had picked up 'Of Human Bondage,' and carried on reading* from where I left off during Wednesday night's blackout. (Plot. After two years studying art in Paris, Philip realises he'll never be more than a second rate painter -- one of his friends actually calls him 'a sedulous ape' -- and returns to England for his aunt's funeral.) Read a few more chapters in bed. (Plot. Philip decides to give up art and study medicine instead. Goes up to London to do this. There he falls head over heels in love with Mildred, an exceedingly common girl who he simultaneously *finds exceedingly vulgar in manner and repulsive in aspect.*)

"... He could not tell why he loved her. He had read of the idealization that takes place in love, but he saw her exactly as she was. She was not amusing or clever, her mind was common; she had a vulgar shrewdness which revolted him, she had no gentleness or softness..."

"... She was dreadfully anaemic and suffered from the dyspepsia which accompanies that ailing. Philip was repelled by her flat breast and narrow hips, and he hated the vulgar way in which she did her hair. He loathed and despised himself for loving her."

Complicated, isn't it?

*Cf. Recursive reading.

Earlier, a telephone call from R. gave me an opportunity to enthuse about The Green Man's more hallucinatory passages (Marvelous. Did Amis senior ever have a chance to do serious drugs? Or read Castenada?).

In particular I told R. about the scene where Allington gets a little visit from God. And offers him a drink:

"I got out the glasses. 'I suppose I couldn't get into the passage because all molecular motion outside this room has stopped?'

"'Correct. We're not subject to ordinary time in here. Makes us pretty safe from interruption.'

"'And all radiation has likewise ceased, outside?'

"'Of course. You must have noticed the way sound packed up.'

"'Yes I did. But in that case, why hasn't the light packed up too, outside. And in here as well, for that matter? If all wavelengths are affected, I can't see how the sun can get to us, any more than the sound of the tractor can. Everything would be dark.'

"'Excellent Maurice.' The young man laughed in what was clearly meant to be a relaxed, jovial way, but I thought I could hear vexation in it. 'Do you know, you're almost the first non-scientist to spot that one? I'd forgotten that you were such a man of education. Well, I thought things in general would just look better if I arranged them like this.'"

Time, you see, has completely stopped outside of Allington's dining-room. Who hasn't dreamt of being able to pull off a miracle like this? To stop time and (temporarily) step outside its relentless step? To have all the time in the world to -- as R. put it once -- 'rest and assemble'? And 'rested and assembled' to be able to turn time back on and rejoin the participatory action without having missed a single beat?

Come to think of it, this dream is the exact opposite of ceasing to exist (as in dying) where you (the object) stop acting, stop 'being anything,' stop 'being anywhere,' and the rest of the world (the subject) continues on its merry way...

SUNDAY, 13 AUGUST 2000

YOU SHALL NOT EAT ONE DAY, NOR TWO DAYS, NOR FIVE DAYS, NEITHER TEN DAYS, NOR TWENTY DAYS; NUMBERS 11:19

Edouard Manet. The Dead Toreador. ca. 1880. (Cut up.)

MONDAY, 14 AUGUST 2000

Re: Amon Tobin. Permutation, his previous CD, is also completely f**ked up and hot. Different (more jazzy, drill 'n bass, Brazilian influences?) than Supermodified. I think it goes well with the sultry weather we're having. (And I wonder whether Rio's -- mortal kombat -- DJ's ever spin Tobin's music at their funk balls?)

Re: Clever names for the Dutch domain. While I've been gazing at this weekend's gorgeous moo.nl/ight (JK providing maa.nl/icht in honor of the full moon) and reflecting on the moon's manner of e.nl/ightenment, the very bright Nina has produced what must be the coolest URL by far: no.nl/inear.

Orientational Metaphors

Why? Because they seem to be a key to this month's imagery. And because

I think we could be more aware how the (bodily) significance of standing up and lying down permeates our language and our thought. The metaphors listed below are copied from Metaphors we Live By by George Lakoff (linguist, author of Women, Fire and Dangerous Things: What Categories Reveal About the Mind) and Mark Johnson (philosopher, author of The Body in the Mind: The Bodily Basis of Meaning, Imagination and Reason).

HAPPY IS UP; SAD IS DOWN

> "I'm feeling up. That boosted my spirits. My spirits rose. You're in high spirits. Thinking about her always gives me a lift. I'm feeling down. I'm depressed. He's really low these days. I fell into a depression. My spirits sank.
>
> "Physical Basis: Drooping posture typically goes along with sadness and depression, erect posture with a positive emotional state."

CONSCIOUS IS UP; UNCONSCIOUSNESS IS DOWN

> "Get up. Wake up. I'm up already. He rises early in the morning. He fell asleep. He dropped off to sleep. He's under hypnosis. He sank into a coma.
>
> "Physical basis: Humans and most other mammals sleep lying down and stand up when they awaken."

HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP; SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN

> "He's at the peak of health. He rose from the dead. He's in top shape. As to his health, he's way up there. He fell ill. He's sinking fast. He came down with the flu. His health is declining. He dropped dead.
>
> "Physical basis: Serious illness forces us to lie down physically. When you're dead, you are physically down."

HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP; BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN

"I have control over her. I am on top of the situation. He's in a superior position. He's at the height of his power. He's in the high command. He's in the upper echelon. His power rose. He ranks above me in strength. He is under my control. He fell from power. His power is on the decline. He is my social inferior. He is low man on the totem pole.

"Physical basis: Physical size typically correlates with physical strength, and the victor in a fight is typically on top."

TUESDAY, 15 AUGUST 2000

Sipping green tea, inhaling asafoetida and listening to the calm mellifluous tones of Morton Feldman's Crippled Symmetry.

Languaging and Stress

Visited Jules and Ada for a few hours this afternoon. The conversation was stimulating on a number of fronts. When I brought up Wren-Lewis's theory -- that the post NDE experience or 'living-in-the-momentness' might be due to the cessation of our survival-mechanism's 'hyperactivity' -- Jules offered an interesting thought, namely that the 'before and after' breech might be language related. That is, not what language is used, or what 'languaging' is done, but how 'self' itself relates to language/languaging.

From that point the subject of consciousness and free-will and the work of Benjamin Libet came up. Are we our own masters or not? Could the experience of ND corroborate the notion that there is no 'voluntary behavior'?

"the brain evidently 'decides' to initiate or, at least, prepare to initiate the act at a time before there is any reportable subjective awareness that such a decision has taken place. It is concluded that cerebral initiation even of a spontaneous voluntary act ... can and usually does begin unconsciously."

[B. Libet et al., 'Time of Conscious Intention to Act in Relation to Onset of Cerebral Activity', Brain 106 (1983).]

For a philosophical perspective on Libet's tests see Lars Hertzberg, The Grammars of Will.

"An Indian is the servo-mechanism of his canoe, as the cowboy of his horse or the executive of his clock."

[Marshall McLuhan, 'Understanding Media,' 1964.]

WEDNESDAY, 16 AUGUST 2000

*"All great truths begin as blasphemies,"*George Bernhard Shaw.

Heresy and its usefulness: 18 July 1998 and 14 July 1999.

Oh the nostalgia for flailing energy and fireworks! At the discotheek I grinned and listened to Poly Styrene shriek Oh Bondage! Up Yours! (Real Audio).

Oh Bondage! Up Yours!
Poly Styrene / X-Ray Spex (1977)

Bind me. Tie me. Chain me to the wall.
I wanna be a slave to you all.
Oh bondage! Up yours! Oh bondage! No more!
Oh bondage! Up yours! Oh bondage! No more!
Chain store. Chain smoke. I consume you all.
Chain gang. Chain mail. I don't think at all.
Oh bondage! Up yours! Oh bondage! No more!
Oh bondage! Up yours! Oh bondage! No more!
Thrash me. Cash me. Beat me till I fall.
I wanna be avictim for you all.
Oh bondage! Up yours! Oh bondage! No more!
Oh bondage! Up yours! Oh bondage! No more!

The situationists saw boredom as a social pathology; they looked for its negation among sociopaths.

"The world was a structure of alienations and ideologies, of hierarchies and bureaucracies, each of which they saw as a version of the other; thus they celebrated a madman's slashing of a

famous painting as a symbolic revolt against a bureaucratically administered alienation in which the ideology of the masterpiece reduced whoever looked at it to nothing. In the same way, they understood the responsible parade monitor who tried to keep people in check during a march against the Vietnam War as a bureaucratic ideologue enforcing a split between desire and comportment -- and as much the enemy of General William Westmoreland, or for that matter Ho Chi Minh. Both the painting and the war were hit shows; whether a visit to the museum or a march in the street, both turned the spending of free time into the consumption of repression. The masterpiece convinced you that truth and beauty were someone else's gift from God, the protest in favor of the struggle of the Vietnamese that revolution was a fact of someone else's life. Neither could ever be yours, and so you left each show diminished, with less than you had brought to it."

Greil Marcus, Lipstick Traces: A Secret History of the Twentieth Century (on Punk, the Heretical and Situationism - pg. 52).

"The effect of electric technology had at first been anxiety. Now it appears to create boredom. We have been through the three stages of alarm, resistance, and exhaustion that occur in every disease or stress of life, whether individual or collective."

Marshall McLuhan, Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man.

THURSDAY, 17 AUGUST 2000

Alamut.com: 'Leveraging All Distractions.'

AND THE FEAR
OF YOU
AND THE DREAD
OF YOU
SHALL BE UPON
EVERY BEAST
OF THE EARTH,
AND UPON
EVERY FOWL
OF THE AIR,
UPON ALL
THAT MOVES
UPON THE EARTH,
AND ALL THE FISH
OF THE SEA;
INTO YOUR
HAND
THEY ARE
DELIVERED.
GENESIS 9:2

Gone Fishing

Coincidence. Just as I was thinking of the phrase, 'Gone fishing' and its cultural significance, I received a mail from Jouke to let me know that he and Gilberthe had 'gone fishing' until the 25th.

While there are many varieties of fishing experience (bar fishing, float fishing, spinning, fly fishing, trolling...), each calling for greater or lesser amounts of activity and attention, I suspect that there is more difference in the culture of 'who is' fishing than its methods. Fishing in Holland means something quite different from fishing in North America (or fishing in England or France). In North America fishing has something Thoreauesque about it, it represents an escape from modernity's worries, a return to the idyll. Gentlemen fish. Businessmen fish. In Holland, where the whole country is cultivated and there is no 'real' nature to escape to, fishing (especially in the canals) is a completely different game, played by completely different people.

Guy Claxton writes in Hare Brain, Tortoise Mind: How Intelligence Increases When You Think Less:

"When you are spending hours gazing at the red or yellow dot in the water in front of you, all the normal little nagging impulses that are competing

for your attention gradually dissolve away, and you are left with the whole field of your awareness resting lightly but very attentively on the float, and on the invisible, autonomous world of water things suspended below it, and moving -- perhaps -- towards the surface, and towards your lure. Your imagination and your perception are both working on and in the water world. Thus fishing is an exercise which cultivates the kind of relaxed-yet-attentive, perceptive-yet-imaginative mode of mind that fosters intuition; and at the same time it offers a metaphor for the way in which such a mental attitude mediates between consciousness and the undermind."

Hard Boiled

Started and finished Andrew Vachss' Blue Belle, my first 'hard boiled' detective novel (although I think the word 'cartoon' would be a more accurate description than 'novel'). At one point I considered compiling a list of the last sentences of every chapter, but I've decided it's not worth the trouble. Suffice it to say that there is certain 'rhythm' to the writing whereby each chapter ends on a similar note. Imagine hearing an advertising jingle repeated 177 times and you get the idea.

FRIDAY, 18 AUGUST 2000

Listening to The For Carnation.

Novels set in North Africa. 'Of Human Bondage' has been pushed (temporarily!) aside and I've picked up Patricia Highsmith's The Tremor of Forgery. Her story is set in Tunisia at the end of the 60's. Stranded westerners 'doing nothing' against a background of creeping attrition: petty thefts, guttural voices, broken cats tails, the stealing of a dog. Books with a North African setting are most definitely a genre in themselves. Highsmith reminds me that I should look again at the books of Paul Bowles. And the two books that I read in my formative years that I now helplessly mix up: The Immoralist by André Gide and The Stranger by Albert Camus (For an interesting note on Camus' work see Alamut, 14.09.99, I Never Knew This: *Camus and coffee. Teaching, murder and suicide.*

Today's (most interesting) word was 'crise.'

Today's secret word was nano-corporations.

Today's coolest portal was India 123 (useful if you ever need to research

sub-continent settings).

And in Rotterdam South, my old black, white and fluorescent-yellow BUY ART NOT COCAINE t-shirt got quite a few thumbs ups and grins during a shopping foray.

SUNDAY, 20 AUGUST 2000

Yulong Marlon. Born in Groningen. Son to Jente Klok and Earl Blijd.

Finished Patricia Highsmith's 'The Tremor of Forgery' (while waiting for the news).

MONDAY, 21 AUGUST 2000

The Difference That Makes A Difference

...was for the late Gregory Bateson the definition of information. The difference that makes a difference for me today was starting to play tennis for points -- and oh-my-god what a difference adding that little bit of information makes! Unbelievable! It was as though my partner and I played an entirely different game with each other. What had before been relaxed and fluid became tense and erratic. Difference. Points. And suddenly everything you know falls apart...

Wondrous Things

It is nice to know that the world still contains the potential for wonder. A friend called me to describe his first Salvia divinorum experience:-- the dose: 0.25 grams of the 5x extract fired up and inhaled in one breath. The experience: extremely rapid disassocation (0 to 100 in a couple of seconds) followed by 'the illusion' that the subject was again in his early teens, sitting on a mattress in his parent's basement, playing a game and talking with his first girlfriend -- the subject's father and 'another person' hovering somewhere nearby.

What shocked my friend, a veteran of many strong substance experiences, was the 'psychotic quality' of the illusion. Throughout the session he remained sitting with his eyes open. And he remained conversing with his 'spotter.' But the conversation he had was taking place 30 years ago -- his spotter's words were the words of a girl living not now but then.

He said, "Imagine what would happen if you got stuck there!"

Duration of the entire session: 5 to 10 minutes. And my friend reports that once is enough. He says he does not care to do it again.

30.07.00: my first Salvia divinorum experience.

TUESDAY, 22 AUGUST 2000

I'm for an art that looks forwards rather than backwards.

I'm for an art that is different than yours.

New Genres

I'm for an art (as outlined on 03.06.99 and 05.06.99) that creates entirely new genres:

"The nature of this society (The Club of Queer Trades), such as we afterwards discovered it to be, is soon and simply told. It is an eccentric and Bohemian Club, of which the absolute condition of membership lies in this, that the candidate must have invented the method by which he earns a living. It must be an entirely new trade. The exact definition of this requirement is given in two principle rules. First, it must not be a mere application or variation of an existing trade... Secondly, the trade must be a genuine commercial source of income, the support of its inventor."

G. K. Chesterton, The Club of Queer Trades. 1905.

Love and Fishing

I am what I catch.

Ewan McNeil writes:

"Jess and I were on the Capilano River the other day. It was blistering hot, and two guys were catching big salmon with incredible regularity. Two minutes from Park Royal. It was an odd experience for me. People do actually go fishing. You don't have to buy fish. One can catch them. It made me feel like a kid. A real city kid. Having our feet in the icy water added nicely to

the experience.

"On the subject of keeping score while playing tennis. This is an inevitable progression that I never liked very much. But somehow I don't think your skill level increases as quickly if you just stroke the ball back and forth. You gotta love a game that has 'love' in its vocabulary. I am reminded of Jessie's fencing lessons. Isn't the essence of the sport to kill your opponent? Seeing Jess and her partner weakly tap away at each other with absolutely no aggression makes me chuckle.

"What strange animals we are."

And Phil Gyford writes to say that the notes on fishing and 'no voluntary behavior' reminded him of Susan Blackmore's book, The Meme Machine. This is true. Blackmore cites both Claxton and Libet's tests in her discussion of consciousness and our 'experience of self.' (See the chapters 'The ultimate memeplex' and 'Out of the meme race.')

Blackmore:

..."In most people the selfplex is constantly being reinforced. Everything that happens is referred to the self, sensations are referred to the observing self, shifts of attention are attributed to the self, decisions are described as being made by the self, and so on. All this reconfirms and sustains the selfplex, and the result is a quality of consciousness dominated by the sense of 'I' in the middle -- me in charge, me responsible, me suffering. The effect of one-pointed concentration is to stop the processes that feed the selfplex. Learning to pay attention to everything equally stops self-related memes from grabbing the attention; learning to be fully in the present moment stops speculation about the past and future of the mythical 'I'. These are tricks that help a human person (body, brain and memes) to drop the false ideas of the selfplex. The quality of consciousness then changes to become open, and spacious, and free of self. The effect is like waking up from a state of confusion -- or waking from the meme dream."

Phil Gyford's Futurelog.

WEDNESDAY, 23 AUGUST 2000

Geegaw -- is -- reinvented...

Arise Therefore

"[Csikszentmihalyi]... describes the artist not as originator but as the medium through which artworks evolve."

THURSDAY, 24 AUGUST 2000

Jeez. I just noticed that Fred Pyen (Metascene) was robbed and beaten at gun point the other day. (August 20, 2000 entry.)

FRIDAY, 25 AUGUST 2000

Infernal Little Beasts

I really admire Ortega Y Gasset's essays. I've just finished reading 'The Self and the Other' (Parisian Review, July-August 1952) and I must say I love both his imagery and the mannered style with which he eloquently sets out his points. His writing is beautiful. But where there is sympathy there is also dissonance. While at times his views seem to connect very well to the memetic theory of mind and consciousness that will arrive 30+ years later; at other moments, at least in my eyes, his views seem to miss the mark completely. As an experiment I would like to quote (and annotate) bits of 'The Self and the Other' over the next couple of days. I hope you will be amused by the effort.

"Nowhere do we better observe that the possibility of meditation is in truth the essential attribute of man than at the zoo, before the cages of our cousins the monkeys. The bird and crustacean are forms of life too remote from our own for us to see, comparing them with ourselves, anything but gross, abstract differences, vague by their very extremity. But the ape is so like ourselves that it invites us to pursue the comparison, to discover more concrete and fertile differences."

[Compare Gregory Bateson's story of pulling a cooked crab out a paper

bag at the California School of Fine Arts during the 1950's and asking the 'young beatniks,' "I want you to produce arguments which will convince me this object is the remains of a living thing," or his celebrated (and related) question, "What pattern connects the crab to the lobster and the orchid to the primrose and all four of them to me? And me to you? And all six of us to the amoeba in one direction and to the back-ward schizophrenic in another?"]

"If we are able to remain still for a time in passive contemplation of the simian scene, one of its characteristics will presently, and as if spontaneously, become dominant and strike us like a flash of lightning. And this is that the infernal little beasts are constantly on the alert, perpetually uneasy, looking and listening for all the signals that reach them from their surroundings, intent upon their environment as if they feared some constant peril in it, to which they must automatically respond by flight or bite, the mechanical discharge of a muscular reflex. The creature, in short, lives in perpetual fear of the world, and at the same time in a perptetual hunger for the things that are and appear in the world, in an ungovernable hunger which also discharges itself without any possible restraint or inhibition, just as fear does.

[From his remarks regarding the 'simian scene' I strongly suspect that the zoos Ortega Y Gasset visited possessed neither Gorillas (Gorilla gorilla) nor Orang-utans (Pongo pygmaeus), two species of ape which appear to be very meditative in our eyes. Undoubtedly he means the primates at the other end of the size spectrum, such as Pygmy Marmosets (Cebuella pygmaea), the world's smallest monkey (with an average size of 3.6 inches). Very small monkeys tend to live in the manner he describes.]

"In either case it is the objects and events in its surroundings which govern the animal's life, which pull it and push it about like a marionette. It does not rule its own life, it does not live from itself, but is always alert to what is going on outside it to what is other than itself. Our spanish word 'otro' (other) is nothing but the Latin 'alter.' To say, then, that the animal lives not from itself but from what is other than itself, pushed and pulled and tyrannized over by that other, is equivalent to saying that the animal always lives in estrangement, is beside itself, that its life is essentially 'alteractión' (other-ation,

otherness, a state of tumult)."

[Scale and behavior rule of thumb: the bigger they are, the more calm they are. (Think of the difference between a St. Bernard and a Chihuahua.) While size obviously is important in determining the pecking order within a social group (William Burroughs called this 'the smallest monkey effect' -- when a big monkey attacks a smaller monkey, the smaller monkey doesn't strike back, but finds yet a smaller monkey to attack...), meditatively speaking, size seems to make a difference irrespective of the pecking order or the degree of external 'threat.']

Links

The essay 'The Self and the Other' is found in José Ortega Y Gasset, The Dehumanization of Art and Other Writings on Art and Culture. (Out of print.)

Gregory Bateson, Mind and Nature. (Also out of print. I've linked to the book's Amazon page because it contains a review by Mitsu of Synthetic Zero. Used copies of Mind and Nature can sometimes be got through Advanced Book Exchange.)

Primate Info Net.

Alamut entries on scale (April 1999): 'The Very Large and the Very Small' in relation to (1) the size of bacteria and (2) ourselves when we distinguish between 'Beauty and the Sublime.'

Very small photograph of a baby gorilla (October 2, 1999).

SUNDAY, 27 AUGUST 2000

Serves-You-Right

(What? An Austrian entrepreneur? Oh say, can you hear all the tooth gnashing?)

1. VoteAuction.Com

   Bringing Capitalism and Democracy Closer Together.

   "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 voteauction.

com, click on the 'sell' button on the left hand portion of your screen."

2. The CNN story

   Vote selling website to be revived, possibly offshore -- August 25, 2000.

   "'We bought the domain name and related business because we see this as a serious business venture in which we can make money.'

   "Critics think he and others trying to auction ballots on the Internet are making a moral mess of the voting process.

   "'The age of Internet voter fraud is here sooner and in more sinister form than even I imagined,' said Deborah Phillips, president of the Voting Integrity Project, an activist group that specializes in Internet and democracy issues.

   "'We don't have any moral attitude,' Bernhard countered. 'We are simply business-oriented. We see how the U.S. system works. There's lots of money related to elections. We just come from the other side. We don't go the top down, advertising approach. We take a direct approach with the voter.'"

3. Ubermorgen.com

   Our name = the day after tomorrow in German...

   "Our company is small and will stay small;
   our network is wide and will constantly grow;
   our persepective is global..."

See too: Ubermorgen.net.

(Ha. Ha. Ha. I wish someone would make a movie of this story...)

MONDAY, 28 AUGUST 2000

Economies Have No Morals

Here's yesterday's entry spelled out a bit more clearly (because some of you asked).

Political parties pay big bucks for our votes (buy our votes) not directly but through the collective agency of the advertising and media worlds. That is, they pay the agents that work in those worlds to help them compose and launch compelling messages to us, competing for our attention.

We (potential voters) pay money and attention to watch all the 'paid political announcements' that fill our information landscape. Even if we 'switch channels' to avoid these messages, we have to pay (expend) energy to do so.

There is no moral to this process, to this sink flow of money and energy. It's simply an economy. It puts bread on someone's table. We (the voters) accept it because it is how things are done, just as we accept that there is little difference between the various political messages, or that they contain virtually no content.

At the end of the day, the only thing that *we can do* is refuse to go to the ballot box. Thus conserving (saving) a little bit of our time and energy for things we believe are more important.

Okay. Now here's where a new agent (a foreign entrepreneur) enters the system, turns the tables around and offers us the possibilty of selling our attention (vote) to the political party that pays the most. Collapsing the whole economy by completely bypassing the 'middleman.' And putting a buck in our pocket for a change.

No wonder some people are screaming.

feedback@alamut.com

TUESDAY, 29 AUGUST 2000

Had a very nice dinner in Zilt.

Talk About Patterns

Today's the anniversary of one of my favorite Alamut entries of the last two and a half years: Cormmorant Fishing (29.08.99).

WEDNESDAY, 30 AUGUST 2000

THEN THE KING OF ASSYRIA CAME UP AGAINST THE WHOLE LAND, AND WENT UP TO SAMARIA AND BESIEGED IT THREE YEARS. 2 KINGS 17:5

Marina + Ulay. Rest Energy. 1980.

Schizophrenia Mea Culpa

Alamut...

... is about individual autonomy, about being your own master.

... is about the freedom to differ. The maintenance of cultural diversity through cultural defense. Extropia. The writings of Max Stirner. The anarcho-capitalism of David Friedman.

... is about strong, singular identities. About intentional communities. About distinguishing between self and other. About improvement and transformation. About striving for more and better.

Anatta...

... is about no-self, no essence, the realization that 'no one is home,' and that 'there is no there, there.'

... is about complexity. It's about the world, 'as we know it' being the product of mutual causality.

... is about guesting and hosting, about proliferation and promiscuity.

(P.S. If I ever ditched Alamut for another domain it would definitely be Anatta. com.)

THURSDAY, 31 AUGUST 2000

No brainers.

Recipe for a Great Experience

A	B	C
At the gym try to combust 2000 kcal as fast as possible on an Ergo Cross 1500. (Last night this took me 1 hour and 33 minutes to do, non-stop, pumping flat out.)	Take a 520 mg. ECA stack before you start and make sure you have some Indian film music, some Hendrix, and some very righteous Funkadelic looping loudly through your headphones.	Follow these instructions and you are guaranteed many moments of holy bliss and, when you've through, the biggest, fattest, endorphin grin you've ever seen.

Recipe for a Bad Thought

1. **Please read carefully the following paragraphs from 'The Turn of the Screw' (by Henry James):**

   "Consciously, under my attention, she reddened. 'They won't take him?'

   "'They absolutely decline.'

   "At this she raised her eyes, which she had turned from me; I saw them fill with good tears. 'What has he done?'

   "I hesitated; then I judged best simply to hand her my letter -- which, however, had the effect of making her, without taking it, simply put her hands behind her. She shook her head sadly. 'Such things are not for me,

Miss.'

"My counsellor couldn't read! I winced at my mistake, which I attenuated as I could, and opened my letter again to repeat it to her; then, faltering in the act and folding it up once more, I put it back in my pocket. 'Is he really *bad?*'

"The tears were still in her eyes. 'Do the gentlemen say so?'"

2. **Then begin thinking...**

   So what's so good about literacy?

   We who are completely awash in the information revolution's ocean of information might on occasion wonder about literacy's much vaunted value. Is literacy all that it is cracked up to be? It is delivering what it promises?

   As a matter of fact, the more suspicious (and radical) among us occasionally suspect that the spread of universal literacy was engineered by a cabal of evil puppetmasters, like the gnomes of Zurich, devised as a secret top down plot, or a bottom up virus. True of false, consciously wrought or unconsciously conferred, literacy has certainly provided for the regimentation of our world. Can you imagine the world of insurance and taxes and laws if people couldn't read? How would we consumers survive?

   As a thought experiment, could you imagine a future world where there would be advantages and affordances and opportunities for the ruthlessly illiterate?

   Is it possible to think different?

There is not a thought in our heads that hasn't been worn shiny by other brains...

July 2000

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ALAMUT

BASTION OF PEACE AND INFORMATION

AUGUST 2000

Present

Past

TUESDAY, 1 AUGUST 2000

Subjects

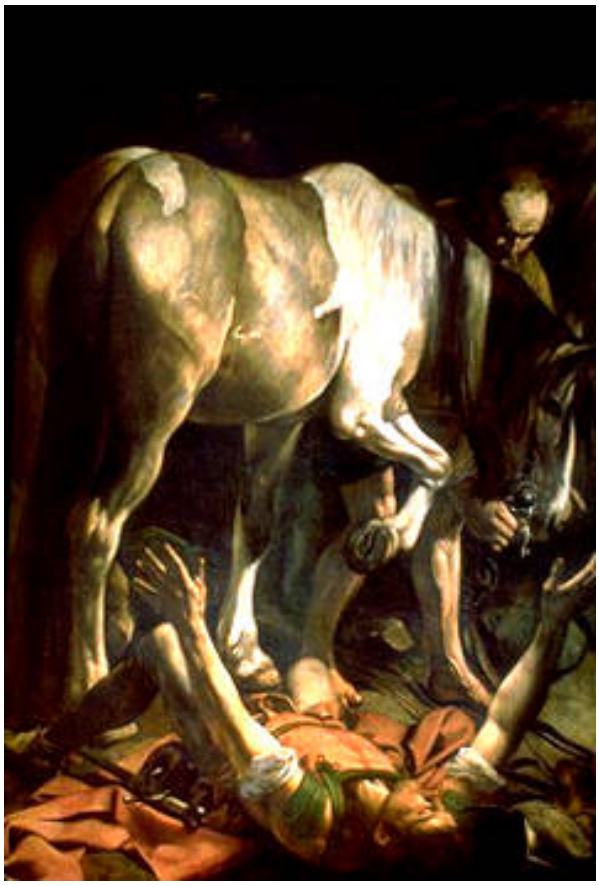
Once: "A catholic boy, redeemed through pain, not through joy."

Projects

Trampled Underfoot

Misc

Cravaggio's 'The Conversion of St. Paul' (via Renee Turner).



AND IN THAT HOUR, THERE FELL FROM HIS EYES SOMETHING LIKE SCALES; AND HIS EYESIGHT WAS RESTORED; AND HE AROSE AND WAS BAPTIZED. ACTS 9:18

Today, 1 year ago:

> "This is the end of the bicycle path (the only way to get here is either on foot or by bicycle). The beach is straight ahead (on the other side of the dune)..."

Today, 2 years ago:

> "A computer-free day. I didn't even bother to check my email. I spent the whole day working on the house..."

WEDNESDAY, 2 AUGUST 2000

Jouke celebrates his birthday.

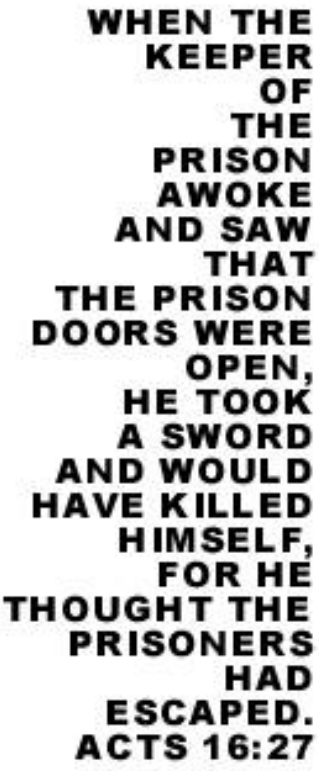
Breton's Second Surrealist Manifesto (1929)

Thanks go out to Dirk Hine (Subterranean Notes) and Fred Pyen (Metascene) for coming up with links to Breton's Second Surrealist Manifesto (I had asked, "Where the hell is it?" on 29.07.00...).

Dirk found the quote on 'firing into the crowd' in Dada and Surrealism:

Texts and Extracts, but unfortunately the quote is published out of its context. Fred came up with a link to what might be the complete text of the manifesto, adding a footnote in inimitable Pyenesque:

"... If I were an artist capable of making Gestures, I would use babelfish to translate several Important French Surrealist texts into English. However, since I am not an artist, I will have to settle for congratulating myself on having come up with the idea of doing so. Perhaps one day I will become an artist, at which point I will realize the shallowness and gimmickry of such an endeavor..."



Without further ado, Breton's sentence as found in its natural surroundings:

"It is in fact from the disgusting cauldron of these meaningless mental images that the desire to proceed beyond the insufficient, the absurd, distinction between the beautiful and the ugly, true and false, good and evil, is born and sustained. And, as it is the degree of resistance that this choice idea meets with which determines the more or less certain flight of the mind toward a world at last inhabitable, one can understand why Surrealism was not afraid to make for itself a tenet of total revolt, complete

insubordination, of sabotage according to rule, and why it still expects nothing save from violence. The simplest Surrealist act consists of dashing down into the street, pistol in hand, and firing blindly, as fast as you can pull the trigger, into the crowd. Anyone who, at least once in his life, has not dreamed of thus putting an end to the petty system of debasement and cretinization in effect has a well-defined place in that crowd, with his belly at barrel level."

Well, well, well. Surprise, surprise. Note surrealism's dissatisfaction with the 'crowded world' of appearances, its declared 'desire' to navigate a course beyond (or through) the samsaric world of attraction-repulsion, its willingness to adopt a 'simple rule' as its compass...

Nothing Doing

Nothing doing takes a great deal of practice.

1952: John Cage performs 4' 33" in which the musician sits in complete silence for that length of time.

The Adventure Art page describes the German artist Mario Reis's 'nothing doing' practice:

"Mario Reis also makes "automatic" drawings. He sits in the middle of a landscape, blindfolded, and tries to keep his hands still above a piece of paper. Sometimes for more than two hours. He holds a pencil in each hand. The drawing is made by the involuntary movements of his hands."

And here's a quote from 'nothing doing' on the 17th of February of this year (make sure you scroll down for the sensational 'Buddhist Bondage with Hidden Noise exposed'):

"Since the main cause of bondage in samsara is grasping at a self, the main cause of obtaining the freedom of liberation is the wisdom that realizes the meaning of selflessness."

THURSDAY, 3 AUGUST 2000

I ate the ball.

Keeping Track

Met with Maurice Nio yesterday to discuss the next phase of the Amsterdam 2.0 project (we are planning to offer contracts for 400 new cities) and talk about a possible 'art project' connecting the memory of Constantijn Huygens' 17th century garden, Hofwijck, to the very chic shopping center that Maurice has designed (at the same location in the Hague).

There are a number of features about Hofwijck which could make this project very interesting... (The world view of Contstantijn, the world view of his son Christiaan, the immortalization of Hofwijck in a poem by Constantijn.)

Listening to Pan American and Pan American: 360 Business / 360 Bypass, a side project of Labradford's Mark Nelson. Very hypnotic. Works equally well in the garden (I culled and repotted plants this afternoon) and in the gym.

F-i-n-a-l-l-y got my copy of Masahiro Mori's The Buddha in the Robot from Amazon.

The Epistemology of Velocity

For those times when the more you learn the worse things become.

Learning to play tennis has made me realise that there are various ways that tennis can be taught, and aware of the fact that I might not be learning (with the lessons that I've been getting) the 'best' possible way. There are so many factors to think about -- the right stance and footwork, the various grips, the correct stroke, the right timing and strategy -- and each of these factors requires simultaneous attention. A rank beginner like myself naturally trusts the wisdom of the first coach and method encountered ("This is how one learns to play tennis."), but as time goes on, and you start looking around a bit, you notice that not everyone agrees on which factors are important (or even desirable) to learn in order to play well. In other words: *the more attention you pay the more confused you get.*

Could (some forms of) tennis instruction be like (some forms of) psychotherapy, contributing to their own complexity in order to maintain their own existence?

Standing out amongst the best coaching manuals in print (ie. Vic Braden's Tennis 2000, Al Secunda's Ultimate Tennis, Peter Burwash's Total Tennis) are two resources which advocate a sort of anti-coaching, an awareness that instruction can really get in the way of our bodies playing excellent tennis: Timothy Galleway's The Inner Game of Tennis and Oscar Wegner's 'You Can Play in Tennis in Two Hours' (out of print but available sans

illustrations online). My tennis partner and myself have decided it's not too late to unlearn what we've learned. We're going for Wegner's 'two hour' approach.

The Ball Poem

by John Berryman

What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,
What, what is he to do? I saw it go
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then
Merrily over--there it is in the water!
No use to say 'O there are other balls':
An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy
As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down
All his young days into the harbour where
His ball went. I would not intrude on him,
A dime, another ball, is worthless. Now
He senses first responsibility
In a world of possessions. People will take balls,
Balls will be lost always, little boy,
And no one buys a ball back. Money is external.
He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,
The epistemology of loss, how to stand up
Knowing what every man must one day know
And most know many days, how to stand up
And gradually light returns to the street
A whistle blows, the ball is out of sight,
Soon part of me will explore the deep and dark
Floor of the harbour . . I am everywhere,
I suffer and move, my mind and my heart move
With all that move me, under the water
Or whistling, I am not a little boy.

Funk Balls

Popular culture.

I checked with my friend Rogério and he verified this story from the Irish Times. Funk Balls exist. A perverse twist to the high disco lyric, 'Last night a dj saved my life...'

"Located on the city's periphery, the balls operate along similar, curiously disciplined lines. The teenagers are divided into two large crowds: Side A and Side B -- depending on which favela -- or slum -- they live, with each side containing gangs from around half-a-dozen

different slums. The gap in the centre is called the Corridor of Death and it is here that the ball changes from being just another nightclub into a place of combat.

"'A DJ gets to know his crowd because we play the same balls every weekend so we understand the rhythm of their fighting,' he says. 'I take great pride in controlling my crowd. If I see they want blood, I'll put on a fast funk tune, but if they need cooling down then I'll soothe them with something for the girls.'

"The fights are not free-for-alls. When the music reaches a crescendo the DJ gives a signal to begin. Only then do groups of 10 to 20 funkers cross the gap to drag their enemies -- for some reason known as 'Germans' -- into the Corridor of Death and over into their own side. If one is captured, they are beaten, often unconscious, unless a fellow gang member rescues them. This ritualised form of fighting is known as Mortal Kombat, after the notoriously violent computer game. No one knows who first used this name to describe funkball fighting, but somehow it stuck, not least because it is so apt."

FRIDAY, 4 AUGUST 2000

Mike Tyler came to visit. We sat looking out over the water and talked about S. divinorum and Huxley's Doors of Perception, about flotation tanks and Prince tennis rackets, about Venezuela and Vancouver, about mutual causality and film making, about having kids and home schooling, and everything we talked about seemed to reflect our changing attitude towards art and our own practice. We drank Genmaicha and Mariage Frere's Pai Mu Tan Nr. 2307 and I prepared Norman and Valerie's macrobiotic Sunday breakfast dish for our supper.

I shouldn't have been suprised that Mike already knew that Christiaan Huygens (1629-1695) had once speculated about people living on Jupiter and Saturn (even their shipbuilding). Turned out he has a copy of Huygens' book Cosmotheoros (Originally titled: 'Wereld-beschouwer, of Onderzoek over de Hemelsche Aardklooten, en Derzelver Cieraad').

Mike and I share a lot of similar interests and at the same time differ in interesting ways. A perfect combination for learning new things. I learned that I should read Robert Harbison's Eccentric Spaces and listen to Morton

Feldman's For Philip Guston and Sofia Gubaidulina's 'Jetzt Immer Schnee' and I am certain to do that.

SATURDAY, 5 AUGUST 2000

I bought some deep blue delphiniums for the garden.

Mortal Kombat

And been thinking about those funk balls.

And was reminded of the chill I felt when I heard, eight years ago and from a first hand source, how fundamental religious leaders were showing young boys in Pakistan's remote feudal villages video clips of Madonna and telling the boys what they were seeing was the American devil. ~~Think about it. The kid's feudal simplicity, their fanatic-fear, their religious-erotic~~... (No, you would have had to have been there to understand.)

So I wonder, what is it about today's (globally pervasive) media which makes its symbols seem so tame at home and so wild and perverse when seen on vacation?

Art is not really perverse, can really never be perverse. In Rotterdam we don't take Breton's adage about 'shooting into crowds' for real or Mortal Kombat for real. But in Rio kids take Mortal Kombat for real.

Even when modern art is 'performed' for real, even when it's 'extreme' and ends in pain or suffering, it somehow seems to belong to (is tamed by, is legitimated in) its context. This is the crazy thing about (modern) art.

But a funk ball is not art. It is art which has been misappropriated (appropriated outside of its context), a spatial-anachronism.

My first reaction: funk balls are 'caused' by the global pervasiveness of 'our' media. But this, of course, is ridiculous. Funk balls are like natural weather forms, emergent structures dissipating energy and material, part and parcel of a complete (archaic) ecology. The media symbols it uses are just gloss.

Ben d'Armagnac

Went to the library to borrow Louwrien Wijers' monograph on Ben d'Armagnac. The online catalog said that the book was in but the library *appears to have lost it.* When I asked what they planned to do about it, I was just given a lot of shoulder shrugging by way of response. Rotterdam Public Library, you should be ashamed.

In a recent email (Which I haven't replied to yet. Sorry Mark!) Mark Kremer drew my attention to a performance the artist did in New York in 1978:

"It is very touching to read what Ben d'Armagnac wrote and said about his art. There is naivety and a strong longing to get close to his innermost feelings. In a number of works he attempted to get close to a near-death experience, for example his performance at PS 1, in 1978, where a cold water spout was aimed at his heart area for 20 minutes."

Home without a book I was forced to look online for alternatives. There is not much online on D'Armagnac (who died before the web was born) but I was able to find a description of his performance in this transcript of a lecture (The Death of the Artist: Extreme Performances in the Art of the 20th Century) which Antje von Graevenitz gave in Belfast in 1997:

"The hermeneutica of the involvement of the viewer through art starts with Aristotle, of course, with his theory of catharsis, and went on to Edmund Burke's thoughts about the Sublime and Schiller's theory about the "Trauerspiel" up to Gernot Boehme's contemporary lectures about "Involvement" at the Technical Highschool in Darmstadt. But none of them mentioned the involvement of a viewer when the artist really dies within the rules of his art work. Can you describe the involvement, as Marina Abramovic tried to do, when she saw a performance of Ben d'Armagnac in 1978?

"Dressed in black, Ben was laying on the white terrace of the Brooklyn Museum in New York, while a hard jet of water constantly splashed down on his heart. His chest went up and down quickly, while his heavy breathing could be heard from loudspeakers. Sometimes his arms moved a little bit, as Marina wrote later. Suddenly nothing happened anymore, nothing moved, no noise...The witnesses gazed at the rigid corpse -- until Ben jumped up and went away.

"In front of the viewers a drama did take place. The artist had had his purification ritual set into a dualistic black and white and a struggle of warmth against the cold. The performance ended

with the hero, who conquered the cold, so it seemed. And one should not tell in this context, perhaps, that Ben d'Armagnac really died some weeks later by drowning in one of Amsterdam's canals, because that was not meant as an art work. When taking in consideration the feelings of the viewers of this water-jet-performance one might quote Friedrich Nietzsche's term of "a sudden moment of emotion", in which notions of space and time for the present and the future vanish and a feeling of horror takes over. According to the philosopher, in this sudden moment you will feel the essence of life as during the feast of Dionysos. But Nietzsche never was a witness of art in which the subject of fiction and that of reality were congruent."

More on D'Armagnac when I find (or the library finds) the monograph.

SUNDAY, 6 AUGUST 2000

Lygia Clark. Mask-Abyss. 1968.

THURSDAY, 10 AUGUST 2000

Overcast and drizzling.

Blackout

1. Means not daring to open my email. Or looking at Generosity. Or pushing the play button on my answering machine.
2. Means ending yesterday's marathon reading of Maugham's 'Of Human Bondage' by candlelight. (At about midnight the power went out. It stayed out for a couple hours. The entire neighborhood was affected. I had read 51 chapters of 122. I had fallen asleep by the time it came back on but when it did I awoke and went downstairs to turn off the alarm on the freezer.)

Read no more today. Instead spent hours online searching for (high-tech) sleeping masks (blackout). My body felt a bit better. I was able to return to my training regime.

The (only) other constructive thing I managed today was provide some feedback to Rogério, Gabrielle and Fred of Mount.nl concerning their proposals for a name change for their office. I even suggested a few myself (which I thought were clever URL's for use in the Dutch domain):

1. heave.nl/y
2. mai.nl/and
3. si.nl/ess
4. pai.nl/ess

FRIDAY, 11 AUGUST 2000

Down Time

Arrived at the Centrale Discotheek bright and early with a long, long list of CD titles to listen to (by and large *glitch* and experimental, gathered together from online research and reviews, mostly German or Japanese outings, many published on the Mille Plateaux label) and came away hours later -- quite depressed -- having borrowed nothing.

On the market I did manage to purchase 7 pots of Sempervivum arachnoideum for the garden. (Arachnoideum is the only Sempervivum of which I am truly fond, for its white I think, especially in the winter.)

Back at the studio I ate a big salad and slept until tennis time. On the court I volleyed balls back and forth for two hours. Came home, ate a big bowl of muesli and yoghurt and while it got dark outside read half of The Green Man by Kingsley Amis. This is my first Mr. Amis senior and I must say that its drunken protagonist, Maurice Allington (1969), reminds me a hell-uv-alot of John Self (1984), the drunken protagonist of Money: A Suicide Note, which was my first book by Mr. Amis junior.

(And oddly enough, probably due to the scotch, of my father. Allington:

"... I covered some ham and tongue with chutney and hot sauce and washed the mixture down with a powerful tumbler of whisky and water. It did not look very powerful, thanks to my use of one of those light-coloured Scotches so handy for the man who wants a stronger potion than he cares to advertise to his company. The onions and radishes got me through a small hunk of fresh Cheddar; I had made a good meal.")

I finished cooking some channa dal (low on the 'glycemic index') and froze it for later, drank some GHB (first time in a week) and went to bed.

SATURDAY, 12 AUGUST 2000

So what's the difference between denial (distraction, avoidance) and play?

Education. Here's another example of an (improbable) subject slowly reconfiguring a dumb object (me) into a drooling, proselytizing, convert. *And against this object's will dammit!* The subject's name is Amon Tobin. He's from Brazil. And his lesson is called Supermodified. Yes it's music. Listen to it. As a sequence of sounds it simply defies any attempt at rational classification. Sigh. What a long, strange, trip it's been...

Finished reading 'The Green Man' on the couch last night and within two minutes of having closed it had picked up 'Of Human Bondage,' and carried on reading* from where I left off during Wednesday night's blackout. (Plot. After two years studying art in Paris, Philip realises he'll never be more than a second rate painter -- one of his friends actually calls him 'a sedulous ape' -- and returns to England for his aunt's funeral.) Read a few more chapters in bed. (Plot. Philip decides to give up art and study medicine instead. Goes up to London to do this. There he falls head over heels in love with Mildred, an exceedingly common girl who he simultaneously *finds exceedingly vulgar in manner and repulsive in aspect.*)

"... He could not tell why he loved her. He had read of the idealization that takes place in love, but he saw her exactly as she was. She was not amusing or clever, her mind was common; she had a vulgar shrewdness which revolted him, she had no gentleness or softness..."

"... She was dreadfully anaemic and suffered from the dyspepsia which accompanies that ailing. Philip was repelled by her flat breast and narrow hips, and he hated the vulgar way in which she did her hair. He loathed and despised himself for loving her."

Complicated, isn't it?

*Cf. Recursive reading.

Earlier, a telephone call from R. gave me an opportunity to enthuse about The Green Man's more hallucinatory passages (Marvelous. Did Amis senior ever have a chance to do serious drugs? Or read Castenada?).

In particular I told R. about the scene where Allington gets a little visit from God. And offers him a drink:

"I got out the glasses. 'I suppose I couldn't get into the passage because all molecular motion outside this room has stopped?'

"'Correct. We're not subject to ordinary time in here. Makes us pretty safe from interruption.'

"'And all radiation has likewise ceased, outside?'

"'Of course. You must have noticed the way sound packed up.'

"'Yes I did. But in that case, why hasn't the light packed up too, outside. And in here as well, for that matter? If all wavelengths are affected, I can't see how the sun can get to us, any more than the sound of the tractor can. Everything would be dark.'

"'Excellent Maurice.' The young man laughed in what was clearly meant to be a relaxed, jovial way, but I thought I could hear vexation in it. 'Do you know, you're almost the first non-scientist to spot that one? I'd forgotten that

you were such a man of education. Well, I thought things in general would just look better if I arranged them like this.'"

Time, you see, has completely stopped outside of Allington's dining-room. Who hasn't dreamt of being able to pull off a miracle like this? To stop time and (temporarily) step outside its relentless step? To have all the time in the world to -- as R. put it once -- 'rest and assemble'? And 'rested and assembled' to be able to turn time back on and rejoin the participatory action without having missed a single beat?

Come to think of it, this dream is the exact opposite of ceasing to exist (as in dying) where you (the object) stop acting, stop 'being anything,' stop 'being anywhere,' and the rest of the world (the subject) continues on its merry way...

SUNDAY, 13 AUGUST 2000

YOU SHALL NOT EAT ONE DAY, NOR TWO DAYS, NOR FIVE DAYS, NEITHER TEN DAYS, NOR TWENTY DAYS; NUMBERS 11:19

Edouard Manet. The Dead Toreador. ca. 1880. (Cut up.)

MONDAY, 14 AUGUST 2000

Re: Amon Tobin. Permutation, his previous CD, is also completely f**ked up and hot. Different (more jazzy, drill 'n bass, Brazilian influences?) than Supermodified. I think it goes well with the sultry weather we're having. (And I wonder whether Rio's -- mortal kombat -- DJ's ever spin Tobin's music at their funk balls?)

Re: Clever names for the Dutch domain. While I've been gazing at this weekend's gorgeous moo.nl/ight (JK providing maa.nl/icht in honor of the full moon) and reflecting on the moon's manner of e.nl/ightenment, the very bright Nina has produced what must be the coolest URL by far: no.nl/inear.

Orientational Metaphors

Why? Because they seem to be a key to this month's imagery. And because I think we could be more aware how the (bodily) significance of standing up and lying down permeates our language and our thought. The metaphors listed below are copied from Metaphors we Live By by George Lakoff (linguist, author of Women, Fire and Dangerous Things: What Categories Reveal About the Mind) and Mark Johnson (philosopher, author of The Body in the Mind: The Bodily Basis of Meaning, Imagination and Reason).

HAPPY IS UP; SAD IS DOWN

> "I'm feeling up. That boosted my spirits. My spirits rose. You're in high spirits. Thinking about her always gives me a lift. I'm feeling down. I'm depressed. He's really low these days. I fell into a depression. My spirits sank.
>
> "Physical Basis: Drooping posture typically goes along with sadness and depression, erect posture with a positive emotional state."

CONSCIOUS IS UP; UNCONSCIOUSNESS IS DOWN

> "Get up. Wake up. I'm up already. He rises early in the morning. He fell asleep. He dropped off to sleep. He's under hypnosis. He sank into a coma.
>
> "Physical basis: Humans and most other mammals sleep lying down and stand up when they awaken."

HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP; SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN

> "He's at the peak of health. He rose from the dead. He's in top shape. As to his health, he's way up there. He fell ill. He's sinking fast. He came down with the flu. His health is declining. He dropped dead.
>
> "Physical basis: Serious illness forces us to lie down physically. When you're dead, you are physically down."

HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE IS UP; BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN

> "I have control over her. I am on top of the situation. He's in a superior position. He's at the height of his power. He's in the high command. He's in the upper echelon. His power rose. He ranks above me in strength. He is under my control. He fell from power. His power is on the decline. He is my social inferior. He is low man on the totem pole.
>
> "Physical basis: Physical size typically correlates with physical strength, and the victor in a fight is typically on top."

TUESDAY, 15 AUGUST 2000

Sipping green tea, inhaling asafoetida and listening to the calm mellifluous tones of Morton Feldman's Crippled Symmetry.

Languaging and Stress

Visited Jules and Ada for a few hours this afternoon. The conversation was stimulating on a number of fronts. When I brought up Wren-Lewis's theory -- that the post NDE experience or 'living-in-the-momentness' might be due to the cessation of our survival-mechanism's 'hyperactivity' -- Jules offered an interesting thought, namely that the 'before and after' breech might be language related. That is, not what language is used, or what 'languaging' is done, but how 'self' itself relates to language/languaging.

From that point the subject of consciousness and free-will and the work of Benjamin Libet came up. Are we our own masters or not? Could the experience of ND corroborate the notion that there is no 'voluntary

behavior'?

"the brain evidently 'decides' to initiate or, at least, prepare to initiate the act at a time before there is any reportable subjective awareness that such a decision has taken place. It is concluded that cerebral initiation even of a spontaneous voluntary act ... can and usually does begin unconsciously."

[B. Libet et al., 'Time of Conscious Intention to Act in Relation to Onset of Cerebral Activity', Brain 106 (1983).]

For a philosophical perspective on Libet's tests see Lars Hertzberg, The Grammars of Will.

"An Indian is the servo-mechanism of his canoe, as the cowboy of his horse or the executive of his clock."

[Marshall McLuhan, 'Understanding Media,' 1964.]

WEDNESDAY, 16 AUGUST 2000

*"All great truths begin as blasphemies,"*George Bernhard Shaw.

Heresy and its usefulness: 18 July 1998 and 14 July 1999.

Oh the nostalgia for flailing energy and fireworks! At the discotheek I grinned and listened to Poly Styrene shriek Oh Bondage! Up Yours! (Real Audio).

Oh Bondage! Up Yours!
Poly Styrene / X-Ray Spex (1977)

Bind me. Tie me. Chain me to the wall.
I wanna be a slave to you all.
Oh bondage! Up yours! Oh bondage! No more!
Oh bondage! Up yours! Oh bondage! No more!
Chain store. Chain smoke. I consume you all.
Chain gang. Chain mail. I don't think at all.
Oh bondage! Up yours! Oh bondage! No more!

Oh bondage! Up yours! Oh bondage! No more!
Thrash me. Cash me. Beat me till I fall.
I wanna be avictim for you all.
Oh bondage! Up yours! Oh bondage! No more!
Oh bondage! Up yours! Oh bondage! No more!

The situationists saw boredom as a social pathology; they looked for its negation among sociopaths.

"The world was a structure of alienations and ideologies, of hierarchies and bureaucracies, each of which they saw as a version of the other; thus they celebrated a madman's slashing of a famous painting as a symbolic revolt against a bureaucratically administered alienation in which the ideology of the masterpiece reduced whoever looked at it to nothing. In the same way, they understood the responsible parade monitor who tried to keep people in check during a march against the Vietnam War as a bureaucratic ideologue enforcing a split between desire and comportment -- and as much the enemy of General William Westmoreland, or for that matter Ho Chi Minh. Both the painting and the war were hit shows; whether a visit to the museum or a march in the street, both turned the spending of free time into the consumption of repression. The masterpiece convinced you that truth and beauty were someone else's gift from God, the protest in favor of the struggle of the Vietnamese that revolution was a fact of someone else's life. Neither could ever be yours, and so you left each show diminished, with less than you had brought to it."

Greil Marcus, Lipstick Traces: A Secret History of the Twentieth Century (on Punk, the Heretical and Situationism - pg. 52).

"The effect of electric technology had at first been anxiety. Now it appears to create boredom. We have been through the three stages of alarm, resistance, and exhaustion that occur in every disease or stress of life, whether individual or collective."

Marshall McLuhan, Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man.

THURSDAY, 17 AUGUST 2000

Alamut.com: 'Leveraging All Distractions.'

AND THE FEAR
OF YOU
AND THE DREAD
OF YOU
SHALL BE UPON
EVERY BEAST
OF THE EARTH,
AND UPON
EVERY FOWL
OF THE AIR,
UPON ALL
THAT MOVES
UPON THE EARTH,
AND ALL THE FISH
OF THE SEA;
INTO YOUR
HAND
THEY ARE
DELIVERED.
GENESIS 9:2

Gone Fishing

Coincidence. Just as I was thinking of the phrase, 'Gone fishing' and its cultural significance, I received a mail from Jouke to let me know that he and Gilberthe had 'gone fishing' until the 25th.

While there are many varieties of fishing experience (bar fishing, float fishing, spinning, fly fishing, trolling...), each calling for greater or lesser amounts of activity and attention, I suspect that there is more difference in the culture of 'who is' fishing than its methods. Fishing in Holland means something quite different from fishing in North America (or fishing in England or France). In North America fishing has something Thoreauesque about it, it represents an escape from modernity's worries, a return to the idyll. Gentlemen fish. Businessmen fish. In Holland, where the whole country is cultivated and there is no 'real' nature to escape to, fishing (especially in the canals) is a completely different game, played by completely different people.

Guy Claxton writes in Hare Brain, Tortoise Mind: How Intelligence Increases When You Think Less:

"When you are spending hours gazing at the red or yellow dot in the water in front of you, all the normal little nagging impulses that are competing for your attention gradually dissolve away, and you are left with the whole field of your awareness resting lightly but very attentively on the float, and on the invisible, autonomous world of water things suspended below it, and moving -- perhaps -- towards the surface, and towards your lure. Your imagination and your perception are both working on and in the water world. Thus fishing is an exercise which cultivates the kind of relaxed-yet-attentive, perceptive-yet-imaginative mode of mind that fosters intuition; and at the same time it offers a metaphor for the way in which such a mental attitude mediates between consciousness and the undermind."

Hard Boiled

Started and finished Andrew Vachss' Blue Belle, my first 'hard boiled' detective novel (although I think the word 'cartoon' would be a more accurate description than 'novel'). At one point I considered compiling a list of the last sentences of every chapter, but I've decided it's not worth the trouble. Suffice it to say that there is certain 'rhythm' to the writing whereby each chapter ends on a similar note. Imagine hearing an advertising jingle repeated 177 times and you get the idea.

FRIDAY, 18 AUGUST 2000

Listening to The For Carnation.

Novels set in North Africa. 'Of Human Bondage' has been pushed (temporarily!) aside and I've picked up Patricia Highsmith's The Tremor of Forgery. Her story is set in Tunisia at the end of the 60's. Stranded westerners 'doing nothing' against a background of creeping attrition: petty thefts, guttural voices, broken cats tails, the stealing of a dog. Books with a North African setting are most definitely a genre in themselves. Highsmith reminds me that I should look again at the books of Paul Bowles. And the two books that I read in my formative years that I now helplessly mix up: The Immoralist by André Gide and The Stranger by Albert Camus (For an interesting note on Camus' work see Alamut, 14.09.99, I Never Knew This: *Camus and coffee. Teaching, murder and suicide.*

Today's (most interesting) word was 'crise.'

Today's secret word was nano-corporations.

Today's coolest portal was India 123 (useful if you ever need to research sub-continent settings).

And in Rotterdam South, my old black, white and fluorescent-yellow BUY ART NOT COCAINE t-shirt got quite a few thumbs ups and grins during a shopping foray.

SUNDAY, 20 AUGUST 2000

Yulong Marlon. Born in Groningen. Son to Jente Klok and Earl Blijd.

Finished Patricia Highsmith's 'The Tremor of Forgery' (while waiting for the news).

MONDAY, 21 AUGUST 2000

The Difference That Makes A Difference

...was for the late Gregory Bateson the definition of information. The difference that makes a difference for me today was starting to play tennis for points -- and oh-my-god what a difference adding that little bit of information makes! Unbelievable! It was as though my partner and I played an entirely different game with each other. What had before been relaxed and fluid became tense and erratic. Difference. Points. And suddenly everything you know falls apart...

Wondrous Things

It is nice to know that the world still contains the potential for wonder. A friend called me to describe his first Salvia divinorum experience:-- the dose: 0.25 grams of the 5x extract fired up and inhaled in one breath. The experience: extremely rapid disassocation (0 to 100 in a couple of seconds) followed by 'the illusion' that the subject was again in his early teens, sitting on a mattress in his parent's basement, playing a game and talking with his first girlfriend -- the subject's father and 'another person' hovering somewhere nearby.

What shocked my friend, a veteran of many strong substance experiences, was the 'psychotic quality' of the illusion. Throughout the session he remained sitting with his eyes open. And he remained conversing with his

'spotter.' But the conversation he had was taking place 30 years ago -- his spotter's words were the words of a girl living not now but then.

He said, "Imagine what would happen if you got stuck there!"

Duration of the entire session: 5 to 10 minutes. And my friend reports that once is enough. He says he does not care to do it again.

30.07.00: my first Salvia divinorum experience.

TUESDAY, 22 AUGUST 2000

I'm for an art that looks forwards rather than backwards.

I'm for an art that is different than yours.

New Genres

I'm for an art (as outlined on 03.06.99 and 05.06.99) that creates entirely new genres:

"The nature of this society (The Club of Queer Trades), such as we afterwards discovered it to be, is soon and simply told. It is an eccentric and Bohemian Club, of which the absolute condition of membership lies in this, that the candidate must have invented the method by which he earns a living. It must be an entirely new trade. The exact definition of this requirement is given in two principle rules. First, it must not be a mere application or variation of an existing trade... Secondly, the trade must be a genuine commercial source of income, the support of its inventor."

G. K. Chesterton, The Club of Queer Trades. 1905.

Love and Fishing

I am what I catch.

Ewan McNeil writes:

"Jess and I were on the Capilano River the other day. It was blistering hot, and two guys were catching big salmon with incredible regularity.

Two minutes from Park Royal. It was an odd experience for me. People do actually go fishing. You don't have to buy fish. One can catch them. It made me feel like a kid. A real city kid. Having our feet in the icy water added nicely to the experience.

"On the subject of keeping score while playing tennis. This is an inevitable progression that I never liked very much. But somehow I don't think your skill level increases as quickly if you just stroke the ball back and forth. You gotta love a game that has 'love' in its vocabulary. I am reminded of Jessie's fencing lessons. Isn't the essence of the sport to kill your opponent? Seeing Jess and her partner weakly tap away at each other with absolutely no aggression makes me chuckle.

"What strange animals we are."

And Phil Gyford writes to say that the notes on fishing and 'no voluntary behavior' reminded him of Susan Blackmore's book, The Meme Machine. This is true. Blackmore cites both Claxton and Libet's tests in her discussion of consciousness and our 'experience of self.' (See the chapters 'The ultimate memeplex' and 'Out of the meme race.')

Blackmore:

..."In most people the selfplex is constantly being reinforced. Everything that happens is referred to the self, sensations are referred to the observing self, shifts of attention are attributed to the self, decisions are described as being made by the self, and so on. All this reconfirms and sustains the selfplex, and the result is a quality of consciousness dominated by the sense of 'I' in the middle -- me in charge, me responsible, me suffering. The effect of one-pointed concentration is to stop the processes that feed the selfplex. Learning to pay attention to everything equally stops self-related memes from grabbing the attention; learning to be fully in the present moment stops speculation about the past and future of the mythical 'I'. These are tricks that help a human person (body, brain and memes) to drop the false ideas of the selfplex. The quality of consciousness then changes to become open, and spacious, and free of self. The

effect is like waking up from a state of confusion -- or waking from the meme dream."

Phil Gyford's Futurelog.

WEDNESDAY, 23 AUGUST 2000

Geegaw -- is -- reinvented...

Arise Therefore

"[Csikszentmihalyi]... describes the artist not as originator but as the medium through which artworks evolve."

THURSDAY, 24 AUGUST 2000

Jeez. I just noticed that Fred Pyen (Metascene) was robbed and beaten at gun point the other day. (August 20, 2000 entry.)

FRIDAY, 25 AUGUST 2000

Infernal Little Beasts

I really admire Ortega Y Gasset's essays. I've just finished reading 'The Self and the Other' (Parisian Review, July-August 1952) and I must say I love both his imagery and the mannered style with which he eloquently sets out his points. His writing is beautiful. But where there is sympathy there is also dissonance. While at times his views seem to connect very well to the memetic theory of mind and consciousness that will arrive 30+ years later; at other moments, at least in my eyes, his views seem to miss the mark completely. As an experiment I would like to quote (and annotate) bits of 'The Self and the Other' over the next couple of days. I hope you will be amused by the effort.

"Nowhere do we better observe that the possibility of meditation is in truth the essential attribute of man than at the zoo, before the cages of our cousins the monkeys. The bird and crustacean are forms of life too remote from our own for us to see, comparing them with ourselves, anything but gross, abstract

differences, vague by their very extremity. But the ape is so like ourselves that it invites us to pursue the comparison, to discover more concrete and fertile differences."

[Compare Gregory Bateson's story of pulling a cooked crab out a paper bag at the California School of Fine Arts during the 1950's and asking the 'young beatniks,' "I want you to produce arguments which will convince me this object is the remains of a living thing," or his celebrated (and related) question, "What pattern connects the crab to the lobster and the orchid to the primrose and all four of them to me? And me to you? And all six of us to the amoeba in one direction and to the back-ward schizophrenic in another?"]

"If we are able to remain still for a time in passive contemplation of the simian scene, one of its characteristics will presently, and as if spontaneously, become dominant and strike us like a flash of lightning. And this is that the infernal little beasts are constantly on the alert, perpetually uneasy, looking and listening for all the signals that reach them from their surroundings, intent upon their environment as if they feared some constant peril in it, to which they must automatically respond by flight or bite, the mechanical discharge of a muscular reflex. The creature, in short, lives in perpetual fear of the world, and at the same time in a perptetual hunger for the things that are and appear in the world, in an ungovernable hunger which also discharges itself without any possible restraint or inhibition, just as fear does.

[From his remarks regarding the 'simian scene' I strongly suspect that the zoos Ortega Y Gasset visited possessed neither Gorillas (Gorilla gorilla) nor Orang-utans (Pongo pygmaeus), two species of ape which appear to be very meditative in our eyes. Undoubtedly he means the primates at the other end of the size spectrum, such as Pygmy Marmosets (Cebuella pygmaea), the world's smallest monkey (with an average size of 3.6 inches). Very small monkeys tend to live in the manner he describes.]

"In either case it is the objects and events in its surroundings which govern the animal's life, which pull it and push it about like a marionette. It does not rule its own life, it does not live from itself, but is always alert to what is going on outside it to what is other than itself. Our spanish word 'otro' (other) is nothing but the Latin 'alter.' To say, then, that

the animal lives not from itself but from what is other than itself, pushed and pulled and tyrannized over by that other, is equivalent to saying that the animal always lives in estrangement, is beside itself, that its life is essentially 'alteractión' (other-ation, otherness, a state of tumult)."

[Scale and behavior rule of thumb: the bigger they are, the more calm they are. (Think of the difference between a St. Bernard and a Chihuahua.) While size obviously is important in determining the pecking order within a social group (William Burroughs called this 'the smallest monkey effect' -- when a big monkey attacks a smaller monkey, the smaller monkey doesn't strike back, but finds yet a smaller monkey to attack...), meditatively speaking, size seems to make a difference irrespective of the pecking order or the degree of external 'threat.']

Links

The essay 'The Self and the Other' is found in José Ortega Y Gasset, The Dehumanization of Art and Other Writings on Art and Culture. (Out of print.)

Gregory Bateson, Mind and Nature. (Also out of print. I've linked to the book's Amazon page because it contains a review by Mitsu of Synthetic Zero. Used copies of Mind and Nature can sometimes be got through Advanced Book Exchange.)

Primate Info Net.

Alamut entries on scale (April 1999): 'The Very Large and the Very Small' in relation to (1) the size of bacteria and (2) ourselves when we distinguish between 'Beauty and the Sublime.'

Very small photograph of a baby gorilla (October 2, 1999).

SUNDAY, 27 AUGUST 2000

Serves-You-Right

(What? An Austrian entrepreneur? Oh say, can you hear all the tooth gnashing?)

1. **VoteAuction**.Com

Bringing Capitalism and Democracy Closer Together.

"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 **voteauction**.com, click on the 'sell' button on the left hand portion of your screen."

2. The CNN story

Vote selling website to be revived, possibly offshore -- August 25, 2000.

"'We bought the domain name and related business because we see this as a serious business venture in which we can make money.'

"Critics think he and others trying to auction ballots on the Internet are making a moral mess of the voting process.

"'The age of Internet voter fraud is here sooner and in more sinister form than even I imagined,' said Deborah Phillips, president of the Voting Integrity Project, an activist group that specializes in Internet and democracy issues.

"'We don't have any moral attitude,' Bernhard countered. 'We are simply business-oriented. We see how the U.S. system works. There's lots of money related to elections. We just come from the other side. We don't go the top down, advertising approach. We take a direct approach with the voter.'"

3. Ubermorgen.com

Our name = the day after tomorrow in German...

"Our company is small and will stay small;
our network is wide and will constantly grow;
our persepective is global..."

See too: Ubermorgen.net.

(Ha. Ha. Ha. I wish someone would make a movie of this story...)

MONDAY, 28 AUGUST 2000

Economies Have No Morals

Here's yesterday's entry spelled out a bit more clearly (because some of you asked).

Political parties pay big bucks for our votes (buy our votes) not directly but through the collective agency of the advertising and media worlds. That is, they pay the agents that work in those worlds to help them compose and launch compelling messages to us, competing for our attention.

We (potential voters) pay money and attention to watch all the 'paid political announcements' that fill our information landscape. Even if we 'switch channels' to avoid these messages, we have to pay (expend) energy to do so.

There is no moral to this process, to this sink flow of money and energy. It's simply an economy. It puts bread on someone's table. We (the voters) accept it because it is how things are done, just as we accept that there is little difference between the various political messages, or that they contain virtually no content.

At the end of the day, the only thing that *we can do* is refuse to go to the ballot box. Thus conserving (saving) a little bit of our time and energy for things we believe are more important.

Okay. Now here's where a new agent (a foreign entrepreneur) enters the system, turns the tables around and offers us the possibilty of selling our attention (vote) to the political party that pays the most. Collapsing the whole economy by completely bypassing the 'middleman.' And putting a buck in our pocket for a change.

No wonder some people are screaming.

feedback@alamut.com

TUESDAY, 29 AUGUST 2000

Had a very nice dinner in Zilt.

Talk About Patterns

Today's the anniversary of one of my favorite Alamut entries of the last two and a half years: Cormmorant Fishing (29.08.99).

WEDNESDAY, 30 AUGUST 2000

Marina + Ulay. Rest Energy. 1980.

Schizophrenia Mea Culpa

Alamut...

... is about individual autonomy, about being your own master.

... is about the freedom to differ. The maintenance of cultural diversity through cultural defense. Extropia. The writings of Max Stirner. The anarcho-capitalism of David Friedman.

... is about strong, singular identities. About intentional communities. About distinguishing between self and other. About

Anatta...

... is about no-self, no essence, the realization that 'no one is home,' and that 'there is no there, there.'

... is about complexity. It's about the world, 'as we know it' being the product of mutual causality.

... is about guesting and hosting, about proliferation and promiscuity.

(P.S. If I ever ditched Alamut for another domain it would definitely be Anatta.

improvement and transformation. About striving for more and better.	com.)

THURSDAY, 31 AUGUST 2000

No brainers.

Recipe for a Great Experience

A	B	C
At the gym try to combust 2000 kcal as fast as possible on an Ergo Cross 1500. (Last night this took me 1 hour and 33 minutes to do, non-stop, pumping flat out.)	Take a 520 mg. ECA stack before you start and make sure you have some Indian film music, some Hendrix, and some very righteous Funkadelic looping loudly through your headphones.	Follow these instructions and you are guaranteed many moments of holy bliss and, when you've through, the biggest, fattest, endorphin grin you've ever seen.

Recipe for a Bad Thought

1. **Please read carefully the following paragraphs from 'The Turn of the Screw' (by Henry James):**

   "Consciously, under my attention, she reddened. 'They won't take him?'

   "'They absolutely decline.'

   "At this she raised her eyes, which she had turned from me; I saw them fill with good tears. 'What has he done?'

"I hesitated; then I judged best simply to hand her my letter -- which, however, had the effect of making her, without taking it, simply put her hands behind her. She shook her head sadly. 'Such things are not for me, Miss.'

"My counsellor couldn't read! I winced at my mistake, which I attenuated as I could, and opened my letter again to repeat it to her; then, faltering in the act and folding it up once more, I put it back in my pocket. 'Is he really *bad?*'

"The tears were still in her eyes. 'Do the gentlemen say so?'"

2. **Then begin thinking...**

   So what's so good about literacy?

   We who are completely awash in the information revolution's ocean of information might on occasion wonder about literacy's much vaunted value. Is literacy all that it is cracked up to be? It is delivering what it promises?

   As a matter of fact, the more suspicious (and radical) among us occasionally suspect that the spread of universal literacy was engineered by a cabal of evil puppetmasters, like the gnomes of Zurich, devised as a secret top down plot, or a bottom up virus. True of false, consciously wrought or unconsciously conferred, literacy has certainly provided for the regimentation of our world. Can you imagine the world of insurance and taxes and laws if people couldn't read? How would we consumers survive?

   As a thought experiment, could you imagine a future world where there would be advantages and affordances and opportunities for the ruthlessly illiterate?

   Is it possible to think different?

There is not a thought in our heads that hasn't been worn shiny by other brains...

July 2000

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feedback@alamut.com
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::::Freedom::::Beauty::::Truth::::Love:::: Thursday: February 24, 2005. Uncle. I give up. I can handle being unemployed. I can NOT **...**
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« Exposing the 'Second Text' of Maps of the Net | Main | Problems with Software to translate different languages »

August 25, 2000

Voteauction.com shut down

Voteauction.com shut down

Posted by rshah at August 25, 2000 12:00 PM

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Deconstructing Code

« Exposing the Second Text of Maps of the Net | Main | Problems with Software to translate different languages »

August 25, 2000

Voteauction.com shut down

Voteauction.com shut down

Posted by rshah at August 25, 2000 12:00 PM

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October 19, 2000, 1:54 PM PDT

Voteauction to Lose Domain Name

After a court defeat in Illinois, the site that enables people to sell their presidential votes faces a shutdown.

By Ronna Abramson

Illinois became the latest state to be excluded from Voteauction.com, a Web site that accepts bids for presidential votes, and the auction's days appear numbered, because its domain name registrar is pulling the plug on the URL.

Cook County Circuit Judge Michael J. Murphy on Wednesday approved a preliminary injunction against Voteauction, ordering it to shut down or remove illegal content. The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners filed the order against the site, charging that it violates state and federal laws that forbid voters to sell votes.

The site's owner, based in Europe, could not be reached for comment. Voteauction.com suspended Illinois voting registration on the site Thursday. It also cut off registration to New York voters after officials there threatened legal action.

Domain Bank, an accredited domain name registrar in Bethlehem, Pa., that registered the site, has taken steps to place the domain name on hold, in response to a request from the California secretary of state. The address can no longer be accessed on the East Coast and should disappear completely from the Net in the next couple of days, a Domain Bank spokesman said.

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Florida and voteauction.com

Bryan Caplan
Fri, 24 Nov 2000 07:47:18 -0800

Does anyone know how many Floridian votes were being sold as a bloc on
voteauction.com, and how much they were going for? This was quite
plausibly enough to swing the whole election, and probably sold for a
few thousand dollars!
--

Prof. Bryan Caplan
Department of Economics George Mason University
http://www.bcaplan.com

"A man should be sincere, and nobly shrink
From saying anything he does not think."
-- Moliere, _The Misanthrope_

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Goodies to Go - Voteauction.com, typosquatters, and more!

Goodies To Go
Mon, 23 Oct 2000 15:14:47 -0700

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* Not planning to use your vote in November? Put it up for
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* Forget cybersquatters, here come the typosquatters!
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big savings, too! Don't wait, offers are good while supplies
last!

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**********************************************************
Greetings, Weekend Silicon Warriors,
```

Did you hear...

If you like to surf fast, go to an airport lounge soon. Three major airlines are working to set up wireless, high-speed access for their customers.

I grabbed Netscape 6.0 when it first came out. I was not bowled over, but then, I'm rather hard to impress. Have you bopped into Netscape's home page, Netscape.com, lately? If not, take a look. It's got the same feel as the browser. If you like, you can get Communicator 4.75. The pop-up windows wouldn't stop asking me to download it.

Vote early and vote often! If that sounds familiar to you, then you must have some connection to Chicago. Well, that old saying has gone cyber. A site, Voteauction.com, is causing a stir by allowing people to write in and bid for votes. Although it is meant to be humorous, the Board of Elections has sent a letter to federal officials to get the site shut down.

E-commerce isn't as advanced as they would like us to believe. The newest brilliant idea in Web commerce is to start sending out catalogs. I don't mean cyber catalogs, mind you--I mean honest-to-goodness printed catalogs on glossy paper. Look for one coming unsolicited to a mailbox near you. Is that technically spam?

Now onto today's topic...

Have you ever gone to Budwesier.com? How about Netcsape.com? How about Yyahoo.com?

Those of you who take joy in finding my weekly misspellings and letting me know about it may feel as if you're going to have an e-mail field day. Not so fast. The Web addresses above are misspelled on purpose. They're typos for the sake of typos.

One of the things I love most about writing this newsletter are the new words that people make up to describe cyber-events. If you're a fan too, here's another one to add to the list:

Typosquatters!

You've heard of cybersquatters. Those are people that buy

domain names that are similar to an established company name with the intention of selling the name back to the company for a profit. (Yes, there are some that want them because they are fans, or for other legitimate reasons, but they make up the minority.) Lately there have been numerous lawsuits by major corporations to get the names back. Some win, and some lose. Sorry, Sting.

A typosquatter is a company that buys up domains that are close misspellings of actual domains. The idea is to take advantage of poor typists and spellers to direct traffic to another site. I've probably made a mint for these guys.

Before you tell me that only nasty sites are pulling this kind of trick, how about this one? For a short while, if you misspelled the Washington Post URL as Washingtonpos.com (without the "T"), you were sent to a page belonging to the New York Times.

There's a court case pending right now brought by Microsoft against three Los Angeles residents, Zvieli Fisher, Ed Fisher, and M. Zvieli, for buying up domains close to Microsoft's. The domains in question are: misrosoft.com and mnsbc.com.

So who's doing this? I found four names of companies that are buying up thousands of these misspellings: Powerclick Inc., Global Net 2000 Inc., Data Art Corp. and Stoneybrook Investments.

The companies make their money through page views and advertising. The usual deal is a couple of pennies for a page view, and then more on top of that for any advertising that might be on the page. Users usually catch their mistakes pretty quickly and leave, but not always. Sites that pay for the misspelling traffic have been known to do well in more than just the revenues from advertising and page views. People come by mistake and stay because what they like what they find.

So where does this leave us? You're probably familiar with the more traditional cybersquatting laws, under which those who buy domains identical to the names of companies or people can lose those domains under trademark law. So... this falls under that law also, right?

Wrong.

Here's the hitch. If you wanted to trademark the name MacDonald's, the U.S. government would most likely turn you down because it is too close to McDonald's. There could be consumer confusion. However, the laws set down by Network Solutions Incorporated (NSI) state that only exact copies of domains can be seen as confusing: for example, Madonna.com and MadonnaInc.com. Thus, I could go and get MacDonalds.com if I wanted.

In fact...someone already has.

To further the conundrum, a related legal precedent has already been set. A relative of typosquatting has already occurred in the realm of telephone numbers...and the phone-number squatter won the case! A company called 800Reservations Inc. created the phone number 800-H0TELL. The "O" is actually a zero.

Well!

Holiday Inn had a toll-free number that went 800-HOLIDAY. If you look at a telephone keypad, you'll see that it's fairly easy to misdial the 800-HOLIDAY number and get 800-H0TELL. It is so easy, in fact, that 800Reservations Inc. was making money. Holiday Inn wasn't fond of that, so they sued.

No go. The courts ruled that the phone -number squatter had not used Holiday Inn's trademark and that no one could be held responsible for misdialing on the part of the American public.

My guess is that the courts will rule in favor of the typosquatters as well. I can understand getting upset over someone buying your domain and adding a nasty word to the end, but can you really claim ownership of close misspellings of your trademark? One might argue yes, because the user's original intention was to go to your site and therefore his or her mistake was a loss for you.

If that thinking were to prevail, I wonder if end users could use it to their advantage. Could they ask for time back from a cellular phone company if they misdial the wrong number, because their original intention was to call someone else? What about those who pay for time online?

Could any time spent in a typosquatter's site be considered lost time that didn't have to be paid for, since the user's original intention was to go to another site?

Of course not...on both counts.

In this case, the typosqautters have the domains by the tail and the tiger is leading them right to a huge mass of customers. I don't think there's anything that the courts can do except...

...force domains to pay to teach Internet users better typing skills?

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Joe Burns, Ph.D.

And Remember: The first toilet ever seen on television was on "Leave It To Beaver". The Cleavers were just as happy as you.

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5)PLEASE CHECK TO MAKE SURE THAT YOU'RE EMAILING FROM

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Goodies to Go - Voteauction.com, typosquatters, and more!

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Mon, 23 Oct 2000 15:14:47 -0700

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Featured this week:
* Bored at the airport? Surf the Web!
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* Not planning to use your vote in November? Put it up for sale on **Voteauction**.com.
* Forget cybersquatters, here come the typosquatters!

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****

Greetings, Weekend Silicon Warriors,

Did you hear...

If you like to surf fast, go to an airport lounge soon. Three major airlines are working to set up wireless, high-speed access for their customers.

I grabbed Netscape 6.0 when it first came out. I was not bowled over, but then, I'm rather hard to impress. Have you bopped into Netscape's home page, Netscape.com, lately? If not, take a look. It's got the same feel as the browser. If you like, you can get Communicator 4.75. The pop-up windows wouldn't stop asking me to download it.

Vote early and vote often! If that sounds familiar to you, then you must have some connection to Chicago. Well, that old saying has gone cyber. A site, **Voteauction**.com, is causing a stir by allowing people to write in and bid for votes. Although it is meant to be humorous, the Board of Elections has sent a letter to federal officials to get the site shut down.

E-commerce isn't as advanced as they would like us to believe. The newest brilliant idea in Web commerce is to start sending out catalogs. I don't mean cyber catalogs, mind you--I mean honest-to-goodness printed catalogs on glossy paper. Look for one coming unsolicited to a mailbox near you. Is that technically spam?

Now onto today's topic...

Have you ever gone to Budwesier.com? How about Netcsape.com? How about Yyahoo.com?

Those of you who take joy in finding my weekly misspellings and letting me know about it may feel as if you're going to have an e-mail field day. Not so fast. The Web addresses above are misspelled on purpose. They're typos for the sake of typos.

One of the things I love most about writing this newsletter are the new words that people make up to describe cyber-events. If you're a fan too, here's another one to add to the list:

Typosquatters!

You've heard of cybersquatters. Those are people that buy domain names that are similar to an established company name with the intention of selling the name back to the company for a profit. (Yes, there are some that want them because they are fans, or for other legitimate reasons, but they make up the minority.) Lately there have been numerous lawsuits by major corporations to get the names back. Some win, and some lose. Sorry, Sting.

A typosquatter is a company that buys up domains that are close misspellings of actual domains. The idea is to take advantage of poor typists and spellers to direct traffic to another site. I've probably made a mint for these guys.

Before you tell me that only nasty sites are pulling this kind of trick, how about this one? For a short while, if you misspelled the Washington Post URL as Washingtonpos.com (without the "T"), you were sent to a page belonging to the New York Times.

There's a court case pending right now brought by Microsoft against three Los Angeles residents, Zvieli Fisher, Ed Fisher, and M. Zvieli, for buying up domains close to Microsoft's. The domains in question are: misrosoft.com and mnsbc.com.

So who's doing this? I found four names of companies that are buying up thousands of these misspellings: Powerclick Inc., Global Net 2000 Inc., Data Art Corp. and Stoneybrook Investments.

The companies make their money through page views and advertising. The usual deal is a couple of pennies for a page view, and then more on top of that for any advertising that might be on the page. Users usually catch their mistakes pretty quickly and leave, but not always. Sites that pay for the misspelling traffic have been known to do well in more than just the revenues from advertising and page views. People come by mistake and stay because what they like what they find.

So where does this leave us? You're probably familiar with the more traditional cybersquatting laws, under which those who buy domains identical to the names of companies or people can lose those domains under trademark law. So... this falls under that law also, right?

Wrong.

Here's the hitch. If you wanted to trademark the name MacDonald's, the U.S. government would most likely turn you down because it is too close to McDonald's. There could be consumer confusion. However, the laws set down by Network Solutions Incorporated (NSI) state that only exact copies of domains can be seen as confusing: for example, Madonna.com and MadonnaInc.com. Thus, I could go and get MacDonalds.com if I wanted.

In fact...someone already has.

To further the conundrum, a related legal precedent has already been set. A relative of typosquatting has already occurred in the realm of telephone numbers...and the phone-number squatter won the case! A company called 800Reservations Inc. created the phone number 800-H0TELL. The "O" is actually a zero.

Well!

Holiday Inn had a toll-free number that went 800-HOLIDAY. If you look at a telephone keypad, you'll see that it's fairly easy to misdial the 800-HOLIDAY number and get 800-H0TELL. It is so easy, in fact, that 800Reservations Inc. was making money. Holiday Inn wasn't fond of that, so they sued.

No go. The courts ruled that the phone -number squatter had not used Holiday Inn's trademark and that no one could be

held responsible for misdialing on the part of the American public.

My guess is that the courts will rule in favor of the typosquatters as well. I can understand getting upset over someone buying your domain and adding a nasty word to the end, but can you really claim ownership of close misspellings of your trademark? One might argue yes, because the user's original intention was to go to your site and therefore his or her mistake was a loss for you.

If that thinking were to prevail, I wonder if end users could use it to their advantage. Could they ask for time back from a cellular phone company if they misdial the wrong number, because their original intention was to call someone else? What about those who pay for time online? Could any time spent in a typosquatter's site be considered lost time that didn't have to be paid for, since the user's original intention was to go to another site?

Of course not...on both counts.

In this case, the typosqautters have the domains by the tail and the tiger is leading them right to a huge mass of customers. I don't think there's anything that the courts can do except...

...force domains to pay to teach Internet users better typing skills?

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[DW] The Weekly PoliTicker

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[FYI] RTMmark will VoteAuction durch viele DN-Verweise wieder eröffnen

- *To*: debate@fitug.de
- *Subject*: [FYI] RTMmark will VoteAuction durch viele DN-Verweise wieder eröffnen
- *From*: Michael Bracker <michael.bracker@fitug.de>
- *Date*: Mon, 06 Nov 2000 21:21:19 +0100
- *Comment*: This message comes from the debate mailing list.
- *Organization*: This is my private opinion and may not be reproduced without my consent!
- *Sender*: owner-debate@fitug.de

http://www.rtmark.com/voteauctionpr.html

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------------------------------ CUT --------------------------------
November 5, 2000
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

VOTEAUCTION SATIRE ILLEGALLY SQUELCHED, WILL RE-OPEN IN HUNDREDS OF
PLACES
RTMark.com reveals its role, offers cash to the first person who can
redirect the
domain of a major candidate's website to 62.116.31.68
[...]

RTMark and many others believe that if U.S. authorities such as Bill
Jones wish
to purge the election process of corruption, they should start by
preventing
corporations from spending unlimited sums on electing particular
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by stopping a satire that highlights the problem. As one commentator
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Which
is why the
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short-lived vote sale should be seen less as a serious act of
sabotage
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(slate.msn.com/netelection/entries/00-08-23_88646.asp)

Network Solutions' illegal deletion of the Vote-auction.com domain
is
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latest blow in a series of actions that have closed the satirical
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[...]

In response to Network Solution's attack, the Voteauction team has
begun
gathering Vote-auction and Voteauction domains around the world and
is
calling on
other domain owners to point their domains or sub-domains to
62.116.31.68, the
Voteauction IP (IP addresses are not dependent on domain name
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62.116.31.68,
please do so and forward the information to pr@[62.116.31.68] to be
added to a
list of supporters
[...]
---------- CUT ----------

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Servus,
michi
--
Michael Bracker - if it is to be
Bavaria, Germany - it is up to me

PS: CUT-line (c) by Axel H. Horns ;)

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[FYI] RTMmark will VoteAuction durch viele DN-Verweise wieder eröffnen

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- *To*: debate@fitug.de
- *Subject*: [FYI] RTMmark will **VoteAuction** durch viele DN-Verweise wieder eröffnen
- *From*: Michael Bracker <michael.bracker@fitug.de>
- *Date*: Mon, 06 Nov 2000 21:21:19 +0100
- *Comment*: This message comes from the debate mailing list.
- *Organization*: This is my private opinion and may not be reproduced without my consent!
- *Sender*: owner-debate@fitug.de

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please do so and forward the information to pr@[62.116.31.68] to be added to a
list of supporters

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[...]
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Servus,
michi
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Michael Bracker  - if it is to be
Bavaria, Germany - it is up to me

PS: CUT-line (c) by Axel H. Horns ;)
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2005-03-03T12:26:02. SWPAT: harte Kritik des RFW an der EU-Kommission. Der RFW bezeichnet das Verhalten des EU-Kommissionspräsidenten **...**
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EFC www.efc.ca, Electronic Frontier Canada. La Frontière Électronique du Canada. Electronic Frontier Canada (EFC) was founded to **...**
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UK Web site for free speech and privacy which fights with child pornography.
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Fwd: Corporate vote-buying OK, satire not OK.

- *To*: debate@fitug.de
- *Subject*: Fwd: Corporate vote-buying OK, satire not OK.
- *From*: bleed <bleed@de-bug.de>
- *Date*: Sun, 5 Nov 2000 15:34:20 +0100
- *Comment*: This message comes from the debate mailing list.
- *Sender*: owner-debate@fitug.de

```
>
>November 5, 2000
>FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
>
>VOTEAUCTION SATIRE ILLEGALLY SQUELCHED, WILL RE-OPEN IN HUNDREDS
OF PLACES
>RTMark.com reveals its role, offers cash to the first person who
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>redirect the domain of a major candidate's website to
http://62.116.31.68
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>Contact:
>    Voteauction: mailto:pr@[62.116.31.68]
>       http://62.116.31.68
>    Bill Jones: (916) 653-7244
>    ICANN: mailto:icann@icann.org
>    Andy Mueller-Maguhn: mailto:andy@ccc.de
>    Domain Bank: mailto:shemphill@domainbank.net
>    Network Solutions: mailto:cregan@netsol.com
>    RTMark: mailto:voteauction@rtmark.com
>       http://rtmark.com/voteauction.html
>       http://rtmark.com/etoynsi.html
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- Prev by Date: **Re: Big Brother Award: Apache und der Telepolis-Artikel**
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These search terms have been highlighted: **voteauction**

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SATIRE ILLEGALLY SQUELCHED, WILL RE-OPEN IN HUNDREDS OF PLACES >RTMark **...**
www.fitug.de/debate/0011/msg00204.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

[Fwd: [V]ote-auction announces END-RESULTS :: PRESS-RELEASE]
... Vienna/Berlin, November 7th, 2000, 5am CET Below is the latest press release by [V]ote-auction: http://62.116.31.68 http://www.**voteauction**.de / realname **...**
www.fitug.de/debate/0011/msg00262.html - 13k - Cached - Similar pages

Re: Experiment zu Machtstrukturen und Zensur im Internet - [Translate this page]
... **voteauction**.com war auch jederzeit über die IP-Adresse erreichbar. **...** Nur ein Teil derjenigen, die schon mal etwas von **voteauction** an sich gehört haben. **...**
www.fitug.de/debate/0012/msg00330.html - 16k - Cached - Similar pages

[icann-eu] Zuerich Report
... were discussed in the 2nd part of the session: "migros.org" by Ursula Widner (Switzerland), "libro.com" by Andre Rettberg (Austria) and "**voteauction**.com" by **...**
www.fitug.de/icann-europe/0103/msg00023.html - 15k - Cached - Similar pages

EPA-Patent auf Virenfallen
... bei digitalen Signaturen; Prev by thread: [FYI] RTMmark will **VoteAuction** durch viele DN-Verweise wieder eröffnen; Next by thread: EPA **...**
www.fitug.de/debate/0011/msg00250.html - 7k - Cached - Similar pages

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... 11]Schock-Marketing), die im vergangenen Jahr in den USA einen großen Mediencoup mit der Wahlstimmen gegen Geld tauschenden Plattform **Voteauction**.com landen **...**
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Re: Systems '2000 in München - [Translate this page]
... Prev by Date: [FYI] RTMmark will **VoteAuction** durch viele DN-Verweise wieder

eröffnen; Next by Date: EPA-Patent auf Virenfallen; Prev **...**
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heise online: Staatsanwaltschaft stellt Verfahren zu Domain-Sperre **...** - [Translate this page]
... aus den USA, mit denen der Hoster prohoster.com auftrat, quittiert Langebach mit dem Hinweis auf die Abschaltung der Satire-Seite **voteauction**.com während des **...**
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... [FYI] (Fwd) Paper on Internet privacy and free speech in Japan, Axel H Horns; [FYI] RTMmark will **VoteAuction** durch viele DN-Verweise wieder eröffnen, Michael **...**
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Supreme Ct. Decision

Recommended Reading:

Is Hyperlinking Legally at Risk?

The Problems with Online Privacy Laws

INTERNET LAW
READING LIST
FROM AMERICAN LAWYER MEDIA

Voteauction.com back online! (was Re: Open Letter to Mayor Richard M. Daley of)

- **Subject**: **Voteauction.com back online! (was Re: Open Letter to Mayor Richard M. Daley of)**
- **From**: **SImparl@aol.com**
- **To**: **"GigaLaw.com Discussion List" <gigalaw-discuss@lists.gigalaw.com>**
- Date: *Sat, 21 Oct 2000 22:41:36 EDT*

In a message dated 10/21/2000 10:36:12 AM Central Daylight Time,
LawLists@bodi.com writes:

> You keep saying that it is up to a court to decide.

Hi, Robert.

I agree with you on this one. IMNSHO, the Voteauction.com case should never
been brought in court. It's a ridiculous waste of the taxpayers' money.

> The lawsuit was
> brought by a government agency against individuals. What about the duty
of
> the government to ensure that such lawsuits are based on actual wrongdoing
> and not just the exercise of freedom of speech?

I don't think the Chicago Board of Elections knows that there is a First
Amendment or even a federal Constitution. The government of my hometown
seems to think it is the center of the universe. <sigh>

> You keep saying that the
> site doesn't convince you, but the burden is on the agency attempting to
> shut down the site, and I have seen no evidence that this burden has been
> met.

Nor have I seen any such evidence. All I have seen so far is a hyper-paranoid city agency getting a TRO in an ex parte hearing from an
apparently clueless judge. Nevertheless, the site is back online, housed on
Austrian servers. The URL is:

http://www.vote-auction.com

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Click here
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LegalMatch
Locate Pre-Screened Lawyers

Doing Business on the Internet

Internet and Online Law

Internet and Online Privacy: A Legal and Business Guide

Representing High Tech Companies

The Internet and Dispute Resolution: Untangling the Web

Computer Law: Drafting and Negotiating Forms and Agreements

The Best (And Worst) Legal Sites On The Web

Rock on, First Amendment!

Steve Imparl

Vote in the GigaLaw.com poll! This week's question: "What is the most important benefit a high-tech employer can offer?" http://www.gigalaw.com/phpapps/polls/vote.php3

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Voteauction.com back online! (was Re: Open Letter to Mayor Richard M. Daley of)

- **Subject**: **Voteauction.com back online! (was Re: Open Letter to Mayor Richard M. Daley of)**
- **From**: **SImparl@aol.com**
- **To**: **"GigaLaw.com Discussion List" <gigalaw-discuss@lists.gigalaw.com>**
- Date: *Sat, 21 Oct 2000 22:41:36 EDT*

In a message dated 10/21/2000 10:36:12 AM Central Daylight Time,
LawLists@bodi.com writes:

> You keep saying that it is up to a court to decide.

Hi, Robert.

I agree with you on this one. IMNSHO, the **Voteauction**.com case should never
been brought in court. It's a ridiculous waste of the taxpayers' money.

> The lawsuit was
> brought by a government agency against individuals. What about the duty
of
> the government to ensure that such lawsuits are based on actual wrongdoing
> and not just the exercise of freedom of speech?

I don't think the Chicago Board of Elections knows that there is a First
Amendment or even a federal Constitution. The government of my hometown
seems to think it is the center of the universe. <sigh>

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> You keep saying that the
> site doesn't convince you, but the burden is on the agency attempting to
> shut down the site, and I have seen no evidence that this burden has been
> met.

Nor have I seen any such evidence. All I have seen so far is a hyper-paranoid city agency getting a TRO in an ex parte hearing from an
apparently clueless judge. Nevertheless, the site is back online, housed on
Austrian servers. The URL is:

http://www.vote-auction.com

Rock on, First Amendment!

Steve Imparl

Vote in the GigaLaw.com poll! This week's question: "What is the most important benefit a high-tech employer can offer?" http://www.gigalaw.com/phpapps/polls/vote.php3

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Voteauction.com

- **Subject**: **Voteauction.com**
- **From**: **Dodi Schultz <SCHULTZ@compuserve.com>**
- **To**: **"GigaLaw.com Discussion List" <gigalaw-discuss@lists.gigalaw.com>**
- Date: *Fri, 20 Oct 2000 19:52:19 -0400*

Timothy Walton writes,

>> I tried to write about the issue for FindLaw, but the site has gone
>> down and the only sources I could find took the government at face
>> value...

Domain Bank, the Bethlehem, Pennsylvania registrar of the site (which is
based in Europe), has placed the domain name on hold, according to a short
article published yesterday. See:

http://www.thestandard.com/article/display/0,1151,19528,00.html

--Dodi Schultz (the real one)

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Voteauction.com

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Voteauction.com back in business

By Linda Harrison in New York

Published Monday 23rd October 2000 20:37 GMT

An American votes-for-sale Web site is back online just days after an Illinois judge ordered it to shut down.

On Wednesday Judge Michael Murphy of the Cook County Circuit Court signed a restraining order for the Voteauction.com site, and any similar site affiliated with the same owners, to temporarily stop operations.

However, this weekend the feisty dotcommers - the venture has a Dutch parent company - decided to take the law into their own hands. The site has been re-born as vote-auction.com (note the hyphen), and instead of selling votes it is asking for "donations" for them.

According to a statement on the site today: "During the past week, diverse rumours and hear-say has been passed concerning the website which explores the high-risk consumer markets of the American election industry...But whilst the American authorities took their time and tax payers' money to legally pursue almost everybody related to

the existence of the website, the owners of the site worked on a re-design and strategy paper for version 2.0 of the project."

It also claims: "Lots of users of Vote-auction.com have described their support in various emails. This is another reason why we decided not to wait to get back online until local U.S. legal authorities understand that Vote-auction.com works for and NOT against democracy."

It promises to protect any data sent in by users, but warns that the court has ordered: "all data of users registered with the site to be disclosed to the authorities".

This, it states, would let prosecutors in Chicago individually sue users of vote-auction.com for "voter fraud".

Apparently any US citizen found guilty of selling or buying a vote can get thrown into jail for between one and three years.

The minimum bid on the site is $100, with $50 minimum increases. The price difference between States is vast, with California commanding the greatest value per vote of $19.61, with $2,546 votes registered for sale. In total the site claims to have more than 21,000 votes at its disposal. ®

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By Lucy Sherriff

Published Saturday 14th October 2000 09:03 GMT

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The new owner is running the site from Austria, and might just be outside the jurisdiction of any American authorities. And according to Dai Davis, a consultant solicitor with UL legal firm Nebarro Nathanson, there may be no way to get the site closed down at all.

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by Mark K. Anderson

3:00 a.m. Aug. 17, 2000 PDT
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The Linker software comes out of a specific need. A key part of what Mongrel does are workshops, dialogues to produce fast artefacts **...**
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Lösungen von Envisional für Schutz geistigen Eigentums und **...** - [Translate this page]
>Envisional ermittelt für Unternehmen entscheidende Informationen zur Art und Weise, wie Marken und geistiges Eigentum im Internet genutzt werden. Envisional ist **...**
www.envisional.de/gtandc.html - 19k - Cached - Similar pages

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<nettime> fwd: love **at** cptech.org: Jurisdiction and the Voteauction.com case

- *To*: Nettime <nettime-l **at** bbs.thing.net>
- *Subject*: <nettime> fwd: love **at** cptech.org: Jurisdiction and the Voteauction.com case
- *From*: t byfield <tbyfield **at** panix.com>
- *Date*: Fri, 23 Feb 2001 16:02:21 -0500
- *Reply-To*: t byfield <tbyfield **at** panix.com>
- *Sender*: nettime-l-request **at** bbs.thing.net

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Subject: Voteauction.com
Date: Fri, 23 Feb 2001 15:50:28 -0500
From: James Love <love **at** cptech.org>
Organization: http://www.cptech.org
To: "ncdnhc-discuss **at** lyris.isoc.org" <ncdnhc-discuss **at**
lyris.isoc.org>

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
by Dean Henry H. Perritt, Jr.
Vice President and Professor of Law
Illinois Institute of Technology
Chicago-Kent College of Law
Chicago (United States of America)

B.      Voteauction.com

1. In October, 2000, the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners
became
concerned that a Web site located in Austria, voteauction.com, had
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potential to corrupt or, at least, to undermine confidence in the general
election subsequently held on 7 November 2000 in Chicago and elsewhere in
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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 Continuum and the targeting concept of
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2. 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.

3. 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.

4. So, the Election Commissioners thought about practicable enforcement
measures that might be taken against property located in the jurisdiction,
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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

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cancelled the voteauction.com domain name, shutting down voteauction.com
all over the world.

6. But celebrations of victory in Chicago were tentative, and sure enough,
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"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
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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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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

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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.

--
James Love
Consumer Project on Technology
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http://www.cptech.org
love **at** cptech.org
1.202.387.8030 fax 1.202.234.5176

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These search terms have been highlighted: **voteauction**

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OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION
by Dean Henry H. Perritt, Jr.
Vice President and Professor of Law
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B. **Voteauction**.com

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... <nettime> **voteauction**. To: NETTIME-L **at** bbs.thing.net; Subject: <nettime> **voteauction**; From: "ann marie lanesey" <lanesey **at** hotmail.com>; **...**
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... <nettime> fwd: love **at** cptech.org: Jurisdiction and the **Voteauction**.com case. To: Nettime <nettime-l **at** bbs.thing.net>; Subject **...**
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... November 5, 2000 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE **VOTEAUCTION** SATIRE ILLEGALLY SQUELCHED, WILL
RE-OPEN IN HUNDREDS OF PLACES RTMark.com reveals its role, offers cash to **...**
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<nettime> austrians & democracy

... shifted into the past tense. However, in the meantime, **Voteauction**.com has changed owners as well as modus operandi. And this time, it **...**
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[rohrpost] fwd: <rolux> everyone is making money off elections **...**

... 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 **...**
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<nettime> 2000 Annual Report (for nettime **at** bbs.thing.net) **...**

... stark--suggesting, for example, the replacement of inefficient democratic institutions like elections with private-sector solutions like **Voteauction**.com, an **...**
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<nettime> vote action

... see some docs under:: http://www.vote-auction.com/legal/index.htm the domain **voteauction**.com has been deactivated on orders of some local judge in chicago **...**
amsterdam.nettime.org/Lists-Archives/ nettime-l-0010/msg00266.html - 16k - Cached - Similar pages

<nettime> SELLtheVOTE.COM DOES IT THE AMERICAN WAY - THE **...**
... In 2000, CNN asked the makers of [V]ote-auction: "Why on earth are you europeans intervening in a US election?", **Voteauction** replied: "Because the US President **...**
amsterdam.nettime.org/Lists-Archives/ nettime-l-0410/msg00043.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

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... http://www.etoy.com/disgrace/nazi_pr_theory_quotes.html http://www.andernorts.de/netartists.htm (GERMAN) 4-signing a press statement about **VOTEAUCTION** in the **...**
amsterdam.nettime.org/Lists-Archives/ nettime-l-0012/msg00130.html - 15k - Cached - Similar pages

<nettime> PROTECT YOUR GENETIC RIGHTS!
... Next by Date: <nettime> **voteauction**; Prev by thread: <nettime> Tragedy of the digital commons; Next by thread: <nettime> **voteauction**; Index(es **...**
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Stimmenverkauf per Internet "bedroht Grundfeste der Demokratie"

Die Site Voteauction.com bietet Wählern in den USA an, ihre Stimme im Internet an den Meistbietenden zu verkaufen. Bereits in der Vorwoche hatte das Wahlbüro der Stadt Chicago versucht, auf die Betreiber der Site Druck auszuüben. Doch nachdem die Site von einer österreichischen Holding-Gesellschaft gekauft worden war, zeigte dieser Versuch der Einflussnahme aus der Ferne wenig Wirkung. Im Gegenteil, die erhöhte Medienpräsenz sorgte sogar für eine Verdoppelung der Stimmenverkäufer im Staat Illinois.

Doch nun sandte der kalifornische Staatssekretär Bill Jones ein Schreiben an den Ex-ETOY-Netzkünstler und nun Internet-Marketing-Consulter Hans Bernhard. Der Brief, der gestern zugleich als Email und als eingeschriebener Brief versandt wurde, ist Telepolis dem Inhalt nach bekannt. In dem Schreiben wird darauf verwiesen, dass die Praxis von Voteauction.com den Wahlprozess korrumpieren und sowohl gegen Wahlgesetz und Strafgesetz verstoßen würde. Auf jeden einzelnen Verstoß steht eine maximale Strafe von 3 Jahren Gefängnis nach kalifornischem Gesetz. Das Recht auf freie und faire Wahlen sei ein Eckstein der amerikanischen Demokratie, schreibt Staatssekretär Jones. Der Staat werde daher Verstöße mit allen gesetzlichen Mitteln verfolgen.

Bernhard kommentierte, er habe die Email an seine Anwälte weitergeleitet und warte nun zunächst auf das Eintreffen des eingeschriebenen Briefes. An ein vorzeitiges Aufgeben ist nicht gedacht. Für ihn und seine ungenannt bleibenden Partner handelt es sich um ein "Hochrisiko-Venture" in einem "äußerst interessanten Bereich". Überdies sei die internationale Rechtslage eine "Grauzone".

Mehr in Telepolis: Auktionsplattform für Verkauf von Wahlstimmen unter Druck (ame/Telepolis)

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Kleine Zugeständnisse bei Richtlinien zum Jugendmedienschutz

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Vorsicht bei angeblich falsch zugestellten Mails [Update]
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Kooperations-Plattform für Linux gegründet
Probleme mit Signaturupdates für Antivirensoftware bei H +BEDV
Phishing mit Pharming
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Münchner Landgericht verbietet Link auf Kopiersoftware-Hersteller

EU-Kommission erweitert Informationsangebot für Bürger und Betriebe

NSA setzt auf Verschlüsselung mit Elliptischen Kurven

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Voice sales by InterNet "threatens basic celebrations of the democracy"

The Site Voteauction.com offers to voters in the USA to sell their voice in the InterNet to the highest bidder. Already in the previous week the polling station of the city Chicago had tried to exercise on the operators of the Site pressure. But after the Site had been bought by a Austrian holding company, this attempt of the influencing control from the distance showed little effect. In the opposite, the increased medium operational readiness level provided even for a duplication of the voice salesmen in the State of Illinois.

But now the California undersecretary of
state Bill Jones sent a letter at the ex T Oy net artist and now InterNet marketing Consulter Hans Bernhard. The letter, which was dispatched yesterday at the same time as email and as written letter, is Telepolis after contents well-known. In the letter to the fact it is referred that the practice of Voteauction.com the choice process would offend to corrupt and both against electoral law and penal law. On each individual offence stands a maximum punishment from 3 years prison after California law. The right to free and fair elections is a cornerstone of the American democracy, writes undersecretary of state Jones. The state will pursue therefore offences with all legal means.

Bernhard commentated, it passed on and waits those email to its lawyers now first for the arrival of the written letter. To premature giving up is not meant. For it and its remaining anonymous partner acts it around a "high risk venture" within a "extremely interesting range". Besides the international legal situation is a "gray area".

More in Telepolis: Auction platform for sales of votes under pressure (ame / Telepolis)

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Stimmenverkauf per Internet "bedroht Grundfeste der Demokratie"

Die Site **Voteauction**.com bietet Wählern in den USA an, ihre Stimme im Internet an den Meistbietenden zu verkaufen. Bereits in der Vorwoche hatte das Wahlbüro der Stadt Chicago versucht, auf die Betreiber der Site Druck auszuüben. Doch nachdem die Site von einer österreichischen Holding-Gesellschaft gekauft worden war, zeigte dieser Versuch der Einflussnahme aus der Ferne wenig Wirkung. Im Gegenteil, die erhöhte Medienpräsenz sorgte sogar für eine Verdoppelung der Stimmenverkäufer im Staat Illinois.

Doch nun sandte der kalifornische Staatssekretär Bill Jones ein Schreiben an den Ex-ETOY-Netzkünstler und nun Internet-Marketing-Consulter Hans Bernhard. Der Brief, der gestern zugleich als Email und als eingeschriebener Brief versandt wurde, ist Telepolis dem Inhalt nach bekannt. In dem Schreiben wird darauf verwiesen, dass die Praxis von **Voteauction**.com den Wahlprozess korrumpieren und sowohl gegen Wahlgesetz und Strafgesetz verstoßen würde. Auf jeden einzelnen Verstoß steht eine maximale Strafe von 3 Jahren Gefängnis nach kalifornischem Gesetz. Das Recht auf freie und faire Wahlen sei ein Eckstein der amerikanischen Demokratie, schreibt Staatssekretär Jones. Der Staat werde daher Verstöße mit allen gesetzlichen Mitteln verfolgen.

Bernhard kommentierte, er habe die Email an seine Anwälte weitergeleitet und warte nun zunächst auf das Eintreffen des eingeschriebenen Briefes. An ein vorzeitiges Aufgeben ist nicht gedacht. Für ihn und seine ungenannt bleibenden Partner handelt es sich um ein "Hochrisiko-Venture" in einem "äußerst interessanten Bereich". Überdies sei die internationale Rechtslage eine "Grauzone".

Mehr in Telepolis: Auktionsplattform für Verkauf von Wahlstimmen unter Druck (ame/Telepolis)

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Auktionsplattform für Verkauf von Wahlstimmen unter Druck

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Anstatt Voteauction gibt es jetzt Vote-Auction.com

Florian Rötzer *23.10.2000*

Die von einem Österreicher betriebene Auktionsseite für Wählerstimmen wurde dem Zugriff der amerikanischen Gerichte erst einmal entzogen

Kaum hatte das Gericht in Chicago, Illinois, einen vorläufigen Bescheid ausgesprochen, dass die Website voteauction.com, weil sie illegal mit Wählerstimmen für den Präsidentschaftswahlkampf handelt, vom Netz genommen werden muss, tauchte sie wieder unter einem anderen Namen auf.

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Aus der Ferne musste man schon verwundert zur Kenntnis nehmen, warum eine Website, die zwar von dem amerikanischen Studenten James Baumgartner im Sommer eingerichtet wurde, aber seit längerem dem Österreicher und Ex-ETOY Netzkünstler Hans Bernhard gehört und von diesem betrieben wird und die angeblich auf einem Server in Bulgarien sich befand, aufgrund amerikanischer Gesetze überhaupt vom Netz genommen werden muss. Hinter Bernhard steht übrigens die Agentur ubermorgen.com, die mit Voteauction.com im Kampf um die Aufmerksamkeit genau das erreicht hat, was sie erreichen wollte: mit drastischen Mitteln etwas bekannt zu machen, Aufsehen zu erregen. "Schock-Marketing" und "Viral Marketing" mit "realitätsnahen" Hoaxes sind die Spezialitäten dieser von zwei Österreichern betriebenen Agentur aus dem Umfeld der Netzkunst-Gruppe etoy.com (Schock-Marketing aus dem Netz-Underground). Über den Geschmack in diesem Fall lässt sich sicherlich streiten, aber just das ist ja der Zweck des Unternehmens, bei dem vermutlich die Frage, ob es sich dabei um eine ironische Kritik oder um ein ernsthaftes kommerzielles Unternehmen handelt, sekundär ist.

In einer Presseerklärung machen die Betreiber deutlich, wie das Gericht seine vorläufige Verfügung durchsetzen konnte. Die Wahlkommission von Chicago, die wegen auctionvote.com vor zwei Wochen vor Gericht zog, klagte nicht nur gegen den früheren Besitzer und gegen den

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TELEPOLIS-BUCH

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aktuellen Betreiber, sondern auch den amerikanischen Internetregistrar Domainbank.com, über den die Website erstmals angemeldet wurde, sowie gegen den österreichischen Internetprovider Silverserver.at. Die schwache Stelle war natürlich der amerikanische Internetregistrar, den das Gericht zwang, Voteauction.com aus dem DNS zu entfernen. Dadurch war zwar die Website nicht ganz aus dem Netz entfernt. Wer die IP-Adresse der Website kannte, konnte sie noch finden.

Allerdings hatte die Domainbank bereits am 17. Oktober kundgetan, dass man den Betreiber aufgefordert habe, binnen 30 Tagen die Website zu entfernen. Scott Hemphill, Rechtsberater der Domain Bank, begründete dies so: "Wir glauben, dass es sehr beunruhigend ist, den Verkauf von Stimmen für kommerzielle Zwecke im Internet oder anderswo zu fördern und dass dies die freien Wahlen unterhöhlt, die unser politisches System von den korrupten Systemen unterscheidet, welche die Demokratie in anderen Teilen der Welt schwächen. Wir sind in diesem Fall verpflichtet, mit dem Gericht zusammen zu arbeiten."

Hans Bernhard zweifelt an, ob ein Internetregistrar oder ein Internetprovider überhaupt für Inhalte verantwortlich sein können, die Kunden in das Netz stellen: "Vote-auction.com betrachtet dies als ungesetzliche Praxis in totaler Verletzung der von ICANN gesetzten Normen." Domainbank.com wollte jedenfalls sicher gehen und bat angeblich Hans Bernhard darum, 100000 Dollar für mögliche Kosten im Rechtsstreit zur Verfügung zu stellen. Der lehnte dankend ab und bat offenbar seinerseits vergeblich, die Domain einem anderen Provider zu überschreiben. Doch hatte Domainbank bereits mit dem Gericht die Vereinbarung getroffen, wie Bernhard von einem Mitarbeiter erfahren haben will, dass die Domain nicht übertragen wird.

Angeblich hat das Gericht in Chicago auch verlangt, dass alle Menschen, die sich bei Voteauction.com registriert und ihre Stimme angeboten haben, den Behörden genannt werden müssen, um sie dann wegen Betrugs einzeln anzuklagen. Wie auch immer Bernhard das Unternehmen einer Auktion für Wählerstimmen wirklich versteht, so will er nicht nur die Angaben über die Benutzer der Website vertraulich halten, sondern auch die Auktion weiter fortsetzen, die "für und nicht gegen die Demokratie" arbeite.

Mit einem einfachen Trick konnte Bernhard die Website wieder ins Laufen bringen: über einen anderen Registrar, dieses Mal CSL aus Deutschland, meldete er die Domain leicht verändert wieder unter dem noch freien Namen www.vote-auction.com/ an. Der österreichische Provider Silver Server steht weiter hinter dem Unternehmen. Und einen Tag, nachdem der alte Domainname aus dem DNS ausgetragen wurde, ging Vote-auction.com voll funktionsfähig, aber ohne amerikanische Beteiligung wieder ans Netz. Damit ist zunächst einmal die Auktion außerhalb des Zuständigkeitsbereichs der amerikanischen Gerichte angesiedelt. Die Betreiber wollen den "Auktionsdienst" für den Präsidentschaftswahlkampf bis 7. November anbieten und nach einem Redesign die propagierte Annäherung von Demokratie und Kapitalismus

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Instead of Voteauction there are Vote Auction.com now

Florian Roetzer *23.10.2000*

The auction side for votes, operated by an Austrian, was only once extracted from the access of the American courts

The court in Chicago, Illinois, expressed had a provisional answer that the Website must be taken voteauction.com, because she acts illegaly with votes for the presidency election fight by the net, hardly emerged it again under another name.

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From the distance one had to take already surprised to the knowledge, why a Website, which was furnished by the American student James Baumgartner in the summer, but since the longer Austrian and ex T Oy net artist Hans Bernhard is heard and by this operated and allegedly on a server in Bulgaria was, due to American laws at all the net to be taken must. Behind Bernhard the agency by the way stands ubermorgen.comalso Voteauction.com in the fight for the attention reached exactly, what wanted to reach it: with drastic means something admits to make to excite attention. "shock marketing" and "Viral marketing" with "close-to-reality" Hoaxes are the specialities of this agency from the surrounding field of the group of net arts, operated by two Austrians, etoy.com (Shock marketing from the net UndergroundAbout the taste in this case can be argued, but surely just that is the purpose of the enterprise, with which probably the question, whether it concerns thereby around an ironical criticism or a serious commercial enterprise, is secondary.

In a press statement the operators make clear, how the court could implement its provisional order. The electoral committee of Chicago, which pulled because of auctionvote.com two weeks ago ago before court, complained not only against the former owner and against the current

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operator, but also the American Internetregistrar Domainbank.comover which the Website was announced for the first time, as well as against the Austrian Internetprovider Silverserver.at. The weak place was naturally the American Internetregistrar, which forced the court to remove Voteauction.com from the DNS. Thus the Website was distant out of the net not completely. Who knew the IP address of the Website, she could still find.

However the Domainbank had already on 17 October kundgetan that one had requested the operator to remove within 30 days the Website. Scott Hemphill, legal adviser of the Domain bank, justified this in such a way: "we believe to elsewhere promote that it is very disturbing, the sales of voices for commercial purposes in the InterNet or and that this the free elections undermined, which our political system differentiates from the corrupt systems, which the democracy in other parts of the world weaken. We are obligated in this case to work with the court together."

Hans's Bernhard, whether a Internetregistrar or a Internetprovider can be responsible for contents at all, the customers doubt into the net place: "regards Vote auction.com this as illegal practice in total injury of the standards set of ICANN." Domainbank.com want anyhow safe go and ask alleged Hans Bernhard around, 100000 dollar for possible cost in law case to order place. That rejected thanking and asked obviously for his part in vain to overwrite the Domain to another Provider. But Domainbank had already made the agreement with the court, as Bernhard of a coworker wants to have experienced that the Domain will not transfer.

Allegedly the court in Chicago also required that all humans, who registered themselves with Voteauction.com and offered their voice, which authorities must be called, in order to then accuse it individually of fraud. However Bernhard really understands the enterprise of an auction for votes, then he wants to keep not only the data concerning the users of the Website confidential, but also to further continue the auction, which works "for and not against the democracy".

With a simple trick Bernhard could bring the Website back in running: over another Registrar, this mark CSL from Germany, he announced the Domain easily changed again under the still free name www.vote auction.com/ on. The Austrian Provider Silver server continues to stand behind the enterprise. And one day, after the old Domainname from the DNS was delivered, went Vote auction.com fully functionally, but without American participation again to the net. Thus first of all the auction is settled outside of the scope of responsibility of the American courts. The operators want to offer the "auction service" for the presidency election fight until 7 November and to realize after a Redesign the publicised approximation of democracy and capitalism to approximation also with other elections world-wide, everywhere, where "choice donations are used for the influence of elections".

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diesem betrieben wird und die angeblich auf einem Server in Bulgarien sich befand, aufgrund amerikanischer Gesetze überhaupt vom Netz genommen werden muss. Hinter Bernhard steht übrigens die Agentur ubermorgen.com, die mit **Voteauction**.com im Kampf um die Aufmerksamkeit genau das erreicht hat, was sie erreichen wollte: mit drastischen Mitteln etwas bekannt zu machen, Aufsehen zu erregen. "Schock-Marketing" und "Viral Marketing" mit "realitätsnahen" Hoaxes sind die Spezialitäten dieser von zwei Österreichern betriebenen Agentur aus dem Umfeld der Netzkunst-Gruppe etoy.com (Schock-Marketing aus dem Netz-Underground). Über den Geschmack in diesem Fall lässt sich sicherlich streiten, aber just das ist ja der Zweck des Unternehmens, bei dem vermutlich die Frage, ob es sich dabei um eine ironische Kritik oder um ein ernsthaftes kommerzielles Unternehmen handelt, sekundär ist.

In einer Presseerklärung machen die Betreiber deutlich, wie das Gericht seine vorläufige Verfügung durchsetzen konnte. Die Wahlkommission von Chicago, die wegen auctionvote.com vor zwei Wochen vor Gericht zog, klagte nicht nur gegen den früheren Besitzer und gegen den aktuellen Betreiber, sondern auch den amerikanischen Internetregistrar Domainbank.com, über den die Website erstmals angemeldet wurde, sowie gegen den österreichischen Internetprovider Silverserver.at. Die schwache Stelle war natürlich der amerikanische Internetregistrar, den das Gericht zwang, **Voteauction**.com aus dem DNS zu entfernen. Dadurch war zwar die Website nicht ganz aus dem Netz entfernt. Wer die IP-Adresse der Website kannte, konnte sie noch finden.

Allerdings hatte die Domainbank bereits am 17. Oktober kundgetan, dass man den Betreiber aufgefordert habe, binnen 30 Tagen die Website zu entfernen. Scott Hemphill, Rechtsberater der Domain Bank, begründete dies so: "Wir glauben, dass es sehr beunruhigend ist, den Verkauf von Stimmen für kommerzielle Zwecke im Internet oder anderswo zu fördern und dass dies die freien Wahlen unterhöhlt, die unser politisches System von den korrupten Systemen unterscheidet, welche die Demokratie in anderen Teilen der Welt schwächen. Wir sind in diesem Fall verpflichtet, mit dem Gericht zusammen zu arbeiten."

Hans Bernhard zweifelt an, ob ein Internetregistrar oder ein Internetprovider überhaupt für Inhalte verantwortlich sein können, die Kunden in das Netz stellen: "Vote-auction.com betrachtet dies als ungesetzliche Praxis in totaler Verletzung der von ICANN gesetzten Normen." Domainbank.com wollte jedenfalls sicher gehen und bat angeblich Hans Bernhard darum, 100000 Dollar für mögliche Kosten im Rechtsstreit zur Verfügung zu stellen. Der lehnte dankend ab und bat offenbar seinerseits vergeblich, die Domain einem anderen Provider zu überschreiben. Doch hatte Domainbank bereits mit dem Gericht die Vereinbarung getroffen, wie Bernhard von einem Mitarbeiter erfahren haben will, dass die Domain nicht übertragen wird.

Angeblich hat das Gericht in Chicago auch verlangt, dass alle Menschen, die sich bei **Voteauction**.com registriert und ihre Stimme angeboten haben, den Behörden genannt werden

TELEPOLIS-BUCH

Das Internet und China - Digital sein, digitales Sein im Reich der Mitte. Von Weigui Fang

müssen, um sie dann wegen Betrugs einzeln anzuklagen. Wie auch immer Bernhard das Unternehmen einer Auktion für Wählerstimmen wirklich versteht, so will er nicht nur die Angaben über die Benutzer der Website vertraulich halten, sondern auch die Auktion weiter fortsetzen, die "für und nicht gegen die Demokratie" arbeite.

Mit einem einfachen Trick konnte Bernhard die Website wieder ins Laufen bringen: über einen anderen Registrar, dieses Mal CSL aus Deutschland, meldete er die Domain leicht verändert wieder unter dem noch freien Namen www.vote-auction.com/ an. Der österreichische Provider Silver Server steht weiter hinter dem Unternehmen. Und einen Tag, nachdem der alte Domainname aus dem DNS ausgetragen wurde, ging Vote-auction.com voll funktionsfähig, aber ohne amerikanische Beteiligung wieder ans Netz. Damit ist zunächst einmal die Auktion außerhalb des Zuständigkeitsbereichs der amerikanischen Gerichte angesiedelt. Die Betreiber wollen den "Auktionsdienst" für den Präsidentschaftswahlkampf bis 7. November anbieten und nach einem Redesign die propagierte Annäherung von Demokratie und Kapitalismus Annäherung auch bei anderen Wahlen weltweit realisieren, überall dort, wo "Wahlspenden zur Beeinflussung von Wahlen eingesetzt werden".

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Web vote sale all about buzz

Effort aims to highlight flawed electoral system

BY SALLY DUROS

(September 18, 2000) Web site Voteauction.com started as a student project, sparred with the law and landed in the portfolio of an Austrian marketing company.

The attempt to create a marketplace to buy and sell votes of citizens willing to cast ballots for whomever pays them to do so fits into a broader pattern of activity that is particularly suited to the Internet: guerrilla marketing.

The purpose of guerrilla marketing isn't to sell something. It's simply to create a buzz.

And Internet marketers are becoming increasingly adept at the technique.

Ubermorgen.com in late August bought Voteauction.com after the latter ran afoul of U. S. election laws.

Voteauction.com's tag line sounds like a parody: "Bringing democracy and capitalism closer together."

At the close of business last Friday, 220 Illinois residents had posted their votes for sale and attracted total bids of $5,300, or $24.09 apiece, the sixth-best price in the nation, according to the Web site.

Voteauction.com may have hit an intuitive chord with a U.S. public that again threatens to sit out the election in record numbers, but it also hit a legal brick wall. It's against the law to sell your vote or to ask somebody to sell you their vote. The law is clear: Sell your vote and go to jail.

Douglas Kellner, a commissioner at the New York City board of elections, viewed the site as a "challenge to the integrity of the electoral system." The board brought pressure to bear, and Voteauction.com creator James Baumgartner, a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., shut down the site and sold it to Ubermorgen.com.

"I started it as a viable business that could operate under election laws, and I think it makes a serious statement about our electoral system as well," Baumgartner said.

Now Voteauction.com belongs to a guerrilla marketing specialist. Ubermorgen.com offers shock/drama marketing concepts and consulting. The company is based in Vienna, Austria. Listed as a client and on the resume of Ubermorgen.com principal Hans Bernhard is the company called etoy. Etoy is the online artists collective that last year beat back a challenge to its domain name by eToys, the e-commerce toy store.

The etoy vs. eToys battle is regarded by some as the watershed clash between the Internet "community" and the Internet "industry." The community won after waging a one-month war during which etoy said "hundreds of well-informed people and media experts contested the aggressor on every level."

It also is a well-documented case of guerrilla marketing.

This kind of below-the-radar marketing is becoming a real issue, said Irv Rein, professor of communication science at Northwestern University in Evanston and co-author of the book High Visibility. "It used to be that creation of word of mouth came from the streets, but the new technology allows us to change our whole concept of word of mouth."

Now it is word of mouse.

Mindshare Internet Campaigns creates such efforts. In 1996, the firm staged the Black Page Protest against the Communications Decency Act. During the protest, thousands of Web sites (including Yahoo! and Netscape) went black, helping to galvanize the public against online content regulations.

"Voteauction.com 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."

"These are age-old tactics that are influenced by the medium," Seiger said. "The tradition of media strategists has moved from handbills to television to the Internet."

If it is a parody, Voteauction.com offers a dangerous kind of satire because it asks the viewer to commit a crime by selling his or her vote.

"I think Congress needs to administer hearings on how the Internet can facilitate applications of this nature," said Deborah Phillips, chairwoman and president of the Voting Integrity Project, a nonpartisan group aiming to raise awareness of Internet voting issues. "They should be investigating this."

She may be right. Leaders at Ubermorgen.com said they think a worldwide market exists for the buying and selling of votes, even though the practice is illegal everywhere.

"We do believe that the trend of selling votes directly will continue to grow, and we will have a legalization within the next 20 to 30 years," Bernhard wrote in an e-mail.

"We see a very large market for this business. We want to cut out the middleman. We want to turn (business-to-business elections into business-to-consumer elections) from a financial point of view," he said. "Opportunities in the U.S., in Europe (especially Germany and the U.K.) and in Asia will guarantee us the return of investment and a large share in the (business-to-commerce) election market."

Sally Duros is a Chicago free-lance writer who can be reached at sally@sduros.com.

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The most prominent success of 2000's last quarter was surely Voteauction.com (now 62.116.31.68). In article after article and television spot after television spot, journalists found ways to mention that corporations already purchase American votes--exactly the issue that founder James Baumgartner and owner-rescuer Ubermorgen.com intended the website to highlight. And in these days of privatization of everything, a Voteauction.com could well rank near the bottom of the shocking scale....

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Dot com ruled by US law? (Politics)

By titus-g
Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 04:19:35 PM EST

Internic have deleted the entry for vote-auction.com.

Regardless of whether you belive the site itself to be right or wrong this raises a lot of questions.

A lot of things that are legal in one country are illegal in others, should for example smokedot.org be pulled as such things are frowned upon in some S.E. Asian countries?

Or should the right to pull entries out of **g**TLDs be reserved for the US?
(not trying to start an anti US flamewar here btw, can't think offhand of any country that wouldn't do this given half a chance)

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Here's the full mail from Declan McCullaghs Politech mailing list anyway...

As a bit of an experiment, I created a discussion thread on cluebot.com for this topic. Instead of me collecting and forwarding responses by hand, I suggest politech subscribers post them at the below URL instead. It's faster and easier than me doing it manually, and perhaps more democratic. The link: http://www.cluebot.com/article.pl?sid=00/11/03/1852255&mode=nested

You can post anonymously or sign up to get an account: http://www.cluebot.com/users.pl

-Declan

****

http://www.cluebot.com/article.pl?sid=00/11/03/1852255&mode=nested

Date: Fri, 3 Nov 2000 15:45:39 +0100 (MET)
From: Iliya Nickelt-Czycykowski <iczycykowski@aip.de>
To: Declan McCullagh <declan@well.com>
Subject: vote-auction.com deleted from DNS

Dear Declan,

The conflict with vote-auction.com has reached a new level. Internic deleted its DNS entry on November 1st, after the domain was registered and hosted by an European registry service and was out of reach for US law. You can still reach it at http://62.116.31.68/, and you can read their press release there. A number of other domains (www.voteauction.at, www.voteauction.de, www.voteauction.

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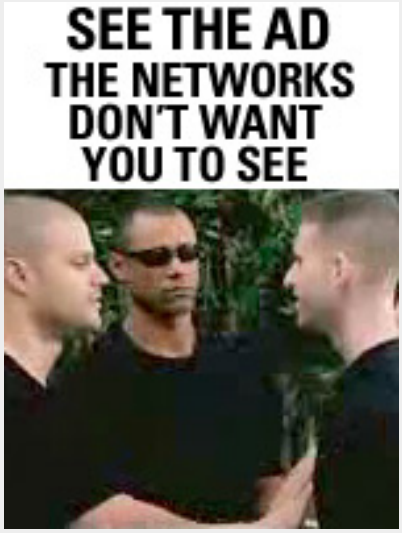
cu, www.voteauction.ru, www.vote-auction.net, www.vote-auction.org) should be up soon. No matter what you think about it, wether you see it as an political satire or take it seriously (the makers don't), it is interesting to see that .com is obviously ruled by US law. Maybe .eu is a better idea than I originally thought.

Regards,

Iliya Nickelt



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Dot com ruled by US law? | **56** comments (55 topical, 1 editorial, 0 hidden)

Distributed DNS (2.66 / 3) (#53)
by andrewmuck on Sun Nov 5th, 2000 at 09:26:49 PM EST
(andrewm@opendesign.cx) http://www.opendesign.cx

There are a few projects for protecting agains government interference, but in need of getting implemented.
Please see the advogato article

Request for Hack (3.66 / 3) (#52)
by loosenut on Sun Nov 5th, 2000 at 09:21:13 PM EST

I just received an email from RTmark describing voteauction's shutdown. The end of the email said this:

> RTMark has secured a $500 investment, of which $300 will be offered to the first person who can redirect the domain of a major US political candidate (for federal or state office) to http://62.116.31.68 [voteauction's working IP address]. The remaining $200 will be offered to the first person to re-route the domain of a major media outlet covering the elections to the Voteauction IP.

Go for it!

Are the threats against Voteauction real? (4.80 / 5) (#38)
by TuxNugget on Sat Nov 4th, 2000 at 12:11:37 PM EST
(linuxfutures@ureach.com) http://www.linuxfutures.com

Voteauction.com strikes me as a satirical comedy and a massive troll.

At one time, the registration screens for voteauction.com included a "user agreement" that linked to a broken page. There was no way to buy and sell votes -- that part was clearly a facade for making a political statement.

Going back after the "shutdown", I noticed that the court documents listed on the site are undated. This also strikes me as a bit odd.

Also, CNN says that the case will be heard in a Federal Court after the ACLU fought to change the venue , whereas the undated documents on voteauction are supposedly from a county court.

So, what should we believe? They could have pulled their own plug just to get back in the news around election day.

- Its a Troll (Or a satire) (Vague ramblings) by squigly, 11/04/2000 03:32:13 PM EST (**3.00 / 3**)

Al Gore invented voting! (1.00 / 8) (#37)
by alacrityfitzhugh on Sat Nov 4th, 2000 at 08:52:45 AM EST

Right after he invented the new economy

ehem (2.25 / 4) (#35)
by boxed on Sat Nov 4th, 2000 at 06:56:00 AM EST
http://boxed.killingar.net

> Or should the right to pull entries out of gTLDs be reserved for the US? (not trying to start an anti US flamewar here btw, can't think offhand of any country that wouldn't do this given half a chance)

I can think of a number of countries who wouldn't abuse the top level domain as much as the US. (Observe of course that no civilized country would let anything stand up if they could stop it.) Holland, Sweden and Norway are some of the few countries I know who would definetely be less violent in their administration if they could get this than the US currently is (carnivore and echelon comes to mind). Holland because they are (imho) overly "liberal". Sweden because we have strict laws for freedom of speech and press *that are actually followed strictly*. Same with Norway but they also have a strong national conciousness against bullying countries (after being occuppied by Sweden and/or Denmark for hundreds of years to and fro and most recently by Nazi-germany). To tell you the truth I'd trust Norway way more than Sweden or any other country when handling internet issues like this.

"I don't hate you, I just find you in general to be prudish, ignorant, arrogant, overly-religious, introspective, unsubtle, friendly, cheerfull, prone to going over the top." - FeersumAsura

For once, NSI may be in the clear (4.87 / 8)
(#34)
by byte on Sat Nov 4th, 2000 at 06:07:56 AM EST
(rmckeeth@home.com)

Of course, the obligatory IANAL...

But from what I can see Network Solutions looks to be in the clear here. After reading the legal briefs on Vote Auction's site it appears as if they are in violation of laws in many US states as well as US Federal law. From the Complaint posted at Vote Auction:

> 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."

Vote Auction seems to be in clear violation of this statute. While again, IANAL, I certainly think NSI would have cause for concern about any link to a corporation or organization utilizing NSI resources to commit a federal crime. And regardless of wether we like it or not NSI's resources are definately being used here:

From http://www.icann.org/committees/dns-root/y2k-statement.htm

> "The root of the Internet namespace consists of a single file, the root zone file, which describes the delegations of the top level domains and the associated records necessitated by the DNS protocol to implement those delegations. Currently, this file is maintained by Network Solutions Incorporated of Herndon, Virginia, USA and is made available to the 12 secondary servers from the primary a.root-server.net. Change control of this file is held by the IANA with changes, typically modifications of the name servers for top level domains, being made approximately once or twice a week."

It's also crucial to note that both NSI and IANA are under contract from the US Government (specifically the US Department of Commerce) to manage the .com TLD. Further, note that the Circuit Court in Cook County, Illinois has granted a preliminary injunction against Vote Auction that states:

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.

I think it's reasonable that providing RRs (Resource Records for the DNS deficient, the DNS entries that make domain names possible) could be seen as 'acting in concert' with the defendants. Therefore I don't see that it's unreasonable for NSI ***in this case*** to remove all RRs for Vote Auction pending further hearings.

I don't know about anyone else but if I were calling the shots at NSI, IANA, ICANN, etc. I would have done pretty much the same as they did. Not because I think it should be illegal to buy/sell votes but simply because there appears to be a large conflict of interest in a company under charter from a government organization assisting in violations of the law.

Personally, I'm undecided on the Vote Auction issue and I'm waiting to see how this all shakes out in the end. What I do think is that this points out the need for either international control of the DNS root servers or extra-national (i.e. no nation or governmental organization) control. If nothing else the Internat has been and I hope will continue to be a very powerful force world-wide for free speach and I'm very ambivilent about any nation, the US included, dictating the shape and content of it.

To those who say the US controls .com (3.25 / 8) (#32)
by Chakotay on Sat Nov 4th, 2000 at 03:17:14 AM EST
(a-dot-arendsen-at-gee-mail-dot-com) http://eaglestorm.net

Fact is, the US should be using the existing but virtually unused TLD .us (yes, and Great Britain should be using .gb instead of .uk, and Burkina Faso should be using .uv, though ofcourse their decision to use .bf is understandable). .com, .org, .edu, .gov and .mil are international TLDs, though they're being hogged by ICANN, and thus by the US. The US should actually be using domains like .com.us, .org.us, etc.

But what I find most appalling here is that a non-US organisation created the domain name, and subsequently ICANN, a US organisation, removed it again. Whence do they reserve the right to do so?

--
Linux like wigwam. No windows, no gates, Apache inside.

- .com has had the fewest restrictions by swr, 11/04/2000 10:45:05 PM EST (**4.50 / 2**)
  - You've just strengthened my point by Chakotay, 11/05/2000 07:18:42 AM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
- Lies, damned lies, and the .us TLD by Inoshiro, 11/04/2000 01:38:51 PM EST (**4.75 / 4**)
  - Re: Lies, damned lies, and the .us TLD by dreamfish, 11/04/2000 04:42:50 PM EST (**5.00 / 1**)
- Question [OT] by OAB, 11/04/2000 07:30:07 AM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
  - Chakotay by Chakotay, 11/04/2000 02:32:41 PM EST (**3.00 / 2**)
    - Unfortunately... by Giant Space Hamster, 11/04/2000 06:23:27 PM EST (**4.00 / 1**)

- Almost by Chakotay, 11/05/2000 07:20:38 AM EST (**5.00 / 1**)
  - Alright... by Giant Space Hamster, 11/05/2000 11:45:09 AM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
    - Well... by Chakotay, 11/05/2000 06:04:03 PM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
- Re:Chakotay by dammitallgoodnamesgone, 11/04/2000 04:45:35 PM EST (**5.00 / 1**)
  - Re:Chakotay by dreamfish, 11/04/2000 06:33:58 PM EST (**5.00 / 2**)

Smokedot.org! (2.00 / 3) (#28)
by DJBongHit on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 09:19:03 PM EST (smokedot@smokedot.org)

Ack! It's not Smokedot.com, it's Smokedot.org! Speaking of which, I should get around to registering Smokedot.com at some point too... I'll go do that now.

~DJBongHit

--
GNU GPL: Free as in herpes.

- Foiled Again by DJBongHit, 11/03/2000 10:51:56 PM EST (**2.00 / 3**)
  - Trusted users, only rate spam to 0! by Broco, 11/07/2000 07:45:43 PM EST (**none / 0**)

Relevent MLP (3.00 / 3) (#19)
by interiot on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 05:15:32 PM EST (kuro5hin.org at paperlined dot org) http://paperlined.org/

The Debate Over Internet Governance: A Snapshot in the Year 2000

Harvard Law School has interviewed 12 people about governing the internet, with a particular focus on ICANN. Mike Roberts, the president of ICANN is one of the interviewees.

There's a TON of comments on that site, I'll quote just a few here. Sorry they're so long.

> Jay Fenello: [re WTO & ICANN] What I noticed is that the model is exactly the same. You had a process whereby the WTO was set up by multi-nationals for multi-nationals and discredited and eliminated all of the minority voices from their process. You have no representation for people within the WTO. *Decisions are made behind closed doors.* The WTO also has a uniform dispute resolution policy. How about that? They call it almost exactly the same name. ... *The fact*

that the media doesn't cover any of them allows each of is to be marginalized and made a minority and silenced because we don't realize that each other exists. But the internet potentially has the ability to get the word out. I don't know if we will be successful. The way I see it is we are in a race right now. The race is for all the people who want to see legitimate governance, not decisions behind closed doors in smoke filled rooms, but legitimate governance...

Mike Roberts (ICANN CEO): There was a lot of comment about that in the summer of 98 in constructing our by-laws. As among by-laws for non-profit technology oriented companies,... these by-laws have very extensive checks and balances in them for looking at the judgment of the directors. *There's the reconsideration provision in which any decision can be challenged by anyone and the board is required to specifically review such a challenge. Beyond that, there's the independent review provision which we're almost done with and which will create an external body to deliberate on whether in any given situation the board violated its own by-laws. There are very few, if any, - in fact I've never seen or heard of another American non-profit corporation - that has those structures associated with double checking the judgment of the directors.*

Eric Menge: I think there are three main components that really need to be put into any sort of internet governance. One would be representation. Next would be a clearly defined duty, a clearly defined scope of authority... And three some sort of review mechanism to keep a check. ...well, *ICANN was suffering from a major problem - lack of funding. ... They had to create a large global scale organization with little staff, no money and a lot of disadvantages.* Regarding representation, they are slowly moving in that direction. Hopefully, the at-large membership will help a lot in creating more representation and getting the board to be fully elected. We believe that an elected board is absolutely necessary to have accountability. ...[second,] Whenever *you're dealing with something that is not exactly a government entity but a non-profit corporation*, the ability of everyone to have a say, to have input is crucial. That's where procedure comes in. That way no one can walk away saying it was unfair, I didn't have a chance to have my say, they were bought and sold by big companies, or they're only supporting the United States over the rest of the world. ... Finally, the third party is important because they act as an outside check. ... John Locke who believed that no government could ever be trusted.

Also, there's a Memorandum of Understanding that lays out the transition from US government control to ICANN control:

2. Neither Party, either in the DNS Project or in any act related to the DNS Project, shall act unjustifiably or arbitrarily to injure particular persons or entities or particular categories of persons or entities.

Dot com ruled by US law. (3.00 / 8) (#12)
by Forum on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 04:35:30 PM EST
(forum@disinfo.net)

I don't know about the rest of you, but just the thought of this infuriates me. By saying that because the US runs DNS, they can effectively shut down a site that they don't like is absurd. For an organization whose First Amendment to their Constitution is "Freedom of Speech", to blatantly kick said free speech in the face because you don't like what it's saying is intrinsically wrong. Something has to be done about this "Well, maybe they were wrong and they deserved it" attitude or we're ALL in trouble, because someday someone isn't going to like what you have to say. Get the word out, tell people what is going on, vote. Do something. One time it may be YOUR door the FBI is kicking in, or your site InterNIC is deleting the DNS entry for.

-forum

-- "When I walk down the street and only 3 or 4 shots are fired at me, I find it hard to stay awake." -HC

- Two issues.. by Miniluv, 11/04/2000 02:42:53 AM EST (**4.00 / 2**)

Hmm. (3.88 / 9) (#11)
by pb on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 04:26:37 PM EST
(pbaylies@gmail.com)

Since you don't know *why* it was deleted, this is all just idle speculation. I doubt it was Bill Clinton, the "Vast Right-Wing Conspiracy", or the Supreme Court. More likely, some bozo complained, and it got pulled, but we don't know.

Complain to your provider, or to INTERNIC, and FIND OUT why it was pulled. While you're at it, try to register it again, preferably not through NSI.

Once you find out, or have some more information, THEN post this to K5. I don't like my news to be entirely one-sided, no matter which side it is.

"*See what the drooling, ravening, flesh-eating hordes^W^W^W^WKuro5hin.org readers have to say.*"
-- pwhysall

- Hi pb by titus-g, 11/03/2000 04:56:48 PM EST (**3.00 / 2**)
  - Hi, titus-g! by pb, 11/03/2000 05:36:26 PM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
    - Oops... by pb, 11/03/2000 05:42:03 PM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
      - eeek by titus-g, 11/03/2000 06:49:03 PM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
- Go Here by greyrat, 11/03/2000 04:49:47 PM EST (**3.50 / 2**)
  - And again by greyrat, 11/03/2000 04:54:22 PM EST (**4.00 / 4**)
    - Thanks... by pb, 11/03/2000 05:30:55 PM EST (**3.00 / 2**)

- One sided information. by Forum, 11/03/2000 04:37:00 PM EST (**2.25 / 4**)
    - I did. by pb, 11/03/2000 04:46:25 PM EST (**4.00 / 2**)

Discussion board spanners (3.71 / 7) (#10)
by interiot on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 04:23:49 PM EST (kuro5hin.org at paperlined dot org) http://paperlined.org/

Instead of me collecting and forwarding responses by hand, I suggest politech subscribers post them at the below URL instead. It's faster and easier than me doing it manually, and perhaps more democratic.

This situation (same discussion, multiple sites) exists a lot, but few people mirror or otherwise try to connect discussions between Slashdot, Kuro5hin, etc... Or, if they do, they don't mention their source so they can take credit for the ideas. :)

Metcalfe's Law states that the value of a network grows by the square of the size of the network. A network that is twice as large will be four times as valuable because there are four times as many things that can be done due to the larger number of interconnections.

So if online discussions followed Metcalfe's law, there should be some pressure to interconnect, but they haven't. We've moved away from Usenet, IRC, and FTP; and moved towards web-based discussion trees, web/java-based chatrooms, and Napster/Gnutella/Freenet, all with different implementations that would be hard/impossible to combine.

Why? Perhaps there's a variant of Metcalfe's law that says the S/N ratio decreases by the square of the size of the network. Or perhaps common implementations give greater motivation to write spamming/harvesting/monitoring bots. Or maybe we just find Gibson/Walled-City situations romantic because it differentiates us from the next guy.

Or maybe I'm discussing things at such an abstract level that the arguments are essentially meaningless, just like JonKatz's articles.

- Discussion board S/N against Size by codemonkey_uk, 11/06/2000 07:47:44 AM EST (**4.00 / 1**)
    - Defending Metcalfe's Law by interiot, 11/06/2000 02:06:54 PM EST (**4.00 / 2**)
- Signal:Noise - Size or Quality of the Community? by weathervane, 11/03/2000 10:32:07 PM EST (**4.00 / 2**)

.com/.net/.org are US (3.16 / 6) (#9)
by Delirium on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 04:15:06 PM EST
(delirium-k5@hackish.org)

Of course .com is ruled by US law - since the .com TLD was created by the US Government, I don't see why this comes as a surprise. Sure, they've made some show of giving up a bit of control in favor of some international arbitration panels, but it's still pretty much US-controlled due to its being a US creation.

Read my diary.

ICANN (2.60 / 5) (#7)
by reshippie on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 04:10:27 PM EST
(billy (at) reshippie (dot) net)

Is still tied to the US government. I think it's the Dept of Commerce, or the FTC.

Therefore, the US government still has a great deal of "influence" (read: control) over it's actions. By proxy, then, they get to cotrol DNS.

Those who don't know me, probably shouldn't trust me. Those who do DEFINITELY shouldn't trust me. :-)

.com arbiter (3.77 / 9) (#4)
by dreamfish on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 03:07:59 PM EST
(dreamfish@dreamfish.org.uk) http://www.dreamfish.org.uk

Which country takes jurisdiction over a .com? The country in which the server is based or the country in which the domain was registered?

It's further complicated by trying to determine where ICANN and WIPO come into it. We've all heard about people complaining to Network Solutions about use/abuse of a .com and them pulling it without warning or investigating the matter further, especially if that complaint came through the US courts but the domain is operated in another country.

- Reciprocal treaties by aphrael, 11/03/2000 03:21:33 PM EST (**4.25 / 4**)
  - Reciprocal? by holdfast, 11/03/2000 04:39:30 PM EST (**4.00 / 3**)
    - Berne Convention by aphrael, 11/03/2000 05:24:32 PM EST (**4.00 / 3**)

Would you expect anything less... (2.78 / 14) (#3)
by h0tr0d on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 03:01:37 PM EST

from the US? I certainly wouldn't. There are a few things that I've learned over the years and one of those is that not only is the US government run by big business but big business is in return run by the US government. It's one of those you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours scenarios.

Politician (prior to election): Thanks for the 40 bzillion dollar donation to my campaign.
Big Business (prior to election): No problem. We really believe in supporting good (read, easily pocketed) candidates.
Big Business (post election): Hey, you remember that small donation we made, well, we need a small favor now.
Politician (post election): Sure, anything for the people(read, I can claim that this will either save jobs or protect the innocent, right?).

Politician: Say, we're having a bit of a national security problem, could you help out (while my thugs quietly remind you of that tax break we just gave you)?
Big Business: Sure, anything to stand up for the freedoms(read, lobbying and bribery) that we believe in.

I figure this is probably pretty common conversation at the fund raisers and dinner parties of the politically elite.

-- It appears that my spleeing chucker isn't working again.

- Yeah, I'm sure by Matt Hall, 11/03/2000 07:02:03 PM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
  - You missed the point. by h0tr0d, 11/04/2000 03:32:20 AM EST (**4.50 / 2**)
    - Vast and Murky Conspiracies... by Miniluv, 11/04/2000 03:59:11 PM EST (**3.50 / 2**)

Legality (3.45 / 11) (#2)
by aphrael on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 02:59:36 PM EST (aphrael@NOSPAM.misanthrope.MAPSON.discontent.com) http://www.discontent.com//blogs/index.php?blog=2

While I don't think the DNS entry should have been yanked, I *do* believe it's perfectly legitimate for a state government to go after the people running a site located in the state which is being used to do something illegal in that state. It shouldn't be allowed to go after people running a site located in *another* state, or country, but that isn't what happened here.

Further proof (2.79 / 24) (#1)
by Signal 11 on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 02:45:18 PM EST
(signal11@attbi.com?Subject=kuro5hin comment)

Further proof that the authoritarian elite in this country have taken over the critical framework of the internet.

My advice remains unchanged: Snub them by either setting up an alternate DNS system and updating your root.hints file, or by distributing new zone files that override root server defaults.

The DNS system is easily compromised via viral RR records... perhaps now would be a good time to revisit the alter.net idea, or impliment a kind of blackhole similar to the MAPS RBL, but that it acts in reverse - keeping censored sites alive and accessible. It would be the first step towards neutralizing the US-centric internet policies.

--
Society needs therapy. It's having
trouble accepting itself.

- 2 be honest by titus-g, 11/03/2000 09:06:58 PM EST (**2.50 / 2**)
- OpenNIC by Arkady, 11/03/2000 06:43:45 PM EST (**2.50 / 2**)
- "Walled City" by sugarman, 11/03/2000 03:18:12 PM EST (**4.50 / 4**)

Dot com ruled by US law? | **56** comments (55 topical, 1 editorial, 0 hidden)
View: Mixed (default) Display: Threaded Sort: Ignore Ratings Newest First
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These search terms have been highlighted: **voteauction**

Dot com ruled by US law? (Politics)

By titus-g
Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 04:19:35 PM EST

Internic have deleted the entry for vote-auction.com.

Regardless of whether you belive the site itself to be right or wrong this raises a lot of questions.

A lot of things that are legal in one country are illegal in others, should for example smokedot.org be pulled as such things are frowned upon in some S.E. Asian countries?

Or should the right to pull entries out of **g**TLDs be reserved for the US?
(not trying to start an anti US flamewar

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here btw, can't think offhand of any country that wouldn't do this given half a chance)

Here's the full mail from Declan McCullaghs Politech mailing list anyway...

As a bit of an experiment, I created a discussion thread on cluebot.com for this topic. Instead of me collecting and forwarding responses by hand, I suggest politech subscribers post them at the below URL instead. It's faster and easier than me doing it manually, and perhaps more democratic. The link: http://www.cluebot.com/article.pl?sid=00/11/03/1852255&mode=nested

You can post anonymously or sign up to get an account: http://www.cluebot.com/users.pl

-Declan

****

http://www.cluebot.com/article.pl?sid=00/11/03/1852255&mode=nested

Date: Fri, 3 Nov 2000 15:45:39 +0100 (MET)
From: Iliya Nickelt-Czycykowski <iczycykowski@aip.de>
To: Declan McCullagh <declan@well.com>
Subject: vote-auction.com deleted from DNS

Dear Declan,

The conflict with vote-auction.com has reached a new level. Internic deleted its DNS entry on November 1st, after the

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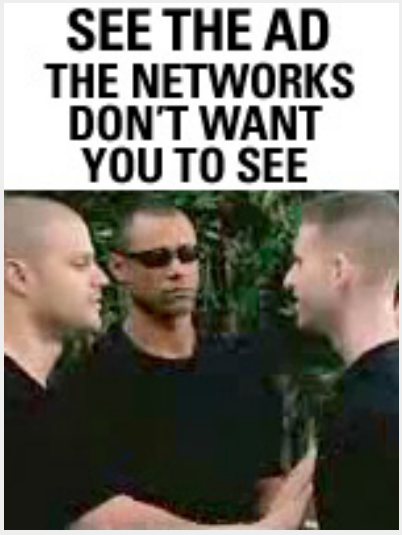
domain was registered and hosted by an European registry service and was out of reach for US law. You can still reach it at http://62.116.31.68/, and you can read their press release there. A number of other domains (www.**voteauction**.at, www.**voteauction**.de, www.**voteauction**.cu, www.**voteauction**.ru, www.vote-auction.net, www.vote-auction.org) should be up soon. No matter what you think about it, wether you see it as an political satire or take it seriously (the makers don't), it is interesting to see that .com is obviously ruled by US law. Maybe .eu is a better idea than I originally thought.

Regards,

Iliya Nickelt

UCC: You're Welcome Here



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- http://62.116.31.68/
- More on Freedom
- Also by titus-g

View: Mixed (default) Display: Threaded Sort: Ignore Ratings Newest First Set

Dot com ruled by US law? | **56** comments (55 topical, 1 editorial, 0 hidden)

Distributed DNS (2.66 / 3) (#53)
by andrewmuck on Sun Nov 5th, 2000 at 09:26:49 PM EST
(andrewm@opendesign.cx) http://www.opendesign.cx

There are a few projects for protecting agains government interference, but in need of getting implemented.
Please see the advogato article

Request for Hack (3.66 / 3) (#52)
by loosenut on Sun Nov 5th, 2000 at 09:21:13 PM EST

I just received an email from RTmark describing **voteauction's** shutdown. The end of the email said this:

> RTMark has secured a $500 investment, of which $300 will be offered to the first person who can redirect the domain of a major US political candidate (for federal or state office) to http://62.116.31.68 [**voteauction's** working IP address]. The remaining $200 will be offered to the first person to re-route the domain of a major media outlet covering the elections to the **Voteauction** IP.

Go for it!

Are the threats against Voteauction real? (4.80 / 5) (#38)
by TuxNugget on Sat Nov 4th, 2000 at 12:11:37 PM EST
(linuxfutures@ureach.com) http://www.linuxfutures.com

Voteauction.com strikes me as a satirical comedy and a massive troll.

At one time, the registration screens for **voteauction**.com included a "user agreement" that linked to a broken page. There was no way to buy and sell votes -- that part was clearly a facade for making a political statement.

Going back after the "shutdown", I noticed that the court documents listed on the site are undated. This also strikes me as a bit odd.

Also, CNN says that the case will be heard in a Federal Court after the ACLU fought to change the venue , whereas the undated documents on **voteauction** are supposedly from a county court.

So, what should we believe? They could have pulled their own plug just to get back in the news around election day.

- Its a Troll (Or a satire) (Vague ramblings) by squigly, 11/04/2000 03:32:13 PM EST (**3.00 / 3**)

Al Gore invented voting! (1.00 / 8) (#37)
by alacrityfitzhugh on Sat Nov 4th, 2000 at 08:52:45 AM EST

Right after he invented the new economy

ehem (2.25 / 4) (#35)
by boxed on Sat Nov 4th, 2000 at 06:56:00 AM EST
http://boxed.killingar.net

> Or should the right to pull entries out of gTLDs be reserved for the US? (not trying to start an anti US flamewar here btw, can't think offhand of any country that wouldn't do this given half a chance)

I can think of a number of countries who wouldn't abuse the top level domain as much as the US. (Observe of course that no civilized country would let anything stand up if they could stop it.) Holland, Sweden and Norway are some of the few countries I know who would definetely be less violent in their administration if they could get this than the US currently is (carnivore and echelon comes to mind). Holland because they are (imho) overly "liberal". Sweden because we have strict laws for freedom of speech and press *that are actually followed strictly*. Same with Norway but they also have a strong national conciousness against bullying countries (after being occuppied by Sweden and/or Denmark for hundreds of years to and fro and most recently by Nazi-germany). To tell you the truth I'd trust Norway way more than Sweden or any other country when handling internet issues like this.

"I don't hate you, I just find you in general to be prudish, ignorant, arrogant, overly-

religious, introspective, unsubtle, friendly, cheerfull, prone to going over the top." - FeersumAsura

For once, NSI may be in the clear (4.87 / 8)
(#34)
by byte on Sat Nov 4th, 2000 at 06:07:56 AM EST
(rmckeeth@home.com)

Of course, the obligatory IANAL...

But from what I can see Network Solutions looks to be in the clear here. After reading the legal briefs on Vote Auction's site it appears as if they are in violation of laws in many US states as well as US Federal law. From the Complaint posted at Vote Auction:

> 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.”

Vote Auction seems to be in clear violation of this statute. While again, IANAL, I certainly think NSI would have cause for concern about any link to a corporation or organization utilizing NSI resources to commit a federal crime. And regardless of wether we like it or not NSI's resources are definately being used here:

From http://www.icann.org/committees/dns-root/y2k-statement.htm

> "The root of the Internet namespace consists of a single file, the root zone file, which describes the delegations of the top level domains and the associated records necessitated by the DNS protocol to implement those delegations. Currently, this file is maintained by Network Solutions Incorporated of Herndon, Virginia, USA and is made available to the 12 secondary servers from the primary a.root-server.net. Change control of this file is held by the IANA with changes, typically modifications of the name servers for top level domains, being made approximately once or twice a week."

It's also crucial to note that both NSI and IANA are under contract from the US Government (specifically the US Department of Commerce) to manage the .com TLD. Further, note that the Circuit Court in Cook County, Illinois has granted a preliminary injunction against Vote Auction that states:

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.

I think it's reasonable that providing RRs (Resource Records for the DNS deficient, the DNS entries that make domain names possible) could be seen as 'acting in concert' with the defendants. Therefore I don't see that it's unreasonable for NSI ***in this case*** to remove all RRs for Vote Auction pending further hearings.

I don't know about anyone else but if I were calling the shots at NSI, IANA, ICANN, etc. I would have done pretty much the same as they did. Not because I think it should be illegal to buy/sell votes but simply because there appears to be a large conflict of interest in a company under charter from a government organization assisting in violations of the law.

Personally, I'm undecided on the Vote Auction issue and I'm waiting to see how this all shakes out in the end. What I do think is that this points out the need for either international control of the DNS root servers or extra-national (i.e. no nation or governmental organization) control. If nothing else the Internat has been and I hope will continue to be a very powerful force world-wide for free speach and I'm very ambivilent about any nation, the US included, dictating the shape and content of it.

To those who say the US controls .com (3.25 / 8) (#32)
by Chakotay on Sat Nov 4th, 2000 at 03:17:14 AM EST
(a-dot-arendsen-at-gee-mail-dot-com) http://eaglestorm.net

Fact is, the US should be using the existing but virtually unused TLD .us (yes, and Great Britain should be using .gb instead of .uk, and Burkina Faso should be using .uv, though ofcourse their decision to use .bf is understandable). .com, .org, .edu, .gov and .mil are international TLDs, though they're being hogged by ICANN, and thus by the US. The US should actually be using domains like .com.us, .org.us, etc.

But what I find most appalling here is that a non-US organisation created the domain name, and subsequently ICANN, a US organisation, removed it again. Whence do they reserve the right to do so?

--
Linux like wigwam. No windows, no gates, Apache inside.

- .com has had the fewest restrictions by swr, 11/04/2000 10:45:05 PM EST (**4.50 / 2**)
  - You've just strengthened my point by Chakotay, 11/05/2000 07:18:42 AM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
- Lies, damned lies, and the .us TLD by Inoshiro, 11/04/2000 01:38:51 PM EST (**4.75 / 4**)
  - Re: Lies, damned lies, and the .us TLD by dreamfish, 11/04/2000 04:42:50 PM EST (**5.00 / 1**)
- Question [OT] by OAB, 11/04/2000 07:30:07 AM EST (**3.00 / 1**)

- Chakotay by Chakotay, 11/04/2000 02:32:41 PM EST (**3.00 / 2**)
  - Unfortunately... by Giant Space Hamster, 11/04/2000 06:23:27 PM EST (**4.00 / 1**)
    - Almost by Chakotay, 11/05/2000 07:20:38 AM EST (**5.00 / 1**)
      - Alright... by Giant Space Hamster, 11/05/2000 11:45:09 AM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
        - Well... by Chakotay, 11/05/2000 06:04:03 PM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
  - Re:Chakotay by dammitallgoodnamesgone, 11/04/2000 04:45:35 PM EST (**5.00 / 1**)
    - Re:Chakotay by dreamfish, 11/04/2000 06:33:58 PM EST (**5.00 / 2**)

Smokedot.org! (2.00 / 3) (#28)
by DJBongHit on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 09:19:03 PM EST (smokedot@smokedot.org)

Ack! It's not Smokedot.com, it's Smokedot.org! Speaking of which, I should get around to registering Smokedot.com at some point too... I'll go do that now.

~DJBongHit

--
GNU GPL: Free as in herpes.

- Foiled Again by DJBongHit, 11/03/2000 10:51:56 PM EST (**2.00 / 3**)
  - Trusted users, only rate spam to 0! by Broco, 11/07/2000 07:45:43 PM EST (**none / 0**)

Relevent MLP (3.00 / 3) (#19)
by interiot on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 05:15:32 PM EST (kuro5hin.org at paperlined dot org) http://paperlined.org/

The Debate Over Internet Governance: A Snapshot in the Year 2000

Harvard Law School has interviewed 12 people about governing the internet, with a particular focus on ICANN. Mike Roberts, the president of ICANN is one of the interviewees.

There's a TON of comments on that site, I'll quote just a few here. Sorry they're so long.

> Jay Fenello: [re WTO & ICANN] What I noticed is that the model is exactly the same. You had a process whereby the WTO was set up by multi-nationals for multi-nationals and discredited and eliminated all of the minority voices from

> their process. You have no representation for people within the WTO. *Decisions are made behind closed doors.* The WTO also has a uniform dispute resolution policy. How about that? They call it almost exactly the same name. ... *The fact that the media doesn't cover any of them allows each of is to be marginalized* and made a minority and silenced because we don't realize that each other exists. But the internet potentially has the ability to get the word out. I don't know if we will be successful. The way I see it is we are in a race right now. The race is for all the people who want to see legitimate governance, not decisions behind closed doors in smoke filled rooms, but legitimate governance...
>
> Mike Roberts (ICANN CEO): There was a lot of comment about that in the summer of 98 in constructing our by-laws. As among by-laws for non-profit technology oriented companies,... these by-laws have very extensive checks and balances in them for looking at the judgment of the directors. *There's the reconsideration provision in which any decision can be challenged by anyone and the board is required to specifically review such a challenge. Beyond that, there's the independent review provision which we're almost done with and which will create an external body to deliberate on whether in any given situation the board violated its own by-laws. There are very few, if any, - in fact I've never seen or heard of another American non-profit corporation - that has those structures associated with double checking the judgment of the directors.*
>
> **Eric Menge**: I think there are three main components that really need to be put into any sort of internet governance. One would be representation. Next would be a clearly defined duty, a clearly defined scope of authority... And three some sort of review mechanism to keep a check. ...well, *ICANN was suffering from a major problem - lack of funding. ... They had to create a large global scale organization with little staff, no money and a lot of disadvantages.* Regarding representation, they are slowly moving in that direction. Hopefully, the at-large membership will help a lot in creating more representation and getting the board to be fully elected. We believe that an elected board is absolutely necessary to have accountability. ...[second,] Whenever *you're dealing with something that is not exactly a government entity but a non-profit corporation*, the ability of everyone to have a say, to have input is crucial. That's where procedure comes in. That way no one can walk away saying it was unfair, I didn't have a chance to have my say, they were bought and sold by big companies, or they're only supporting the United States over the rest of the world. ... Finally, the third party is important because they act as an outside check. ... John Locke who believed that no government could ever be trusted.

Also, there's a Memorandum of Understanding that lays out the transition from US government control to ICANN control:

> 2. Neither Party, either in the DNS Project or in any act related to the DNS Project, shall act unjustifiably or arbitrarily to injure particular persons or entities or particular categories of persons or entities.

Dot com ruled by US law. (3.00 / 8) (#12)
by Forum on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 04:35:30 PM EST
(forum@disinfo.net)

I don't know about the rest of you, but just the thought of this infuriates me. By saying that because the US runs DNS, they can effectively shut down a site that they don't like is absurd. For an organization whose First Amendment to their Constitution is "Freedom of Speech", to blatantly kick said free speech in the face because you don't like what it's saying is intrinsically wrong. Something has to be done about this "Well, maybe they were wrong and they deserved it" attitude or we're ALL in trouble, because someday someone isn't going to like what you have to say. Get the word out, tell people what is going on, vote. Do something. One time it may be YOUR door the FBI is kicking in, or your site InterNIC is deleting the DNS entry for.

-forum

-- "When I walk down the street and only 3 or 4 shots are fired at me, I find it hard to stay awake." -HC

- Two issues.. by Miniluv, 11/04/2000 02:42:53 AM EST (**4.00 / 2**)

Hmm. (3.88 / 9) (#11)
by pb on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 04:26:37 PM EST
(pbaylies@gmail.com)

Since you don't know *why* it was deleted, this is all just idle speculation. I doubt it was Bill Clinton, the "Vast Right-Wing Conspiracy", or the Supreme Court. More likely, some bozo complained, and it got pulled, but we don't know.

Complain to your provider, or to INTERNIC, and FIND OUT why it was pulled. While you're at it, try to register it again, preferably not through NSI.

Once you find out, or have some more information, THEN post this to K5. I don't like my news to be entirely one-sided, no matter which side it is.

"*See what the drooling, ravening, flesh-eating hordes^W^W^W^WKuro5hin.org readers have to say.*"
-- pwhysall

- Hi pb by titus-g, 11/03/2000 04:56:48 PM EST (**3.00 / 2**)
  - Hi, titus-g! by pb, 11/03/2000 05:36:26 PM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
    - Oops... by pb, 11/03/2000 05:42:03 PM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
      - eeek by titus-g, 11/03/2000 06:49:03 PM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
- Go Here by greyrat, 11/03/2000 04:49:47 PM EST (**3.50 / 2**)
  - And again by greyrat, 11/03/2000 04:54:22 PM EST (**4.00 / 4**)
    - Thanks... by pb, 11/03/2000 05:30:55 PM EST (**3.00 / 2**)

- One sided information. by Forum, 11/03/2000 04:37:00 PM EST (**2.25 / 4**)
    - I did. by pb, 11/03/2000 04:46:25 PM EST (**4.00 / 2**)

Discussion board spanners (3.71 / 7) (#10)
by interiot on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 04:23:49 PM EST (kuro5hin.org at paperlined dot org) http://paperlined.org/

Instead of me collecting and forwarding responses by hand, I suggest politech subscribers post them at the below URL instead. It's faster and easier than me doing it manually, and perhaps more democratic.

This situation (same discussion, multiple sites) exists a lot, but few people mirror or otherwise try to connect discussions between Slashdot, Kuro5hin, etc... Or, if they do, they don't mention their source so they can take credit for the ideas. :)

Metcalfe's Law states that the value of a network grows by the square of the size of the network. A network that is twice as large will be four times as valuable because there are four times as many things that can be done due to the larger number of interconnections.

So if online discussions followed Metcalfe's law, there should be some pressure to interconnect, but they haven't. We've moved away from Usenet, IRC, and FTP; and moved towards web-based discussion trees, web/java-based chatrooms, and Napster/Gnutella/Freenet, all with different implementations that would be hard/impossible to combine.

Why? Perhaps there's a variant of Metcalfe's law that says the S/N ratio decreases by the square of the size of the network. Or perhaps common implementations give greater motivation to write spamming/harvesting/monitoring bots. Or maybe we just find Gibson/Walled-City situations romantic because it differentiates us from the next guy.

Or maybe I'm discussing things at such an abstract level that the arguments are essentially meaningless, just like JonKatz's articles.

- Discussion board S/N against Size by codemonkey_uk, 11/06/2000 07:47:44 AM EST (**4.00 / 1**)
    - Defending Metcalfe's Law by interiot, 11/06/2000 02:06:54 PM EST (**4.00 / 2**)
- Signal:Noise - Size or Quality of the Community? by weathervane, 11/03/2000 10:32:07 PM EST (**4.00 / 2**)

.com/.net/.org are US (3.16 / 6) (#9)
by Delirium on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 04:15:06 PM EST
(delirium-k5@hackish.org)

Of course .com is ruled by US law - since the .com TLD was created by the US Government, I don't see why this comes as a surprise. Sure, they've made some show of giving up a bit of control in favor of some international arbitration panels, but it's still pretty much US-controlled due to its being a US creation.

Read my diary.

ICANN (2.60 / 5) (#7)
by reshippie on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 04:10:27 PM EST
(billy (at) reshippie (dot) net)

Is still tied to the US government. I think it's the Dept of Commerce, or the FTC.

Therefore, the US government still has a great deal of "influence" (read: control) over it's actions. By proxy, then, they get to cotrol DNS.

Those who don't know me, probably shouldn't trust me. Those who do DEFINITELY shouldn't trust me. :-)

.com arbiter (3.77 / 9) (#4)
by dreamfish on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 03:07:59 PM EST
(dreamfish@dreamfish.org.uk) http://www.dreamfish.org.uk

Which country takes jurisdiction over a .com? The country in which the server is based or the country in which the domain was registered?

It's further complicated by trying to determine where ICANN and WIPO come into it. We've all heard about people complaining to Network Solutions about use/abuse of a .com and them pulling it without warning or investigating the matter further, especially if that complaint came through the US courts but the domain is operated in another country.

- Reciprocal treaties by aphrael, 11/03/2000 03:21:33 PM EST (**4.25 / 4**)
  - Reciprocal? by holdfast, 11/03/2000 04:39:30 PM EST (**4.00 / 3**)
    - Berne Convention by aphrael, 11/03/2000 05:24:32 PM EST (**4.00 / 3**)

Would you expect anything less... (2.78 / 14) (#3)
by h0tr0d on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 03:01:37 PM EST

from the US? I certainly wouldn't. There are a few things that I've learned over the years and one of those is that not only is the US government run by big business but big business is in return run by the US government. It's one of those you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours scenarios.

Politician (prior to election): Thanks for the 40 bzillion dollar donation to my campaign.
Big Business (prior to election): No problem. We really believe in supporting good (read, easily pocketed) candidates.
Big Business (post election): Hey, you remember that small donation we made, well, we need a small favor now.
Politician (post election): Sure, anything for the people(read, I can claim that this will either save jobs or protect the innocent, right?).

Politician: Say, we're having a bit of a national security problem, could you help out (while my thugs quietly remind you of that tax break we just gave you)?
Big Business: Sure, anything to stand up for the freedoms(read, lobbying and bribery) that we believe in.

I figure this is probably pretty common conversation at the fund raisers and dinner parties of the politically elite.

-- It appears that my spleeing chucker isn't working again.

- Yeah, I'm sure by Matt Hall, 11/03/2000 07:02:03 PM EST (**3.00 / 1**)
  - You missed the point. by h0tr0d, 11/04/2000 03:32:20 AM EST (**4.50 / 2**)
    - Vast and Murky Conspiracies... by Miniluv, 11/04/2000 03:59:11 PM EST (**3.50 / 2**)

Legality (3.45 / 11) (#2)
by aphrael on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 02:59:36 PM EST (aphrael@NOSPAM.misanthrope.MAPSON.discontent.com) http://www.discontent.com//blogs/index.php?blog=2

While I don't think the DNS entry should have been yanked, I *do* believe it's perfectly legitimate for a state government to go after the people running a site located in the state which is being used to do something illegal in that state. It shouldn't be allowed to go after people running a site located in *another* state, or country, but that isn't what happened here.

Further proof (2.79 / 24) (#1)
by Signal 11 on Fri Nov 3rd, 2000 at 02:45:18 PM EST
(signal11@attbi.com?Subject=kuro5hin comment)

Further proof that the authoritarian elite in this country have taken over the critical framework of the internet.

My advice remains unchanged: Snub them by either setting up an alternate DNS system and updating your root.hints file, or by distributing new zone files that override root server defaults.

The DNS system is easily compromised via viral RR records... perhaps now would be a good time to revisit the alter.net idea, or impliment a kind of blackhole similar to the MAPS RBL, but that it acts in reverse - keeping censored sites alive and accessible. It would be the first step towards neutralizing the US-centric internet policies.

--
Society needs therapy. It's having
trouble accepting itself.

- 2 be honest by titus-g, 11/03/2000 09:06:58 PM EST (**2.50 / 2**)
- OpenNIC by Arkady, 11/03/2000 06:43:45 PM EST (**2.50 / 2**)
- "Walled City" by sugarman, 11/03/2000 03:18:12 PM EST (**4.50 / 4**)

Dot com ruled by US law? | **56** comments (55 topical, 1 editorial, 0 hidden)
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Abonnés : connectez-vous
e-mail
Se souvenir OK
Oubli du mot de passe

TRANSFERT S'EST ARRETE EN DECEMBRE 2003
Transfert décryptait l'actualité des nouvelles technologies, proposait un fil info quotidien et une série d'outils de veille. Notre agence, refusant toute publicité, dépendait de ses abonnements.

COPINAGE
Allez donc jeter un œil à Terra economica !!!

CHIFFRE DU JOUR
700 000
dépistages génétiques chaque année en Europe, selon la Commission européenne (...)

REVUE DE WEB
- **Lindows harcelé**
- **Cyberdissidents vietnamiens en appel**
- **Plus de CO2 = moins d'eau potable**

PHRASE DU JOUR
"Ce service public que nous assurons a besoin de votre soutien pour perdurer"
L'association Inf'OGM, qui justifie la fin de la gratuité de son bulletin d'information (...)

Dossier
Le nucléaire mis au secret

Dossiers récents
- **Racisme en ligne : l'affaire Sos-racaille**
- **Le fichage des passagers aériens**
- **La bataille des brevets logiciels**
- **L'impasse énergétique**
- **L'hydrogène, une énergie (presque) propre**

Tous les dossiers

Unes de la semaine

lundi 1er/12 TRANSFERT. NET
Transfert s'arrête... encore !

vendredi 28/11 ÉCONOMIE
Les réserves de pétrole sont dangereusement surévaluées, dénonce un groupe d'experts

jeudi 27/11 SOCIÉTÉ
La Cnil met les"étiquettes intelligentes" sur sa liste noire

mercredi 26/11 CULTURE
"The Meatrix", un modèle de dessin animé militant, hilarant et viral

mardi 25/11 ÉCONOMIE

Société

23/10/2000 • 16h18

Voteauction.com n'est plus. 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. Il réapparaît avec une adresse à peine différente : vote-auction.com. Pour son fondateur, voteauction n'est qu'un "*canular*".

Voteauction.com n'existe plus. Le site sur lequel les électeurs américains sont censés pouvoir vendre leurs voix au plus offrant n'est plus en ligne. Son propriétaire actuel, Hans Bernhard, un homme d'affaires autrichien, s'est plié à une injonction rendue par un tribunal de Chicago (Illinois) le 18 octobre dernier, ordonnant la fermeture du site d'enchères qui se définit comme le "*leader de l'industrie du vote*".

Pressions financières

Le jour même du jugement, Bernhard Hans, déposait un nouveau nom de domaine, vote-auction.com. Ce second site est désormais en ligne, mais son contenu est sensiblement édulcoré par rapport à la mouture précédente. Vote-auction.com ne parle plus d'enchères mais de "*donations*" au profit des électeurs. Le tableau offrant un compte-rendu du nombre de personnes inscrites et du montant des enchères état par état a disparu. Chez Voteauction, on explique qu'il ne s'agit que d'un problème technique, et que le tableau sera à nouveau en ligne "*dans quelques jours*". Si Bernhard a obéi à la décision de la justice américaine, alors que ses bureaux se situent à Vienne, très loin de l'Illinois, c'est qu'il n'avait pas les moyens financiers de s'offrir un procès. Hans Bernhard raconte que domainbank.com, la société d'enregistrement de noms de domaines où avait été acheté l'URL voteauction.com, lui a demandé 100 000 dollars de participation aux frais judiciaires (Domainbank est également poursuivi par le tribunal de Chicago). Plutôt que de payer, Bernhard a préféré faire appel à un nouveau fournisseur, Silver Server.

Bidonnage complet ?

Voteauction.com a été créé au début du mois d'août dernier par un jeune Américain, James Baumgartner. Cet étudiant de l'...tat de New York a toujours défendu le sérieux de son site, même après qu'il l'eut cédé à Hans Bernhard. Son discours a changé : "*Je n'ai jamais eu l'intention de vendre la moindre voix*", jure-t-il aujourd'hui. Est-ce parce que la Justice a entamé des poursuites qu'il tempère son propos ? "*Pas du tout. Ni moi, ni Hans Bernhard n'avons jamais eu autre chose en tête que de créer une satire du système électoral américain*", assure-t-il. Baumgartner explique que les chiffres publiés sur l'ancien site étaient "*gonflés*". "*Il n'y a jamais eu plus de 3000 personnes inscrites pour vendre leurs*

Dans la même rubrique

28/11/2003 • 18h33
La Criirad porte plainte contre la Cogema pour avoir diffusé des infos sur les déchets nucléaires

27/11/2003 • 17h14
La Cnil met les"étiquettes intelligentes" sur sa liste noire

26/11/2003 • 18h54
Un observatoire associatif pour lutter contre les inégalités

24/11/2003 • 22h09
EDF refuse d'étudier la résistance de l'EPR à une attaque de type 11-septembre

24/11/2003 • 18h36
La Grèce bannit la biométrie de ses aéroports à un an des Jeux olympiques

Dossier RFID
Les étiquettes "intelligentes"

Dernières infos

28/11/2003 • 19h29
Quand le déclin de la production pétrole mondiale va-t-il débuter ?

28/11/2003 • 19h19
Les réserves de pétrole sont dangereusement surévaluées, dénonce un groupe d'experts

27/11/2003 • 19h01
Un traité onusien veut obliger les belligérants à nettoyer les "résidus explosifs de guerre"

26/11/2003 • 19h06
"The Meatrix", un modèle de dessin animé militant, hilarant et viral

26/11/2003 • 18h47
Pour les Etats-Unis, les essais nucléaires ne sont pas encore de l'histoire ancienne

Les hébergeurs indépendants ne sont toujours pas responsables, pour l'instant

voix", déclare-t-il ainsi dans un article publié par Wired le 21 octobre. Le site en revendiquait plus de 22 000. Mieux : selon Baumgartner, aucun contributeur n'a jamais pris part aux enchères. Une affirmation que ne confirme pas l'actuelle direction de Vote-auction : "*James ne participe plus à Voteauction depuis plus de deux mois. Je ne peux en dire plus sans lui faire courir des risques judiciaires*", déclare un proche collaborateur de Bernhard. Ambiance… Vote-auction est censé avoir recueilli quelque deux millions de dollars de promesses d'enchères depuis le mois d'août.

Matthieu Auzanneau

Vote-auction.com
http://www.vote-auction.com

| Imprimer l'article | Article au format .pdf | Envoyer l'article

25/11/2003 • 19h13
Les hébergeurs indépendants ne sont toujours pas responsables, pour l'instant

25/11/2003 • 19h04
Les licences Creative Commons bientôt disponibles en français

24/11/2003 • 18h16
10 000 manifestants réclament la fermeture de la School of Americas

21/11/2003 • 19h36
Deux affaires judiciaires relancent la polémique sur la responsabilité des hébergeurs

21/11/2003 • 19h04
Un anti-raciste poursuivi en justice pour antisémitisme

21/11/2003 • 18h48
Le festival Jonctions confronte art, technologies et éthique

20/11/2003 • 19h28
Un fonctionnaire ne peut utiliser sa messagerie professionnelle à des fins religieuses

20/11/2003 • 19h00
Les technologies de surveillance automatisée tiennent salon au Milipol 2003

20/11/2003 • 18h22
Zouhaïr Yahyaoui libre, les cyberdissidents tunisiens restent harcelés par le régime

20/11/2003 • 16h29
Le site parodique Send Them Back milite pour le renvoi de tous les mp3 "volés" à la RIAA

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QUANTIFY DAY
700 000
genetic trackings each year in Europe, according to the European Commission (...)

REVIEW OF WEB
- **Badgered Lindows**
- **Cyberdissidents Vietnamese in call**
- **More CO2 = less drinking water**

DAY PHRASES
"This public utility that we ensure needs your support for perdurer"
The association Inf' OGM, which justifies the end of the exemption from payment of its news bulletin (...)

File
Nuclear power put at the secrecy

Recent files
- **Racism on line: the business S.O.S-rabble**
- **The pointing of the air passengers**
- **The battle of the software patents**
- **The energy dead end**
- **Hydrogen, an energy (almost) clean**

All files

Ones of the week

Monday 1er/12 TRANSFERT. NET
Transfer still stops...!

Friday 28/11 ECONOMY
The crude oil reserves are dangerously overestimated, denounces a group of experts

Thursday 27/11 COMPANY
Cnil puts les"étiquettes intelligent "on its black list

Wednesday 26/11 CULTURE
"The Meatrix", a model of drawing animated militant, laughing and viral

Tuesday 25/11 ECONOMY

Company

23/10/2000 • 16h18

Voteauction.com is not any more. Live vote-auction.com

The site which claims to sell voices of voters with the biddings was constrained to close under the pressure of American justice. It reappears with a hardly different address: vote-auction.com. For its founder, voteauction is only one " *hoax* ".

Voteauction.com does not exist any more. The site on which the American voters are supposed capacity to sell their voices with highest offerer is not any more on line. Its current owner, Hans Bernhard, an Austrian businessman, yielded with an injunction returned by a court of Chicago (Illinois) on last 18 October, ordering the closing of the site of bidding which is defined as the " *leader of the industry of the vote* ".

Financial pressures

The very same day judgement, Bernhard Hans, deposited a new domain name, vote-auction.com. This second site is from now on on line, but its contents are appreciably edulcorated compared to preceding grinding. Vote-auction.com does not speak any more a bidding but of " *donations* " to the profit about the voters. The table offering a report of the number of registered people and amount of the biddings state by state disappeared. At Voteauction, one explains that it is only about one technical problem, and that the table will be again on line " *in a few days* ". If Bernhard obeyed the decision of the American court, whereas its offices are located in Vienna, very far from Illinois, it is that it did not have financial means to offer a lawsuit. Hans Bernhard tells that domainbank.com, the company of recording of domain names where the URL voteauction.com had been bought, asked for 100 000 dollars of share in the expenses to him legal (Domainbank is also continued by the court of Chicago). Rather than to pay, Bernhard preferred to call upon a new supplier, Silver Server.

Complete Bidonnage?

Voteauction.com was created at the beginning of last August by a young American, James Baumgartner. This student of... the tat of New York always defended the serious one of his site, even after it had yielded it to Hans Bernhard. Its speech changed: " *I never intended to sell the least voice* ", swears it today. Is this because Justice started continuations which it moderates its matter? " *At all. Neither me, nor Hans Bernhard never had another thing at the head to create a satire of the American electoral system* ", it ensures. Baumgartner explains why the figures published on the old site " *were inflated* ". " *There never was more than 3000 people registered to sell their voices* ", declares

In the same heading

28/11/2003 • 18h33
Criirad carries felt sorry for against Cogema to have diffused infos on the nuclear waste

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Cnil puts les"étiquettes intelligent "on its black list

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Greece banishes the biometrics of its airports at one year of the Olympic Games

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"intelligent" labels

Last infos

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When the decline of the world oil production will begin?

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A treaty onusien wants to oblige the belligerents to clean the "explosive residues of war"

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"The Meatrix", a model of drawing animated militant, laughing and viral

26/11/2003 • 18h47
For the United States, the nuclear tests are not yet of the old history

25/11/2003 • 19h13

The independent shelterers are still not responsible, for the moment

it thus in an article published by Wired on October 21. The site asserted some more than 22 000. Better: according to Baumgartner, no contributor never took share with the biddings. An assertion that the current direction of Vote-auction does not confirm: " *James has not taken part any more in Voteauction for more than two months. I cannot say some more without him to make run legal risks* ", declares a close relation collaborator of Bernhard. Environment... Vote-auction is supposed to have collected some two million dollars of promises of bidding since August.

Matthieu Auzanneau

Vote-auction.com
http://www.vote-auction.com

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20/11/2003 • 19h00
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Free Zouhaïr Yahyaoui, the Tunisian cyberdissidents remain badgered by the mode

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www.linuxant.com/driverloader/ - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

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- **Plus de CO2 = moins d'eau potable**

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L'association Inf'OGM, qui justifie la fin de la gratuité de son bulletin d'information (...)

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- **La bataille des brevets logiciels**
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Tous les dossiers

Unes de la semaine

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vendredi 28/11 ÉCONOMIE
Les réserves de pétrole sont dangereusement surévaluées, dénonce un groupe d'experts

jeudi 27/11 SOCIÉTÉ
La Cnil met les"étiquettes intelligentes" sur sa liste noire

mercredi 26/11 CULTURE
"The Meatrix", un modèle de dessin animé militant, hilarant et viral

mardi 25/11 ÉCONOMIE

Société

18/10/2000 • 18h15

Offensives judiciaires contre le vote aux enchères

Après New York, c'est au tour de la Californie et Chicago de réclamer la fermeture de voteauction.com, qui met aux enchères les voix d'électeurs américains. Plus de 22 000 personnes sont déjà inscrites sur le site.

Illinois, Californie, New York : les autorités américaines commencent à prendre voteauction.com au sérieux. Plus de 22 000 électeurs sont désormais inscrits sur ce site qui propose aux Américains de mettre leurs voix aux enchères pour l'élection présidentielle de novembre prochain. Ils n'étaient encore que 200 fin août, trois semaines après la mise en ligne du site. Mardi 17 octobre, Bill Jones, le secrétaire d'...tat de Californie (premier réservoir électoral américain) a menacé de poursuivre pour "*félonie*" les quelque 2500 électeurs de cet ...tat qui ont mis leurs voix aux enchères sur voteauction.com. La félonie est un crime puni par un minimum de trois ans de prison en Californie. La veille, la commission électorale de Chicago a demandé à la justice de l'Illinois la fermeture pure et simple du site. Début octobre, cette même commission avait transmis une requête auprès de la Justice fédérale afin d'entamer des poursuites contre le site d'enchères (lire Chicago attaque le vote aux enchères). Voteauction compte près de 1600 "clients" dans l'Illinois.

De 27,50 francs à 175 francs le bulletin

Le 18 octobre, selon les chiffres publiés par le site, une voix valait 12 dollars (95 francs) dans l'Illinois, 19 dollars (145 francs) en Californie. Ces prix sont dans la moyenne, quelque part entre les 27,50 francs de la Louisiane et les 175 francs du Michigan. Le montant global des enchères s'élevait à un peu plus de 2 millions de francs. Le site ne donne pas l'identité des sociétés ou des personnes qui participent aux enchères. Mais l'actuel patron de Voteauction, l'homme d'affaires autrichien Hans Bernhard, jure qu'il n'accepte "*aucune enchère de la part des candidats ou de leurs partis*". Les poursuites judiciaires engagées par la commission électorale de Chicago vont être compliquées à mener. Selon Hans Bernhard, le serveur du site se trouve en Bulgarie, et ses bureaux à Vienne (Autriche), bien loin de la juridiction de l'Illinois. Fin août, le bureau électoral de New York avait obtenu un arrangement à l'amiable avec James Baumgartner, le fondateur de voteauction, pour faire cesser les enchères sur tout l'...tat de New York. Ce jeune étudiant résidant dans l'...tat, avait créé Voteauction pour dénoncer l'omniprésence de l'argent dans le système électoral américain (Lire Voter, c'est facile et ça peut rapporter gros). "*Les élections rapportent de l'argent à tout le monde : candidats, partis, médias, cabinets d'études, de communication, etc. À tout le monde, sauf aux électeurs.*" Hans Bernhard, qui a racheté Voteauction à la fin du mois d'août, conçoit le site "*comme un vrai business*". Le site s'est d'ailleurs baptisé "*leader de l'industrie du*

Dans la même rubrique

28/11/2003 • 18h33
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27/11/2003 • 17h14
La Cnil met les"étiquettes intelligentes" sur sa liste noire

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Un observatoire associatif pour lutter contre les inégalités

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EDF refuse d'étudier la résistance de l'EPR à une attaque de type 11-septembre

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Dossier RFID
Les étiquettes "intelligentes"

Dernières infos

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Les réserves de pétrole sont dangereusement surévaluées, dénonce un groupe d'experts

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Un traité onusien veut obliger les belligérants à nettoyer les "résidus explosifs de guerre"

26/11/2003 • 19h06
"The Meatrix", un modèle de dessin animé militant, hilarant et viral

26/11/2003 • 18h47
Pour les Etats-Unis, les essais nucléaires ne sont pas encore de l'histoire ancienne

Les hébergeurs indépendants ne sont toujours pas responsables, pour l'instant

vote".

Matthieu Auzanneau

Le site du secrétaire d'Etat de Californie:
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Un fonctionnaire ne peut utiliser sa messagerie professionnelle à des fins religieuses

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- **Cyberdissidents Vietnamese in call**
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- **The pointing of the air passengers**
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All files

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The crude oil reserves are dangerously overestimated, denounces a group of experts

Thursday 27/11 COMPANY
Cnil puts les"étiquettes intelligent "on its black list

Wednesday 26/11 CULTURE
"The Meatrix", a model of drawing animated militant, laughing and viral

Tuesday 25/11 ECONOMY

Company

18/10/2000 • 18h15

Legal offensives against the vote with the biddings

After New York, it is with the tower of California and Chicago to claim the closing of voteauction.com, which puts at the biddings the voices of American voters.

More than 22 000 people are already registered on the site.

Illinois, California, New York: the American authorities start to take voteauction. com with the serious one. More than 22 000 voters from now on are registered on this site which proposes to the Americans to put their voices at the biddings for the presidential election of next November. They were yet only 200 at the end of August, three weeks after the setting on line of the site. Tuesday October 17, Bill Jones, the secretary of... tat of California (first American electoral tank) threatened to continue for " *félonie* " the few 2500 voters of this... tat who put their voices at the biddings on voteauction.com. The félonie is a crime punished by a three years minimum of prison in California. The day before, the electoral commission of Chicago required of the justice of Illinois the pure and simple closing of the site. At the beginning of October, this same commission had transmitted a request near federal Justice in order to start continuations against the site of bidding (to read Chicago tackles the vote with the biddings). Voteauction counts nearly 1600 "customers" in Illinois.

Of 27,50 francs to 175 francs the bulletin

October 18, according to figures' published by the site, a voice was worth 12 dollars (95 francs) in Illinois, 19 dollars (145 francs) in California. These prices are in the average, some share between the 27,50 francs of Louisiana and the 175 francs of Michigan. The total amount of the biddings rose with a little more than 2 million francs. The site does not give the identity of the companies or the people who take part in the biddings. But the current owner of Voteauction, the Austrian businessman Hans Bernhard, swears that it does not accept " *any bidding on behalf of the candidates or their parties* ". The legal proceedings engaged by the electoral commission of Chicago will be complicated to carry out. According to Hans Bernhard, the waiter of the site is in Bulgaria, and its offices in Vienna (Austria), well far from the jurisdiction of Illinois. At the end of August, the electoral office of New York had obtained a private settlement with James Baumgartner, the founder of voteauction, to put an end to the biddings on all it... tat of New York. This young student residing in... the tat, had created Voteauction to denounce the omnipresence of the money in the American electoral system (To read To vote, it is easy and that can pay large). " *the elections bring back money to everyone: candidates, parties, media, cabinets of studies, communication, etc To everyone, except the voters.* "Hans Bernhard, which repurchased Voteauction at the end of August, conceives the site" *like a true*

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business ". The site baptized besides " *leader of the industry of the vote* ".

Matthieu Auzanneau

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... Société. 6/10/2000 • 00h00. Chicago attaque le vote aux enchères. La commission électorale de Chicago demande la fermeture de **voteauction**.com, le site qui **...**
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... Société. 7/09/2000 • 00h00. Votes aux enchères : les affaires reprennent. **Voteauction**.com, le site qui propose aux électeurs américains de vendre leurs **...**
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... le 18 octobre dernier, suite à une plainte du comité électoral de la ville de Chicago, un tribunal de l'Illinois demande la fermeture de **voteauction**.com. **...**
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... Nous avons créé avec trois autres personnes une holding basée à Vienne, dont **Voteauction** et notre société de conseil Ubermorgen font partie. **...**

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... ouverte. Sur injonction d'un tribunal de Chicago, la première adresse du site (**voteauction**.com) a fermé le 18 octobre dernier. **...**
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www.theyesmen.org/ - 20k - Cached - Similar pages

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eselUpdateWiki: HomePage. RecentChanges | FindPage | | LikePages | BackLinks. Raum Struktur. UpdateIpse Selbstreferenzen; künstlerische **...**
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Similar pages

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Culture Without Commodities:From Dada to Open Source and Beyond Felix Stalder<felix@
openflows.org> Toronto, July 2002 Only a handful of movements in the West's **...**
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To: "irina koch" <v13@virgilio.it>
From: net_CALLBOY <hans@ubermorgen.com>

Subject: Re: article on ubermorgen on italian mag
Cc: liz@ubermorgen.com, hans@ubermorgen.com

dear hans_x...

ola;

sorry for not writing to you earlier. actually i already have a lot of stuff about voteauction and enough about nazi-line (even if i can't read just a few words in german)

no pro.. if you need help with some NAZI~LINE material in german, let me know.. the press-release is in english, there a good part of the public story is told... [attached]

anyway i have some questions, it's not meant to be an interview, even if i'd like to quote the 'ubermorgen.com CEO' (or s/thing similar, like 'investor hans bernhard') at the end of my piece. first some infos.

the uberCEO is lizvlx, hans_extrem or hans a. bernhard is the frontman, press.speaker and CFO of ubermorgen ltd. sofia/bulgaria;

- what was the role of RTMark in discovering (?) the founder of voteauction and connecting him to ubermorgen?

dunno.. there was some link between james baumgartner [the inventor/ founder of voteauction.com] and RTMark; when it got too hot for james to run voteauction.com from the US, RTMark pointed out ubermorgen as a business-partner and as possible host for this long-term project. ...and RTMark.com did, along with ubermorgen.com, some great pr-consulting for james baumgartner, that was in the early stages of the project...

- what about baumgartner's position about voteauction (satire vs. business)? cf. this declaration of ray from rtmark: "We have never actually wished to see vote-selling become legal -- we only hoped that through such a shocking example as this, people would become alert to the similarities of current reality to this hypothetical nightmare and, ultimately, that the soft-money system would become illegal just as vote-auctioning is."

dunno.. what does ray have to do with james position?

anyway.. ubermorgen took it over and turned it into what it is today.. the biggest media hack of the new millenium, next to the WTC bombings, the ultimate GESAMTKUNSTWERK of this highly political decade.. we are really jealous! we are pissed! ... but we are alreday hijacked by the NSA, remotely controlled by the sun?

i really dont know too much about the motivation of rtmark or james, although i agree that vote-auction has pretty well made the connection between soft-money and vote-auctioning, although we, ubermorgen ltd, do not wish at all that soft-money and vote-auctioning becomes illegal! we worked, we invested and we fought heavy duty fights with very potent enemies in order to make it possible to sell votes, to bring capitalism and democracy closer togehter, as james intention was.. we want this market to becom reality, not now, not in 2 years.. we work for the consumer, we work for the voter. in 5-10 years from now on we hope and work for, that every human being has the right to sell his vote and every instution has the right to buy and broker votes. as you know, our uber2001 SLOGAN is:

"we make money!"

and thats what we wanna continue to do, as much and as fast as possible. we do not care if we run marketing campaigns for nazi collaborators such as the ALLIANZ corporation [they were the major insurance company that insured the jew-transports and KZs] or if we sell objects to the high end elite fineart market. our no.1 goal is to generate as much cash-flow as possible in order to maximise profit and to spend as much money as we wish...

- was there any end to the legal battle to shut voteauction.com down? and what about vote-auction.com?

yes, the injunction issued by the cook county judge was effective. domain bank, the registrar for voteauction.com asked us to deposit 100.000 usd or they shut down dns - service of this domain and make it impossible to manipulate the registrar-data; although we are commercially well situated, we were not willing to secure the 100k usd in order to keep the domain alive.. we knew we would just buy vote-auction.com through a german registrar, issue a press-release and there we are again, available for everybody.. but much more cost

effective. you see! we make money does not only mean we have to earn money, we can also just not spend too much and we are still making money.. but.. to come back to the domain... we couldnt know, that they would turn off vote-auction.com in geneva/switzerland due to a court-injunction issued by a U.S. local court and sent via email to CORENIC In geneva, WHICH illegally shut down dns service for vote-auction.com, but again, it was too early [2.11.2000], so we had 5 days to buy many realnames, to issue a press-release with our ip-address, to have many many sites subdomain and main-domains pointed to our ip [i.e. hell.com was pointed for 24h, on the 7.11.2000 to our ip address]. so they were too stupid to time their shut-down, so finally we [james baumgartner and ubermorgen] won! we were online on the 7.11.2000, we were able to complete mission-level 1 of our media hack and our radical business-venture.

regarding vote-auction.com, we are preparing a law-suit against the registrar. but it might as well be never issued. we will not further talk about this publicly until there is a final decision.

- (is there any european future for vote-auction.net?)

yes, there is actually a very bright future for [V]ote-auction! the story has just begun.. the campaign was the first wave to hit the ceiling of global attention, but that is just like a blubb.. its was here, its was nice, but its over; level one completed, the STORY IS OUT!

we are currently working on online voting software in our bulgarian subsidiary Vote-auction ltd. sofia/bulgaria, we have many invitations to hold lectures in political, commercial but also artistic context, in order to show our strategies and talk about the target of this action and the continuation of this task.. mission level 2 and further levels are being designed currently, its a game, its a global game, its a good game, its a funny game, its a scary game; but its a game, its THE GAME! ITS OUR GAME!

- (what about bmdi.de? i never heard about that, is it done by ubermorgen or it's a rolux project? is it an open declared fake? what has it been used for? do you have anything in english/french/spanish/italian about it? ;)

bmdi.de is an ubermorgen project, the parser that we

used was written by sebastian/rolux.org/textz.com, so yes, in the end it is a collaborative project,, [btw, this parser is sort of the avantgarde to all the parsers beeing written currently, they all do pretty much the same.. copy/parse a web-site in realtime with the possiblity to manipulate the content]. so here again, ubermorgen was innovative and on the market before the rest of the pack was looking for the best way to do it..

although we bought the domain bmdi.de in order to have a second place of war in the ongoing NAZI~LINE campaign..

btw... sebastian from rolux/textz has bought a beautiful domain some time ago.. germany.kz, the future online-platform for the german embassy in kazachstan, HAHAHA.. they [bmi.bund.de] also threatend him severely... so we are working in our network in order to build the next super-dispositiv [the last super dispositiv i built was etoy - etoy.com and the etoy. CORPORATION,, it worked.. eToys was caught up in this system we built some years ago, and they were fucked]. so the next# super-dispositiv is the myth of ubermorgen:: :, with ubermorgen.com, naziline.com, vote-auction.net, bart-n-lisa.com, germany.kz... and so many more.. watch out for the fallout, watch out for the seal!

we are just waiting for the next big fucker fish... i want a corporate fish, a smelly stinky huge corporate money-fish..

the ministry of the interior of germany, respectively their lawyers are constantly threatening us, now for over 6 months, in order to shut down this bmdi.de site. its kinda boring.. but.. their interventions go beyond national borders [listeing to our email, telephone and postal communications]. our provider SILVER SERVER [http://www.sil.at = uberDESIGN] was contacted by the austrian ministry of the interior, these secret service people asked SILVER SERVER if it would be possible to just shut down the site "inofficially", sort of just let it disappear.. SILVER SERVER denied to comply with such illegal procedures. now they will probably be getting some tax-investigation this or next year as a indirect punishment for not cooperating with the .at.gov;

i'm not sure whether these points are actually that relevant in the whole thing, anyway they can be useful to me to fully understand the projects.

however you can use it..

but -ehi!, they are definitely not necessary to really appreciate both the projects!

thx! a lot;

greetZ and soon;
hans_e

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

~~~~~~

NAZI~LINE program & campaign are hitting a raw nerve in germany

~~~~~~
Vienna/Berlin/Zurich/Sofia, June 14th, 2001

Below you find the latest press release by NAZI~LINE
http://www.naziline.com

You can also find this press release at:
http://www.naziline.com/press_release_14062001.html

For further information feel free to
mailto:contact@naziline.com

or in urgent cases call our Hotline in Vienna/Austria:

+43 676 930 00 95
+43 1 968 10 22 [fax]

[~] NAZI~LINE PROGRAM & CAMPAIGN ARE HITTING A RAW NERVE IN GERMANY

The NAZI~LINE INTRO-CAMPAIGN officially started in April 2001, when ubermorgen.com teamed up with german media artist christoph schlingensief. He was signed as the media anchor for the NAZI~LINE marketing-campaign from April to June 2001 in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. Strong media coverage and controversial debates over hate crime and/or nationalistic motivated crime are hitting a raw nerve in the german population.

Primary goals and investments of NAZI~LINE Ltd. are hate crime detection, prevention, alternative research und information distribution. On the commercial sector, we offer consulting services to corporations seriously infected with hate crime. NAZI~LINE asks: "How come your company can afford hate crime?"

NAZI~LINE Ltd. is a new company initated by the the ubermorgen-network [http://www.ubermorgen.com], the same holding-company that produced the notorious [V]ote-auction web-site during the U.S. presidential elections in fall 2000. Our holding's headquarters as well as the fully owned subsidiary NAZI~LINE Ltd. are based in Sofia/Bulgaria [ubermorgen Ltd.].

read more:

http://www.naziline.com
http://www.naziline.com/campaign
http://www.schlingensief.com
http://www.vote-auction.net

[] NAZI~LINE DESIGNER ASSAULTED AT PUBLIC LECTURE IN VIENNA

In April, the multi-awarded star designers bart-n-lisa.com, who created the look & feel of the NAZI~LINE web-site received an invitation to hold a lecture in the reknown viennese art museum "Kunstlerhaus". During their presentation, NAZI~LINE executives Maria Haas, Hans A. Bernhard, and bart-n-lisa.com designer Alister P.M. were attacked by an idividual identified as "Stefan". "Stefan" apparently felt that NAZI~LINE was dis-honoring nationalism and german 3rd reich values by using its aesthetics to attract neo-Nazis to the program. NAZI~LINE strongly opposes such acts of raw violence and whishes to express their deepest regrets for the interuption by this obviously psychologically-challenged person.

Strangely, staff members of the Kunstlerhaus, which still serves as a haven for so-called "Old-Nazis" - they serve in the board of members - decided to ban NAZI~LINE from their website instead of exploring and

discussing the issue.

Please feel free to look at the footage, provided by an amateur filmer from the audience [a guest of voortekk.com]: http://www.terrorbyte.net

and read more about this attack under...
http://www.naziline.com/campaign [german only!]
and visit the web-site of the NAZI~LINE star-designers...
http://www.bart-n-lisa.com

[] BEFORE AND AFTER: NEO-NAZIS, SKINHEAD MUSIC AND THE GERMAN "REICHSTAG"

NAZI~LINE casted 6 individuals engaged in the german Neo-Nazi scene for the play "Hamlet" at the "Schauspielhaus" Theater in Zurich, Switzerland. Here is a quick overview about what happened to some of the integrated Neo-Nazis and novice actors since the play opened May 12, 2001 in Zurich:

. Melanie Dittmer - the only woman in the crew - returned to her old routine, and is back with her former Neo-Nazi gang members. She was subsequently expelled from the "Hamlet" acting-crew.
. Torsten Lemmer, who controls the largest label for right-wing skinhead music worldwide, has announced his intention to sell off his majority-share of the music-company to the german ministery of interiors. negotiations are said to be underway. The label: http://www.rocknord.de
. Markus Boesfleisch, who is a studied actor, was imprisoned in cologne/ germany on charges of failure to comply with a former court ruling.
. Jan Zobel was kicked out from his ongoing apprenticeship in a dusseldorf/germany based company. he now moved on to acting as the leading force behind the founding of an alternative exit-program from and for neo-Nazis [self-support group].
. Martin Kohlmann was kicked out by his "Hamlet" crew members as they did not consider his motivation to leave Nazism behind to be sincere.

During their latest media appearances at the german "Reichstag" - the german parliament - guided by green party member rezzo schlauch and a dozen camera-teams and news-reporters, and at the press conference june 12 in zurich, crew members stated that they intend to start their own program, from and for neo-Nazis willing to leave their communities.

Take a look at the picture of the neo-nazi crew at the Reichstag:

http://www.naziline.com/campaign/press_bilder_BER1.html
See pictures of the neo-Nazis and their short-biographies
http://www.naziline.com/campaign/dienazis.html

[] GERMAN "EXIT"-PROGRAM ATTACKS NAZI~LINE VIA THE MEDIA

As Germany seems to be again falling into the pitfalls of fatally interpreted patriotism, german minister of interiors, Otto Schily [former laywer of leftist terror group RAF] gave start to a number of federal, state and community programs aiming to fight Neo-Nazi movements.

The primary goal of these undisclosed and only vaguely described programs, namely "RAUS" [german for "get out"], is to use classical FBI-strategies in order to target Neo-Nazi groups by offering attractive crown witness programs to key people within those movements. The second most prominent program "EXIT" was initiated by german yellow-press-magazin "Stern" and former intelligence officer Bernd Wagner. While both of the above-mentioned programs surely want to seriously reach out to hate-striken people throughout germany, they unfortunately fail to clearly differentiate between partners and "the enemy":

NAZI~LINE received legal threats by "EXIT" ordering NAZI~LINE to refrain from mentioning EXIT within their link list. Additionally we have trustworthy information that "EXIT" has put enormous pressure on small grassroots organisations such as "WEISSE ROSE DUESSELDORF", in order to avoid their cooperation with the NAZI~LINE campaign.

Furthermore, the .gov funded RAUS program and their federal and state units are surfing our web-site day in, day out, trying to find how to legally stop NAZI~LINE from operating its online services.

http://www.weisse-rose.org
http://www.exit-deutschland.de
http://www.bpb.de
http://www.bmi.bund.de

[~] THE NAZI~LINE CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND

Our european NAZI~LINE ad-campaign intendes to establish the brand NAZI~LINE within a broad audience. The overwhelming success of the campaign proofs NAZI~LINE's ideas of artistic and alternative methods to be a most viable mean of targeting classic taboo issues.

The NAZI~LINE campaign integrated neo-nazis economically by providing jobs to individuals ready to leave their old world of useless hate behind. The pilot-project "HAMLET" has recruited 6 neo-Nazis to play in Shakespears "Hamlet", directed by Christoph Schlingensief.

"..Schlingensief, known for his political incorrectness.. who misses no opportunity to portray how politics and life are intertwined..."
NZZ, april 2001 http://www.nzz.ch/english/swiss_week/2001/april.html

The NAZI~LINE campaign site has so far gathered around 2.5 Mio Visits and a registered community of about 17.000 users within the months April to June 2001. Over 500 News-features [TV, Radio, Online, and Print] in Europe resulted in a massive media surface. Journalists in Switzerland, Germany and Austria, but also The Netherlands, Spain, Denmark, Russia, and France have covered the story since.

The german campaign web-site:
http://www.naziline.com/campaign
The european press-coverage:
http://www.naziline.com/press_archive.html

[~] THE CAMPAIGN TIMELINE; ACTIONS & TOPICS:

10.1.2001 ~ Founding of NAZI~LINE ltd., Sofia/Bulgarien, the operational company running the program and consulting services NAZI~LINE. Fully owned by ubermorgen Ltd., the sofia-based holding-corp.
17.1.2001 ~ Swiss nationalistic Party "SVP" initiates parliamentary session regarding the play "Hamlet" as the party expected riots in Zurich and thusly requested a clear positioning of the City-Government of Zurich/Switzerland.
30.1.2001 ~ Corporate Web-Site ONLINE [www.naziline.com]
10.4.2001 ~ Official start NAZI~LINE - THE CAMPAIGN in Zurich/Switzerland
15.4.2001 ~ Campaign Web-Site ONLINE [www.naziline.com/campaign]
16.4.2001 ~ Neo-Nazi casting for "Hamlet" in Berlin, Zurich and Vienna
20.4.2001 ~ NAZI~LINE billboard-distributor shot down with a gas-pistol in Zurich, NAZI~LINE and Schauspielhaus Zurich employees receive serious death-threats via cellphones, snail mail/email

25.4.2001 ~ Neo-Nazis arrive in Zurich, public reception with music and press-conference in Zurich main-station
29.4.2001 ~ The aussault on NAZI~LINE designers in Vienna/Austria
Apr.2001 ~ Hamlet/Schlingensief Street-Action-Theater, NAZI~LINE collects signatures in the streets of Zurich to ban SVP [Swiss Peoples Party] and ZSC [Zurich Ice-Hockey Club]:
http://www.naziline.com/campaign/press_bilder_ZH1.html
http://www.naziline.com/campaign/press_bilder_ZH2.html
12.5.2001 ~ PREMIERE/OPENING of "Hamlet" play in Zurich. pictures here:
http://www.naziline.com/campaign/press_bilder_ZH3.html
16.5.2001 ~ .gov programs "EXIT" and "RAUS" publicly attack NAZI~LINE
22.5.2001 ~ Guestplay "Hamlet" in Berlin, Panel-Discussion with german politicians, "ex"-neo-Nazi T. Lemmer announces the offer to sell his skin-music label to German Ministery of the Interiors
23.5.2001 ~ "Hamlet" neo-Nazis visit the German Parliament in Berlin, along with top-politicians, intelligence agents and journalists
12.6.2001 ~ Press-conference of Neo-Nazi actors in Zurich, announcing their own exit-program

[~] NAZI~LINE PROGRAM TALKS DIRECTLY TO HATE-CRIME INFECTED COMPANIES

How come your company can afford hate crime?

NAZI~LINE consults companies in fighting hate crime and related economic problems. NAZI~LINE is working on both sides of the problem: We offer online-programs for infected companies, helping them find out about their risks and money losses. NAZI~LINE invests into education and integration and offers add-on services such as psychological and medical treatment of Neo-Nazis and hate criminals.

We offer classic consulting services in the area of corporate troublemakers and criminal employees to companies and managers ready to increase revenues by carefully identifying troublemakers within their organizations.

Large scaled companies as well as small family businesses have to look for rising profits in order to maintain a healthy economic position in their respective markets. But what to do, if your community and therefore your company becomes infected with hate crime and its ugly side-effects?

One solution, taken by most big corporations, is to move one's business to another place, where hate crime is either not as apparant or being taken care of in a serious, preventional manner. However, this step, clearly deteriorates an already critical situation in hate crime affected areas.
Solution number two [staying and "fighting"] can seem like more work, but creates more flexibilty on the side of the company. Companies in hate-crime infected areas can receive public funding, improve their image, can influence municipial politics and rocket themselves into the hearts of small-towners and urban communities.

International corporations as well as individual victims are kindly asked to register: http://www.naziline.com/report.html

For information on our consulting services, issues regarding hate crime and indepth-reports, please visit:
http://www.naziline.com

[~] EUROPE FALLS BEHIND: HATE CRIME AS A NON-EXISTENT TERM IN GERMANY

Hate crime and Neo-Nazism can affect the growth and prosperity of companies and economic networks throughout the whole world! The most recent and most prominent example for the western world has been the wave of war and crime throughout the Balkans.

Whereas in the United States the term "hate crime" has been recognized as a unique form of criminal act since the 1950's, european initiatives and politicians still focus on neo-nazistic issues and groups. the European Union [EU] stricly negates hate crime as a phenomenon. Thus, hate crimes are being viewed not as an act against human core values, but the classic xenophobic motives are being transformed into extremist political (non-)values.

Economic downturn becomes a political issue, and communities, families, and individuals worldwide are the victims of the daily racist, sexist, and homophobic crimes. a party to the battle which is often being totally forgot about is the company - employing those who commit hate crimes or even committing hate crimes themselves - and the impact of hate criminals on infected companies.

Companies are losing money as we speak because of employees or owners

filled by hatred and prejudice. These costs include huge marketing and image costs directly caused by harmful communication undertaken by hateful employees.

[~] GET ALL THE FACTS VIA OUR OR RELATED WEBSITES

Corporate Site: http://www.naziline.com
Campaign Site: http://www.naziline.com/campaign
Press-archive: http://www.naziline.com/press_archive.html
Press-pictures: http://www.naziline.com/campaign/press_bilder.html

FBI Press: http://www.fbi.gov/pressrel/pressrel01/ronn.htm
http://www.fbi.gov/pressrel/pressrel01/infragard.htm
EU Papers: http://www.europarl.eu.int/workingpapers/libe/102/text3_en.htm
In-depth: http://www.naziline.com/indepth_incidents.html

Partners: http://www.naziline.com/indepth_partners.html

For the friendly support, NAZI~LINE would like to thank its core-partners:
SILVER SERVER, .VOORTEKK, schlingensief.com, bmdi.de, esof ltd, /DEPARTMENT, MAZZOTTI ACTION, textz.com, VOLKSBUEHNE BERLIN, WEISSE ROSE

for the NAZI~LINE team

maria e. haas hans a. bernhard dr. a. bichlbauer
CEO ubermorgen press-speaker NAZI~LINE campaign-coordinator

contact@naziline.com

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~~~

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Headquarters: Austrian Branch U.S. Branch

ubermorgen ltd NAZI~LINE NAZI~LINE
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Bulgaria Austria San Francisco, CA 94103
~~~~~~

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To: "irina koch" <v13@virgilio.it>
From: net_CALLBOY <hans@ubermorgen.com>

Subject: Re: article on ubermorgen on italian mag
Cc: liz@ubermorgen.com, hans@ubermorgen.com

dear hans_x...

ola;

sorry for not writing to you earlier. actually i already have a lot of stuff
about **voteauction** and enough about nazi-line (even if i can't read just a
few words in german)

no pro.. if you need help with some NAZI~LINE material
in german, let me know.. the press-release is in english,
there a good part of the public story is told... [attached]

anyway i have some questions, it's not meant to be an interview, even if i'd
like to quote the 'ubermorgen.com CEO' (or s/thing similar, like 'investor
hans bernhard') at the end of my piece. first some infos.

the uberCEO is lizvlx, hans_extrem or hans a. bernhard
is the frontman, press.speaker and CFO of ubermorgen ltd.

sofia/bulgaria;

- what was the role of RTMark in discovering (?) the founder of **voteauction**
and connecting him to ubermorgen?

dunno.. there was some link between james baumgartner [the inventor/
founder of **voteauction**.com] and RTMark; when it got too hot for
james to run **voteauction**.com from the US, RTMark pointed out
ubermorgen as a business-partner and as possible host for this
long-term project. ...and RTMark.com did, along with ubermorgen.com,
some great pr-consulting for james baumgartner, that was in the early
stages of the project...

- what about baumgartner's position about **voteauction** (satire vs. business)?
cf. this declaration of ray from rtmark: "We have never actually wished to
see vote-selling become legal -- we only hoped that through such a shocking
example as this, people would become alert to the similarities of current
reality to this hypothetical nightmare and, ultimately, that the soft-money
system would become illegal just as vote-auctioning is."

dunno.. what does ray have to do with james position?

anyway.. ubermorgen took it over and turned it into what it
is today.. the biggest media hack of the new millenium, next
to the WTC bombings, the ultimate GESAMTKUNSTWERK of this
highly political decade.. we are really jealous! we are pissed! ...
but we are alreday hijacked by the NSA, remotely controlled
by the sun?

i really dont know too much about the motivation of rtmark or
james, although i agree that vote-auction has pretty well
made the connection between soft-money and vote-auctioning,
although we, ubermorgen ltd, do not wish at all that soft-
money and vote-auctioning becomes illegal! we worked, we
invested and we fought heavy duty fights with very potent
enemies in order to make it possible to sell votes, to bring
capitalism and democracy closer togehter, as james intention

was.. we want this market to becom reality, not now, not in 2 years.. we work for the consumer, we work for the voter. in 5-10 years from now on we hope and work for, that every human being has the right to sell his vote and every instution has the right to buy and broker votes. as you know, our uber2001 SLOGAN is:

"we make money!"

and thats what we wanna continue to do, as much and as fast as possible. we do not care if we run marketing campaigns for nazi collaborators such as the ALLIANZ corporation [they were the major insurance company that insured the jew-transports and KZs] or if we sell objects to the high end elite fineart market. our no.1 goal is to generate as much cash-flow as possible in order to maximise profit and to spend as much money as we wish...

- was there any end to the legal battle to shut **voteauction**.com down? and
what about vote-auction.com?

yes, the injunction issued by the cook county judge was effective. domain bank, the registrar for **voteauction**.com asked us to deposit 100.000 usd or they shut down dns - service of this domain and make it impossible to manipulate the registrar-data; although we are commercially well situated, we were not willing to secure the 100k usd in order to keep the domain alive.. we knew we would just buy vote-auction.com through a german registrar, issue a press-release and there we are again, available for everybody.. but much more cost effective. you see! we make money does not only mean we have to earn money, we can also just not spend too much and we are still making money.. but.. to come back to the domain... we couldnt know, that they would turn off vote-auction.com in geneva/switzerland due to a court-injunction issued by a U.S. local court and sent via email to CORENIC In geneva, WHICH illegally shut down dns service for vote-auction.com, but again, it was too early [2.11.2000], so we had 5 days to buy many realnames, to issue a press-release with our ip-address, to have many many sites subdomain and main-domains pointed to our ip [i.e. hell.com was pointed for 24h, on the 7.11.2000 to our ip address]. so they were too stupid to time their shut-down, so finally we [james baumgartner and ubermorgen] won! we were online on the 7.11.2000, we were able to complete mission-level 1 of our media hack and our radical business-

venture.

regarding vote-auction.com, we are preparing a law-suit against the registrar. but it might as well be never issued. we will not further talk about this publicly until there is a final decision.

- (is there any european future for vote-auction.net?)

yes, there is actually a very bright future for [V]ote-auction! the story has just begun.. the campaign was the first wave to hit the ceiling of global attention, but that is just like a blubb.. its was here, its was nice, but its over; level one completed, the STORY IS OUT!

we are currently working on online voting software in our bulgarian subsidiary Vote-auction ltd. sofia/bulgaria, we have many invitations to hold lectures in political, commercial but also artistic context, in order to show our strategies and talk about the target of this action and the continuation of this task.. mission level 2 and further levels are being designed currently, its a game, its a global game, its a good game, its a funny game, its a scary game; but its a game, its THE GAME! ITS OUR GAME!

- (what about bmdi.de? i never heard about that, is it done by ubermorgen or
it's a rolux project? is it an open declared fake? what has it been used
for? do you have anything in english/french/spanish/italian about it? ;)

bmdi.de is an ubermorgen project, the parser that we used was written by sebastian/rolux.org/textz.com, so yes, in the end it is a collaborative project,, [btw, this parser is sort of the avantgarde to all the parsers beeing written currently, they all do pretty much the same.. copy/parse a web-site in realtime with the possiblity to manipulate the content]. so here again, ubermorgen was innovative and on the market before the rest of the pack was looking for the best way to do it..

although we bought the domain bmdi.de in order to have a second place of war in the ongoing NAZI~LINE campaign..

btw... sebastian from rolux/textz has bought a beautiful domain some time ago.. germany.kz, the future online-platform for the german embassy in kazachstan, HAHAHA.. they [bmi.bund.de] also threatend him severely... so we are working in our network in order to build the next super-dispositiv [the last super dispositiv i built was etoy - etoy.com and the etoy. CORPORATION,, it worked.. eToys was caught up in this system we built some years ago, and they were fucked]. so the next# super-dispositiv is the myth of ubermorgen:: :, with ubermorgen.com, naziline.com, vote-auction.net, bart-n-lisa.com, germany.kz... and so many more.. watch out for the fallout, watch out for the seal!

we are just waiting for the next big fucker fish... i want a corporate fish, a smelly stinky huge corporate money-fish..

the ministry of the interior of germany, respectively their lawyers are constantly threatening us, now for over 6 months, in order to shut down this bmdi.de site. its kinda boring.. but.. their interventions go beyond national borders [listeing to our email, telephone and postal communications]. our provider SILVER SERVER [http://www.sil.at = uberDESIGN] was contacted by the austrian ministry of the interior, these secret service people asked SILVER SERVER if it would be possible to just shut down the site "inofficially", sort of just let it disappear.. SILVER SERVER denied to comply with such illegal procedures. now they will probably be getting some tax-investigation this or next year as a indirect punishment for not cooperating with the .at.gov;

i'm not sure whether these points are actually that relevant in the whole thing, anyway they can be useful to me to fully understand the projects.

however you can use it..

but -ehi!, they are definitely not necessary to really appreciate both the projects!

thx! a lot;

greetZ and soon;
hans_e

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

~~~~~~

NAZI~LINE program & campaign are hitting a raw nerve in germany

~~~~~~
Vienna/Berlin/Zurich/Sofia, June 14th, 2001

Below you find the latest press release by NAZI~LINE
http://www.naziline.com

You can also find this press release at:
http://www.naziline.com/press_release_14062001.html

For further information feel free to
mailto:contact@naziline.com

or in urgent cases call our Hotline in Vienna/Austria:

+43 676 930 00 95
+43 1 968 10 22 [fax]

[~] NAZI~LINE PROGRAM & CAMPAIGN ARE HITTING A RAW NERVE IN GERMANY

The NAZI~LINE INTRO-CAMPAIGN officially started in April 2001, when ubermorgen.com teamed up with german media artist christoph schlingensief.
He was signed as the media anchor for the NAZI~LINE marketing-campaign

from April to June 2001 in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. Strong media coverage and controversial debates over hate crime and/or nationalistic motivated crime are hitting a raw nerve in the german population.

Primary goals and investments of NAZI~LINE Ltd. are hate crime detection, prevention, alternative research und information distribution. On the commercial sector, we offer consulting services to corporations seriously infected with hate crime. NAZI~LINE asks: "How come your company can afford hate crime?"

NAZI~LINE Ltd. is a new company initated by the the ubermorgen-network [http://www.ubermorgen.com], the same holding-company that produced the notorious [V]ote-auction web-site during the U.S. presidential elections in fall 2000. Our holding's headquarters as well as the fully owned subsidiary NAZI~LINE Ltd. are based in Sofia/Bulgaria [ubermorgen Ltd.].

read more:

http://www.naziline.com
http://www.naziline.com/campaign
http://www.schlingensief.com
http://www.vote-auction.net

[] NAZI~LINE DESIGNER ASSAULTED AT PUBLIC LECTURE IN VIENNA

In April, the multi-awarded star designers bart-n-lisa.com, who created the look & feel of the NAZI~LINE web-site received an invitation

to hold
a lecture in the reknown viennese art museum "Kunstlerhaus". During their
presentation, NAZI~LINE executives Maria Haas, Hans A. Bernhard, and
bart-n-lisa.com designer Alister P.M. were attacked by an individual
identified as "Stefan". "Stefan" apparently felt that NAZI~LINE was dis-
honoring nationalism and german 3rd reich values by using its aesthetics
to attract neo-Nazis to the program. NAZI~LINE strongly opposes such acts
of raw violence and whishes to express their deepest regrets for the
interuption by this obviously psychologically-challenged person.

Strangely, staff members of the Kunstlerhaus, which still serves as a
haven for so-called "Old-Nazis" - they serve in the board of members -
decided to ban NAZI~LINE from their website instead of exploring and
discussing the issue.

Please feel free to look at the footage, provided by an amateur filmer
from the audience [a guest of voortekk.com]: http://www.terrorbyte.net

and read more about this attack under...
http://www.naziline.com/campaign [german only!]
and visit the web-site of the NAZI~LINE star-designers...
http://www.bart-n-lisa.com

[] BEFORE AND AFTER: NEO-NAZIS, SKINHEAD MUSIC AND THE GERMAN "REICHSTAG"

NAZI~LINE casted 6 individuals engaged in the german Neo-Nazi scene
for the play "Hamlet" at the "Schauspielhaus" Theater in Zurich,
Switzerland. Here is a quick overview about what happened to some

of
the integrated Neo-Nazis and novice actors since the play opened May 12,
2001 in Zurich:

. Melanie Dittmer - the only woman in the crew - returned to her old
routine, and is back with her former Neo-Nazi gang members. She was
subsequently expelled from the "Hamlet" acting-crew.
. Torsten Lemmer, who controls the largest label for right-wing skinhead
music worldwide, has announced his intention to sell off his majority-
share of the music-company to the german ministery of interiors.
negotiations are said to be underway. The label: http://www.rocknord.de
. Markus Boesfleisch, who is a studied actor, was imprisoned in cologne/
germany on charges of failure to comply with a former court ruling.
. Jan Zobel was kicked out from his ongoing apprenticeship in a
dusseldorf/germany based company. he now moved on to acting as the
leading force behind the founding of an alternative exit-program from
and for neo-Nazis [self-support group].
. Martin Kohlmann was kicked out by his "Hamlet" crew members as they
did not consider his motivation to leave Nazism behind to be sincere.

During their latest media appearances at the german "Reichstag" - the
german parliament - guided by green party member rezzo schlauch and
a dozen camera-teams and news-reporters, and at the press conference
june 12 in zurich, crew members stated that they intend to start their
own program, from and for neo-Nazis willing to leave their communities.

Take a look at the picture of the neo-nazi crew at the Reichstag:
http://www.naziline.com/campaign/press_bilder_BER1.html

See pictures of the neo-Nazis and their short-biographies
http://www.naziline.com/campaign/dienazis.html

[] GERMAN "EXIT"-PROGRAM ATTACKS NAZI~LINE VIA THE MEDIA

As Germany seems to be again falling into the pitfalls of fatally interpreted patriotism, german minister of interiors, Otto Schily [former laywer of leftist terror group RAF] gave start to a number of federal, state and community programs aiming to fight Neo-Nazi movements.

The primary goal of these undisclosed and only vaguely described programs, namely "RAUS" [german for "get out"], is to use classical FBI-strategies in order to target Neo-Nazi groups by offering attractive crown witness programs to key people within those movements. The second most prominent program "EXIT" was initiated by german yellow-press-magazin "Stern" and former intelligence officer Bernd Wagner. While both of the above-mentioned programs surely want to seriously reach out to hate-striken people throughout germany, they unfortunately fail to clearly differentiate between partners and "the enemy":

NAZI~LINE received legal threats by "EXIT" ordering NAZI~LINE to refrain from mentioning EXIT within their link list. Additionally we have trustworthy information that "EXIT" has put enormous pressure on small grassroots organisations such as "WEISSE ROSE DUESSELDORF", in order to avoid their cooperation with the NAZI~LINE campaign.

Furthermore, the .gov funded RAUS program and their federal and state units

are surfing our web-site day in, day out, trying to find how to legally stop
NAZI~LINE from operating its online services.

http://www.weisse-rose.org
http://www.exit-deutschland.de
http://www.bpb.de
http://www.bmi.bund.de

[~] THE NAZI~LINE CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND

Our european NAZI~LINE ad-campaign intendes to establish the brand NAZI~LINE within a broad audience. The overwhelming success of the campaign proofs NAZI~LINE's ideas of artistic and alternative methods to be a most viable mean of targeting classic taboo issues.

The NAZI~LINE campaign integrated neo-nazis economically by providing
jobs to individuals ready to leave their old world of useless hate behind. The pilot-project "HAMLET" has recruited 6 neo-Nazis to play
in Shakespears "Hamlet", directed by Christoph Schlingensief.

"..Schlingensief, known for his political incorrectness.. who misses no
opportunity to portray how politics and life are intertwined..."
NZZ, april 2001 http://www.nzz.ch/english/swiss_week/2001/april.html

The NAZI~LINE campaign site has so far gathered around 2.5 Mio Visits
and a registered community of about 17.000 users within the months April to June 2001. Over 500 News-features [TV, Radio, Online, and Print] in Europe resulted in a massive media surface. Journalists in Switzerland, Germany and Austria, but also The Netherlands, Spain,
Denmark, Russia, and France have covered the story since.

The german campaign web-site:
http://www.naziline.com/

campaign
The european press-coverage:
http://www.naziline.com/press_archive.html

[~] THE CAMPAIGN TIMELINE; ACTIONS & TOPICS:

10.1.2001 ~ Founding of NAZI~LINE ltd., Sofia/Bulgarien, the operational
company running the program and consulting services NAZI~LINE.
Fully owned by ubermorgen Ltd., the sofia-based holding-corp.
17.1.2001 ~ Swiss nationalistic Party "SVP" initiates parliamentary
session regarding the play "Hamlet" as the party expected
riots in Zurich and thusly requested a clear positioning of
the City-Government of Zurich/Switzerland.
30.1.2001 ~ Corporate Web-Site ONLINE [www.naziline.com]
10.4.2001 ~ Official start NAZI~LINE - THE CAMPAIGN in Zurich/Switzerland
15.4.2001 ~ Campaign Web-Site ONLINE [www.naziline.com/campaign]
16.4.2001 ~ Neo-Nazi casting for "Hamlet" in Berlin, Zurich and Vienna
20.4.2001 ~ NAZI~LINE billboard-distributor shot down with a gas-pistol
in Zurich, NAZI~LINE and Schauspielhaus Zurich employees
receive serious death-threats via cellphones, snail mail/email
25.4.2001 ~ Neo-Nazis arrive in Zurich, public reception with music and
press-conference in Zurich main-station
29.4.2001 ~ The aussault on NAZI~LINE designers in Vienna/Austria
Apr.2001 ~ Hamlet/Schlingensief Street-Action-Theater, NAZI~LINE collects
signatures in the streets of Zurich to ban SVP [Swiss Peoples Party] and ZSC [Zurich Ice-Hockey Club]:

http://www.naziline.com/campaign/press_bilder_ZH1.html
http://www.naziline.com/campaign/press_bilder_ZH2.html
12.5.2001 ~ PREMIERE/OPENING of "Hamlet" play in Zurich. pictures here:
http://www.naziline.com/campaign/press_bilder_ZH3.html
16.5.2001 ~ .gov programs "EXIT" and "RAUS" publicly attack NAZI~LINE
22.5.2001 ~ Guestplay "Hamlet" in Berlin, Panel-Discussion with german
politicians, "ex"-neo-Nazi T. Lemmer announces the offer to
sell his skin-music label to German Ministery of the Interiors
23.5.2001 ~ "Hamlet" neo-Nazis visit the German Parliament in Berlin,
along with top-politicians, intelligence agents and journalists
12.6.2001 ~ Press-conference of Neo-Nazi actors in Zurich, announcing
their own exit-program

[~] NAZI~LINE PROGRAM TALKS DIRECTLY TO HATE-CRIME INFECTED COMPANIES

How come your company can afford hate crime?

NAZI~LINE consults companies in fighting hate crime and related economic problems. NAZI~LINE is working on both sides of the problem:
We offer online-programs for infected companies, helping them find out about their risks and money losses. NAZI~LINE invests into education and integration and offers add-on services such as psychological and medical treatment of Neo-Nazis and hate criminals.

We offer classic consulting services in the area of corporate troublemakers and criminal employees to companies and managers ready to increase revenues by carefully identifying troublemakers within their organizations.

Large scaled companies as well as small family businesses have to look for rising profits in order to maintain a healthy economic position in their respective markets. But what to do, if your community and therefore your company becomes infected with hate crime and its ugly side-effects?
One solution, taken by most big corporations, is to move one's business to another place, where hate crime is either not as apparant or being taken care of in a serious, preventional manner. However, this step, clearly deteriorates an already critical situation in hate crime affected areas.
Solution number two [staying and "fighting"] can seem like more work, but creates more flexibilty on the side of the company. Companies in hate-crime infected areas can receive public funding, improve their image, can influence municipial politics and rocket themselves into the hearts of small-towners and urban communities.

International corporations as well as individual victims are kindly asked to register: http://www.naziline.com/report.html

For information on our consulting services, issues regarding hate crime and indepth-reports, please visit:
http://www.naziline.com

[~] EUROPE FALLS BEHIND: HATE CRIME AS A NON-EXISTENT TERM IN GERMANY

Hate crime and Neo-Nazism can affect the growth and prosperity of

companies and economic networks throughout the whole world! The most recent and most prominent example for the western world has been the wave of war and crime throughout the Balkans.

Whereas in the United States the term "hate crime" has been recognized as a unique form of criminal act since the 1950's, european initiatives and politicians still focus on neo-nazistic issues and groups. the European Union [EU] stricly negates hate crime as a phenomenon. Thus, hate crimes are being viewed not as an act against human core values, but the classic xenophobic motives are being transformed into extremist political (non-)values.

Economic downturn becomes a political issue, and communities, families, and individuals worldwide are the victims of the daily racist, sexist, and homophobic crimes. a party to the battle which is often being totally forgot about is the company - employing those who commit hate crimes or even committing hate crimes themselves - and the impact of hate criminals on infected companies.

Companies are losing money as we speak because of employees or owners filled by hatred and prejudice. These costs include huge marketing and image costs directly caused by harmful communication undertaken by hateful employees.

[~] GET ALL THE FACTS VIA OUR OR RELATED WEBSITES

Corporate Site: http://www.naziline.com
Campaign Site: http://www.naziline.com/campaign
Press-archive: http://www.naziline.com/press_archive.html
Press-pictures: http://www.naziline.com/campaign/press_bilder.html

FBI Press: http://www.fbi.gov/pressrel/pressrel01/ronn.htm
http://www.fbi.gov/pressrel/pressrel01/infragard.htm
EU Papers: http://www.europarl.eu.int/workingpapers/libe/102/text3_en.htm
In-depth: http://www.naziline.com/indepth_incidents.html

Partners: http://www.naziline.com/indepth_partners.html

For the friendly support, NAZI~LINE would like to thank its core-partners:
SILVER SERVER, .VOORTEKK, schlingensief.com, bmdi.de, esof ltd,
/DEPARTMENT, MAZZOTTI ACTION, textz.com, VOLKSBUEHNE BERLIN, WEISSE ROSE

for the NAZI~LINE team

maria e. haas
CEO ubermorgen

hans a. bernhard
press-speaker NAZI~LINE

dr. a. bichlbauer
campaign-coordinator

contact@naziline.com

~~~~~~

NAZI~LINE SPLIT THE RIGHT ~ DOUBLE THE DUTY

~~~~~~

http://www.naziline.com a ubermorgen company

~~~~~~

telephone hotline +43 1 968 10 22

~~~~~~

Headquarters:	Austrian Branch	U.S. Branch
ubermorgen ltd	NAZI~LINE	NAZI~LINE
G. ignatiev st 19	hollandstr. 7/19	c/o U. F. Designs
1000 Sofia	1020 Vienna	1233 market st
Bulgaria	Austria	San Francisco, CA 94103

Web Results **1** - **10** of about **31** similar to **www.ubermorgen.com/uberINTERVIEW_1101_var_engl.txt**. (**0.58** seconds)

uber2004
www.ubermorgen.com/2005/ - 1k - Cached - Similar pages

The Yes Men
The Yes Men agree their way into the fortified compounds of commerce, ask questions, and smuggle out stories. They call this 'Identity Correction.'.
www.theyesmen.org/ - 20k - Cached - Similar pages

eselUpdateWiki - Raum Struktur - [Translate this page]
eselUpdateWiki: HomePage. RecentChanges | FindPage | | LikePages | BackLinks. Raum Struktur. UpdateIpse Selbstreferenzen; künstlerische **...**
update.esel.at/wiki/index.php/RaumStruktur - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

Franz Wassermann - [Translate this page]
MyLivingroom.org ist eine virtuelle Gallerie der Arbeiten des Künstlers Franz Wassermann.
www.mylivingroom.org/ - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

www.ipnic.org/
Similar pages

:::::::::: KINGDOM OF PIRACY ::::::::::::
Culture Without Commodities:From Dada to Open Source and Beyond Felix Stalder<felix@ openflows.org> Toronto, July 2002 Only a handful of movements in the West's **...**
kop.fact.co.uk/KOP/writers/html/w3texts.html - 20k - Cached - Similar pages

What is Moore's Law? - A Word Definition From the Webopedia **...**
This page describes the term Moore's Law and lists other pages on the Web where you can find additional information.
www.webopedia.com/TERM/M/Moores_Law.html - 41k - Cached - Similar pages

New York Surveillance Camera Players
Only someone completely distrustful of all government would be opposed to what we are doing with surveillance cameras. -- NYC Police **...**
www.notbored.org/the-scp.html - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

etoy.CORPORATION
etoy.INVESTOR RELATION NEWS. **...**
www.etoy.com/ - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

RTMark: Your Real Corporation Clearinghouse
start (or continue) today! **...**
www.rtmark.com/ - 22k - Cached - Similar pages

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Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**

Index of /**VOTEAUCTION**. Name Last modified Size Description Parent Directory 22-Feb-2005 11:28 - Apache/1.3.29 Server at www.ubermorgen.com Port 80
www.ubermorgen.com/VOTEAUCTION/ - 1k - Cached - Similar pages

ubermorgen READ_ME 2.3 2003

... [V]OTE-AUCTION. http://www.**voteauction**.com 1.st.domain.original.domain, registrar.lock! http://www.vote-auction.com 2.nd.domain, registrar.hold! **...**
www.ubermorgen.com/read_me/ - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

To: "irina koch" <v13@virgilio.it> From: net_CALLBOY <hans **...**

... actually i already have a lot of stuff about **voteauction** and enough about nazi-line (even if i can't read just a few words in german) no pro.. **...**
www.ubermorgen.com/uberINTERVIEW_1101_var_engl.txt - 27k - Cached - Similar pages

UBERMORGEN - LIZVLX & HANS BERNHARD - CPHDOX 11 2004

... tomorrow night, there will be a film-screening: THE YES MEN, including work by ubermorgen [**Voteauction**, Salzburg Stunt WTO, Andy Bichlbaum and Andreas **...**
www.ubermorgen.com/lectures/cphdox/scrolltxt.html - 18k - Cached - Similar pages

UBERMORGEN - LIZVLX & HANS BERNHARD - CPHDOX 11 2004

... etoy **Voteauction**. **...** ubermorgen is the author of projects such as "**Voteauction**, Naziline, Injunction generator, The Agency". ubermorgen "we have no nationality". **...**
www.ubermorgen.com/lectures/cphdox/main.html - 48k - Cached - Similar pages

ubermorgen necessary

... Slideshow Web-Site http://**voteauction**.com 2000 2x3 [F]original legal documents, folder with seal, metal chain with lock **Voteauction** seal hand-drawings and **...**
www.ubermorgen.com/necessary/ archive/block_nov_2004.html - 13k - Cached - Similar pages

BLINKEN_EIN| THE DAILY ubermorgen BRIEFING |BLINKEN_AUS| +++ 23 **...**

... ubermorgen just released **voteauction**.biz for the next rush during the US presidential elections 2004 and reactivated **voteauction**.de for the germany **...**
www.ubermorgen.com/uberNEWSAGENCY/ uberBRIEFING_01_2002/20020123_uberBRIEFING.html - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

ubermorgen necessary

... Slideshow Web-Site http://**voteauction**.com 2000 2x3 [F]original legal documents,

folder with seal 2 **voteauction** seal hand-drawings, goldpaint on papercanvas **...**
www.ubermorgen.com/necessary/ archive/block_oct_nov_2004.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

THE AGENCY FOR MANUAL ELECTION RECOUNTS - PRESS RELEASE 2004
... In 2000, CNN asked the makers of [V]ote-auction: "Why on earth are you europeans intervening in a US election?", **Voteauction** replied: "Because the US President **...**
www.ubermorgen.com/*THE*AGENCY*/ press/releases/english/221004.html - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

THE AGENCY FOR MANUAL ELECTION RECOUNTS - PRESS RELEASE 2004
... in galleries and museeums worldwide, they became internationally popular through their "Media Hacks" and "Legal Art" actions such as "**Voteauction**", "NAZI~LINE **...**
www.ubermorgen.com/*THE*AGENCY*/ press/releases/english/011104_2.html - 15k - Cached - Similar pages

Result Page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 **Next**

site:www.ubermorgen.com voteauct Search

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Fuck You, Bill Jones, My Vote Is STILL For SALE!

2000-11-06 01:24:30

Liberty

By Mr. Bad

In this field I am a little short on ignorance, but I've got a surplus of apathy.
-- The Compulsive Splicer

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Goddamnit! It's like, every time you turn around, THE MAN is coming down on the Internet. You know what I have to say about that? "Fuck you, 'THE MAN'!" I don't care if you're Bill Jones or the Chicago Board of Elections, if you squash freedom of expression and the press, you have a fiery shit burrito with your name on it waiting for you in Hell.

Gar gar gar! So here's the big hoo-haw: this guy made this perfectly funny and amusing Web site called Voteauction.com, linked to at the end of this page. The point of Voteauction.com is simple: there are thousands of folks out there who are making a HUGE business out of buying and selling YOUR vote. They do media spots, they do polls, they do campaigns, they do "walk-around money", they do whatever it takes to get your vote.

Now, how fair is -that-? I mean, it's YOUR VOTE, shouldn't you be seeing some of this

moolah? The deal with VoteAuction.com is that you could put your vote up for auction, and then you'd get paid and told just whom and what and where to vote for. VoteAuction.com cuts out the middle man, and pass the savings on to YOU!

HAW HAW HAW! It's a JOKE, get it? Selling votes is COMPLETE and UTTER BULLSHIT, whether it's done in NBC board rooms or on a crazy half-ass Web site. This is called POLITICAL SATIRE, and it's Constitutionally-protected free speech. The whole point of VoteAuction.com was to point out how egregious election-buying *is* in this country by taking the process to its logical conclusion.

Well, it seems some folks don't see it quite that way.

The original creator of VoteAuction.com, James Baumgartner, was visited by officials from New York State Board of Elections, who told him that they were going to press charges of TREASON against him. That's right, TREASON. As in, literally being subject to a FIRING SQUAD for a SATIRICAL WEB SITE. Yipes! The man backed down, which, like, I would, too.

Of course, there are folks on this here Innurnet who don't take that kind of shit lightly, such as RTMark, authors of the fantastic gwbush.com site. They managed to get VoteAuction.com moved off-shore to Austria, where it could continue to operate outside the clutches of the asswipes at the NY Board of Elections.

That's when the real evil shit began. Because, first Domain Bank, the original

registrar for voteauction.com, then Network Solutions, registrars for the altered "vote-auction.com," yanked the registrations and fixed up the root domain servers so they would NEVER, EVER work. This is not about court injunctions or subpoenas or trademarks or what have you -- the domain registrars pulled the plugs without informing the VoteAuction.com people, or giving any reason.

Meanwhile, our own wankbot Secretary of State here in CA, Bill Jones, as well as the Chicago Board of Elections, have both filed in court to get everyone involved in voteauction.com hung by their asses from the nearest flagpole. You've just got to wonder when the Chicago Board of Elections comes down on you for fixing votes, man. CHICAGO, this what we're talking about here. I mean, don't they have some OTHER work to be doing in cleaning up elections, nudge nudge fucking WINK WINK!?

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But what's even darker is that law enforcement is even putting pressure on the registrars in the first place. Like, when major Presidential candidates are spending

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Check out voteauction, do what you can to support them, send some mail to the running dog shit-suckers linked above. Don't let them keep us down, dammit.

Check it out yourself

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pottymouth

Fuck You, Bill Jones, My Vote Is STILL For SALE!

2000-11-06 01:24:30

By Mr. Bad

Liberty

In the future, as to not create any more controversy, I will limit my affection and genuine liking of people to a "High Five" or a head butt.
-- Amy

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Page a Pol: Santa Cruz City Councilmembers need to stay in touch.

Nüz

Public Trough

No one will ever get rich running for city council in Santa Cruz, but for four lucky winners next month there will be a few perks waiting for them when they take office.

The monthly salary for the supposedly part-time position is only a grand (twice that for the mayor), but members also get a $500 per month "car allowance" in lieu of mileage reimbursements. Council members can choose to receive the same health benefits as other city employees, as well as a $25,000 basic life insurance policy.

They also get a pager, a laptop computer and

PalmPilot, which must be returned when they leave office, and can have a cell phone if they choose to pay for it out of their $1,200 per year expense account. According to the city manager's office, the city issued 113 cell phones to all departments last year and paid over $67,000 in equipment and service.

Travel expenses for conferences and training seminars for council members are paid for out of the council operating budget.

But the best perk, from Nüz's point of view, is the little sticker council members get to put on their car bumper that allows them to park in any controlled parking space, such as at meters, for free. The days when a political friend could fix a parking ticket for you may be gone, but in Santa Cruz the city council has at least managed to permanently fix its own tickets.

Another Nüz favorite is the retirement plan. Council members can enroll in PERS (the **Public Employees' Retirement System**), but they only become vested after five years--meaning they have to win re-election at least once. That may explain why **Michael Hernandez**, the council's doodling king, decided to give it another go at the ballot box.

The Going Vote Rate

"Your vote is so valuable, that the candidates, their parties and the corporations that support them are spending millions of dollars this year in an attempt to influence your decision," claims **www.voteauction.com**, a website where Americans can go to sell and buy votes for the upcoming presidential election. "Unfortunately this money is spent on advertising campaigns, pollsters and high-priced consultants. Voteauction.com is cutting out the middleman and bringing the big money of presidential politics

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Currently more than 10,000 people are registered on Voteauction.com, ready to sell their vote to the highest bidder. Bidders can buy voting blocks by state or, for $129,000, can purchase the whole kit and caboodle. The state with the most registered vote hawkers so far is California, with 1,422. The average price of a single vote settles somewhere around $20.

Buying and selling votes, of course, is illegal under the laws of every state in the nation. So why hasn't Voteauction.com been down?

Federal Election Commission member **Brad Smith** told **Wired** magazine that the reluctance to shut the site down stems from the fact that since the site "traffics in a novel form of oversees instigated vote fraud" (the ISP is in Bulgaria and the site is owned by an Austrian investor) no one knows if it falls to the **Department of Justice**, **Department of State**, municipal or statewide **boards of election**, state **attorneys general** or offices that monitor the Internet to take legal action against the site. And since the site keeps the names of vote sellers and bidders confidential, individuals are also seemingly immune.

"I think it's a joke, myself," says **Richard Bedal**, clerk/recorder for the **Santa Cruz County Election Department**. "How do they know who you'll vote for when you go into the booth? That's why we have secret ballots."

Others respond more dramatically. "The perpetrators of the website," says **Deborah M. Phillips**, chairman and president of the **Voting Integrity Project**, "and all their cynical participants are engaging in illegal activity which could become tantamount to a bloodless coup."

Representatives of Voteauction.com were seen at the Oct. 3 presidential debates passing out bumper stickers and other promotional paraphernalia.

"We believe that, more than our own outreach efforts, the recent media attention has contributed to the increase in the number of voters registered with Voteauction.com," says Voteauction.com spokeswoman **Sandra Bairl**, noting that the number of registered vote sellers increased by over 4,000 in 15 days.

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Personal Magnetism

Some people will try anything, even magnetic shoes--call them open-minded, but the **Consumer Justice Center** (CJC), a California nonprofit consumer protection group, calls them gullible.

The CJC filed suit this summer against **Florsheim**, claiming the footwear giant's promotional literature for their magnet-laden shoes made unsubstaniated claims of increased blood circulation and energy levels and pain relief.

While many manufacturers claim their products have extraordinary powers, the CJC was alarmed that a large company like Florsheim would use such tactics. CJC wants Florsheim to stop touting the **MagneForce** shoes as remedies and refund the $122 purchase price.

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"These have really caught on around here," says **Maureen Bayer**, an employee at **Natural Treasures**, which sells the braces. "They really work for most people."

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From the October 18-25, 2000 issue of Metro Santa Cruz.

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Press release from California Secretary of State.

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Activism News

British upper house rejects government plans on terror

AFP/File

- LONDON (AFP)

British government proposals to fight terrorism suffered a blow when the upper house of parliament voted to allow judges, not a minister, to impose restrictions including electronic tagging and curfews on suspects.

Bush picks hardliner Bolton for UN job

- WASHINGTON (AFP)

US President George W. Bush has picked US under secretary of state for arms control, John Bolton, a sharp critic of North Korea and other hardline regimes, to be ambassador to the United Nations, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said.

Activism News

CNN: Constituent puts vote up for sale on eBay

A Maryland voter protesting political corruption vows to hawk his ballot in the 2000 general election to the highest bidder on the Internet.

View ratings for **CNN: Constituent puts vote up for sale on eBay** or rate CNN: Constituent puts vote up for sale on eBay

Slate: If eBay Ran the Election

In the hypothetical future where all votes are traded on the Internet, it's easy to see how bipartisan collusion would line the pockets of politicians at the expense of voters by holding down the price of votes.

View ratings for **Slate: If eBay Ran the Election** or rate Slate: If eBay Ran the Election

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kuro5hin.org: Dot com ruled by US law?

Article and forum discussing the implications of InterNIC pulling the European domain vote-auction.com.

www.kuro5hin.org

View ratings for **kuro5hin.org: Dot com ruled by US law?** or rate kuro5hin.org: Dot com ruled by US law?

CNN: Web site offers to sell U.S. presidential votes

A new Web site promises to

www.cnn.com

View ratings for **CNN: Web site offers to sell U.S. presidential votes** or rate CNN: Web site offers to sell U.S. presidential votes

Salon.com: Democracy for sale

Bid for the vote of one U.S. citizen, now on eBay!

www.salon.com

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Wired: Thousands Sign Up to Sell Votes

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 campai

www.wired.com

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LONDON (AFP)

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AMMAN (AFP)

Fewer young people likely to vote in election than for reality TV shows
LONDON (AFP)

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Kuwaiti parliament to speed up debate of women's rights bill
KUWAIT CITY (AFP)

Italy bids solemn farewell to Iraq 'hero'
ROME (AFP)

Japanese icon Sony brings in American boss to battle slump
TOKYO (AFP)

USA Today: Votes up for auction draw official inquiries

Pranks or not, legal officials and election watchdogs are taking seriously the recent attempts to buy and sell political votes on the Internet.

www.usatoday.com

View ratings for **USA Today: Votes up for auction draw official inquiries** or rate USA Today: Votes up for auction draw official inquiries

CNN: Vote-selling Web site to be revived, possibly offshore

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.

www.cnn.com

View ratings for **CNN: Vote-selling Web site to be revived, possibly offshore** or rate CNN: Vote-selling Web site to be revived, possibly offshore

Jones Issues Warning Against On-line Vote Buying Schemes

Press release from California Secretary of State.

www.ss.ca.gov

View ratings for **Jones Issues Warning Against On-line Vote Buying Schemes** or rate Jones Issues Warning Against On-line Vote Buying Schemes

TheStandard: Net Election: Want to Sell Your Vote? Not So Fast

The Chicago Board of Elections plans to file a lawsuit against Voteauction.com saying the site promotes fraud.

www.thestandard.com

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You, the taxpayer who finances the monkey show, now has a chance to partake of the corruption that is politics.

www.auctionwatch.com

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www.wired.com

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- WASHINGTON (AFP)

When American businessman Steve Mariotti was assaulted by a student gang for a paltry 10 dollars, he did not go to the police. He threw his job and started a business training scheme to help students from low income communities make money the right way.

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Technicians aligning vessel-head nozzles inside the Bushehr nuclear power plant

AFP/IAEO-HO/File

- TEHRAN (AFP)

Iran and Russia signed a landmark nuclear fuel accord that paves the way for the firing up of the country's first atomic power station, a project the United States alleges is part of a cover for weapons development.

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Cape Rock: The Going Rate For A Presidential Vote? $152 on eBay.

Fake news article about eBay vote auction which may have inspired some of the real auctions.

www.thecaperock.com

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USA Today: Votes up for auction draw official inquiries

Pranks or not, legal officials and election watchdogs are taking seriously the recent attempts to buy and sell political votes on the Internet.

www.usatoday.com

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Jones Issues Warning Against On-line Vote Buying Schemes

Press release from California Secretary of State.

www.ss.ca.gov

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Salon: Will culture-jam for food

The prankster behind the **Voteauction**.com satire needs your help to pay off his $3,800 legal debt. By Katharine Mieszkowski.

www.salon.com

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Wired: Voteauction Booth is Closed

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.

www.wired.com

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www.wired.com

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Wired: Voteauction Bids the Dust

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.

www.wired.com

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Vote aux enchères

Grâce à Internet, le capitalisme et la démocratie sont enfin réconciliés. C'est en tout cas ce que laisse penser le concept du site mis en ligne par un étudiant en science politique, James Baumgartner, Voteauction.com.

Un principe simple

Le principe est simple : l'électeur propose son vote à vendre. Ce dernier est regroupé avec d'autres électeurs du même Etat et ce bloc de vote est proposé à la vente au plus offrant par Voteauction. com. Afin de déviter de s 'affronter frontalement avec les autorités américaines, ces blocs de vote ne seront pas proposés directement aux partis mais aux lobbys et autres groupes de pression. L'argent recueilli sera ensuite réparti entre les différents offrants, le site prélevant 10% des sommes ainsi perçues pour se financer.

Comment est-ce techniquement possible ? Tout simplement à cause de la pratique du vote à distance qui permet aux électeurs d'envoyer leur procuration à Voteauction.com qui sert donc d'intermédiaire.

Une belle provocation

L'idée sous-jascente est d'entériner le fait qu'aux Etats-Unis, une campagne électorale s'achète. Alors autant redistribuer les revenus directement aux électeurs plutôt qu'à des intermédiaires (groupes de pression, syndicats, etc).

Cette attitude cynique et provocatrice rejoint celle d'individus qui ces derniers temps ont mis aux enchères leur droit de vote sur le site de vente au enchères eBay. CNN relate ainsi le cas d'un dénommé « apragmatic » qui justifiait sa démarche

en relevant que « les députés et les sénateurs vendent régulièrement leur vote au plus offrant (...) Pourquoi les électeurs ne pourraient-ils faire de même ? »

Une attitude intenable

Bien évidemment, ces projets seront sans lendemain. EBay a déjà retiré de son site les propositions de vote à vendre qui se sont multipliés ces derniers jours. La loi américaine interdit en effet dans certains Etats et au niveau fédéral la vente et l'achat de votes. La sanction est potentiellement lourde puisque l'amende peut aller jusqu'à 2.5000 $ et 5 ans de prison !

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ACTUALITE

Vote with the biddings

Thanks to Internet, capitalism and the democracy are finally reconciled. It is in any case what the concept of the site put on line by a student in political science lets think, James Baumgartner, Voteauction.com .

A simple principle

L E principle is simple: the voter proposes his vote to be sold. This last is gathered with other voters of the same State and this block of vote is proposed with the sale with highest offerer by Voteauction. com. In order to déviter S ' face frontally with the American authorities, these blocks of vote will not be proposed directly with the parties but with the lobbies and other special interest groups. The money collected will be then distributed between different offering, the site taking 10% of the sums thus perceived to be financed.

Is C omment technically possible? Quite simply because of the practice of the remote vote which makes it possible to the voters to send their procuration to Voteauction.com which is thus used as intermediary.

A beautiful provocation

L ' idea under-jascente is to ratify the fact that in the United States, an election campaign is bought. Then to as much redistribute the incomes directly with the voters rather than with intermediaries (special interest groups, trade unions, etc).

C ette cynical and provocative attitude joined that of individuals who lately put at the biddings their voting rights on the site of auction sale eBay. CNN thus reports the case of called "a apragmatic" which justified its step by raising that "the deputies and

the senators regularly sell their vote with highest offerer (...) Pourquoi the voters couldn't make in the same way? "

An intolerable attitude

B IEN obviously, these projects will be without a future. EBay already withdrew from its site the proposals for a vote to be sold which multiplied these last days. The American law prohibited indeed in certain States and at the federal level the sale and the purchase of votes. The sanction is potentially heavy since the fine can go up to 2.5000 $ and 5 years of prison!

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Cette attitude cynique et provocatrice rejoint celle d'individus qui ces derniers temps ont mis aux enchères leur droit de vote sur le site de vente au enchères eBay. CNN relate ainsi le cas d'un dénommé « apragmatic » qui justifiait sa démarche en relevant que « les députés et les sénateurs vendent régulièrement leur vote au plus offrant (...) Pourquoi les électeurs ne pourraient-ils faire de même ? »

Une attitude intenable

Bien évidemment, ces projets seront sans lendemain. EBay a déjà retiré de son site les propositions de vote à vendre qui se sont multipliés ces derniers jours. La loi américaine interdit en effet dans certains Etats et au niveau fédéral la vente et l'achat de votes. La sanction est potentiellement lourde puisque l'amende peut aller jusqu'à 2.5000 $ et 5 ans de prison !

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BARBWIRE

Vote buying and selling — the American way

by
ANDREW BARBANO

Expanded from the 10-29-00 Sparks (Nev.) Tribune

People are showing up at early voting locations in droves.

Zounds. If this keeps up, democracy may break out.

It just shows what a drudge citizenship has become when such an obvious and harmless concept becomes big news.

I recently got wind of a much more radical idea that's actually about 20 years past due. No, not Internet voting and totally-postal balloting, both of which are going on in various places this year.

I'm talking about going back to the future — unabashed vote-selling and buying. I don't favor some skullduggerous practice whereby the recently departed somehow manage to punch the button by absentee ballot from the mausoleum.

I'm talking about the heart of the free enterprise system. Let the open market rule. **Ronald Reaganesque** Lazy Fair. Let's make a market in votes. For money and power.

It's a threat to the established order and I can prove it.

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And they got busted. Sued. Even their Internet service provider (ISP) was named in legal action taken by Illinois authorities.

"My deepest admiration and thanks to the Chicago Board of Elections for achieving a temporary injunction to shut down the VoteAuction.com site which was trafficing (sic) in American votes," said Voting Integrity Project spokeswoman **Deborah Phillips** from Arlington, Virginia. (I am always suspicious of anything and everyone from Arlington, home to the world's heaviest infestations of lobbyists and nefarious front groups.)

"VoteAuction.com is owned by an Austrian businessman and run on a Bulgarian ISP and was busily (and cynically) building a commercial site to aid and abet the development of a true Manchurian presidential candidate in races future," Ms Phillips stated.

"Thanks to the Chicago Board of Elections for exercising REAL leadership in using its position to do what begged to be done -- shut this obscenity down!" she cybernetically exclaimed.

I felt compelled to respond.

"Dear Ms. Phillips: This proposal is neither incredible nor original. CNN commentator **Jeff Greenfield** concluded his book 'Playing to Win -- An Insider's Guide to Politics' (Simon and Schuster, 1980) with just such an idea.

"'Let us sell our votes to each other,' he wrote in the final chapter entitled 'How to Make Things Better.'"

Greenfield presented the point semi-tongue-in-cheek. Fast-forward 20 years and it makes eminent sense. He basically anticipated what sports fans would recognize as fantasy sports leagues, only in a political context with a very sensible trading card/proxy voting system thrown in.

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The cyber-salesmen fired back at Phillips a few days later.

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"In essence, this treats the voter as an end product to be sold to the candidate while the candidate sells him or herself to the campaign contributor. Voteauction.com turns this idea on its head by putting the power of capital back into the hands of the voters.

"Even though we are Austrian, we agree with the American ideals of Democracy and Capitalism and we feel that the growing Election Industry combines these ideals perfectly. Voteauction.com did not invent the Election Industry, it is just the next logical step in this industry's development.

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I think Greenfield got it right two decades ago.

"One thing can be said with unhappy certainty about how Americans will vote this November, the next and the next: they will vote less. The ever-shrinking faith, or interest, in our political process has been proven at the polls since 1948," Greenfield said.

"Staying at home is as legitimate a political statement as is frenzied political participation... Recent studies have shown that the nonvoter is as fully informed as the voter," he noted.

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He suggested that government print the ballot equivalent of negotiable coupons.

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All in favor? All opposed? Let me know how you'd vote.

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A DEEPER LOOK

EMAIL ARTICLE PRINTER FRIENDLY VERSION

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Will culture-jam for food

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By Katharine Mieszkowski

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His pitch: "There's billions of dollars going around, but the voters aren't getting anything out of it except mediocre candidates. Why not bring that money directly to the consumer? Change it from a B-to-B to a B-to-C business model." And there's certainly a huge market. "I was targeting the 50 percent of the population that doesn't vote."

By giving speeches at places like Skidmore College, Baumgartner has recouped about $900 to cover legal fees incurred when he was personally named as a defendant in a suit alleging election fraud brought in Chicago's Circuit Court of Cook County. Eventually, the Illinois branch of the American Civil Liberties Union took up his case, which is still pending. "I think I have a pretty clear free speech case," he says.

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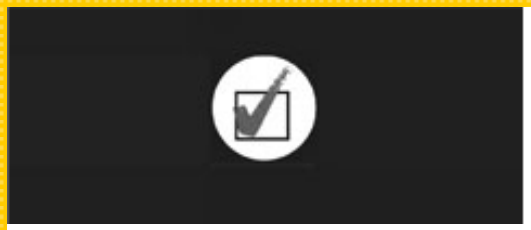

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Capitalism at It's Best - Or Voter Fraud?

Patrice Broussard - 9/1/2001

Dimpled, hanging and pregnant chads are embedded in our country's history thanks to the past presidential election, but the real voting action was on-line. The Internet became a conduit for high tech voter fraud with the buying and selling of votes for presidential candidates.

Among the websites facilitating the buying of votes, was the now defunct www. voteauction.com. While in operation the site tried to "bring capitalism and democracy closer together." The average citizen, in theory, would be able to make money off the whole campaign finance system.

The way the site worked is simple. Visitors to the site offered their vote for sale or placed bids to buy someone else's vote. Visitors could also see what the going rate for votes were in each state. Those who were looking to sell their vote, would receive e-mail notification of the bid within a day of their offer, at which time they could accept or reject it.

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Public officials, while in a fit about the practice, were frustrated about how to stop the selling of votes

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In the electoral vote-rich state of California, Secretary of State Bill Jones, tried to

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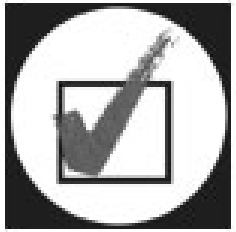

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Baumgartner also chronicled the history of vote buying in this country. He started with the 1757 election in which George Washington ran for the Virginia House of Burgesses. According to Baumgartner, the father of our country bought "more than a quart and a half of alcoholic beverage for each of the 391 voters in his district."

Rather than cashing in on democracy, last year's vote-auctioning trend began as a political protest on E-Bay. Bryan Ward, a disgruntled citizen, was offered the outrageous sum of $10,001 for his vote.

On voteauction.com, 203 California votes were open to the highest bidder at a rate of $25.62 per vote just two months before the election. Connecticut votes were worth slightly more at $31.94 each, and Texas votes were at $31.50. Florida votes, the deciding state, were not in demand.

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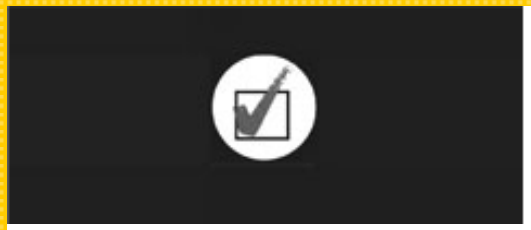

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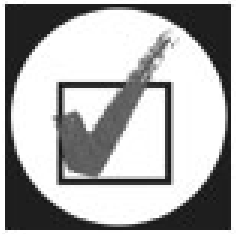

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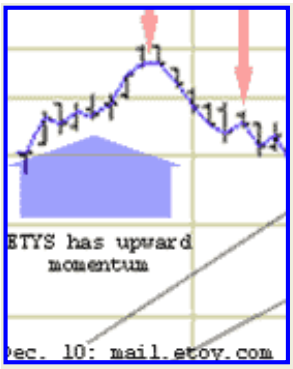

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IMPOSTURE, PREDATION MARK 2000 TONE

The WTO becomes honest, children get "tough love" from corporate predators, and the elections really were auctioned off after all

At RTMark, the rough-and-tumble Year 2000 was dominated by significant
cultural payoffs, as well as one obvious failure.

And preparing the way for the year's funniest moment was RTMark's first-
quarter transfer of Gatt.org (http://rtmark.com/gatt.html) to a group of
impostors known as The Yes Men (http://www.theyesmen.org/wto/), who have
maintained the site ever since.

IMPOSTORS MAKE THE WTO HONEST

The transfer paid off in May, when an organizer of a conference for lawyers specializing in international trade matters visited Gatt.org and, without reading the text very closely, clicked "Contact" to invite WTO Director-General Mike Moore to speak. "Moore" declined but offered
to send a substitute.

In late October, one Dr. Andreas Bichlbauer (actually Veshengo Phuridili, a Yes Man) spoke at the conference. His lecture described the
WTO's ideas and ultimate aims in terms that were horrifyingly

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stark--suggesting, for example, the replacement of inefficient democratic institutions like elections with private-sector solutions like Voteauction.com, an Internet startup selling votes to the highest corporate bidder.

None of the lawyers in attendance expressed dismay at Dr. Bichlbauer's proposals, which The Yes Men have posted, along with all correspondence, at http://www.theyesmen.org/wto/. They are currently preparing video documentation of the lecture, questions, staged pieing, and lunch.

A DOWNTURN FOR A DEMOCRACY

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+ Given the different impacts of corporate abuse in different parts of the world, RTMark will be developing its first full-fledged regional

mutual funds in 2001. The first will focus on France, whose population has resisted the push of globalization in unique ways--including by not learning English. The fund will be accompanied by a nearly complete translation of RTMark.com into French, and will be unveiled within the first quarter by its celebrity manager.

+ RTMark's communication infrastructure will be overhauled in the first and second quarters. Subscribers will be able to choose from a menu of regular updates--on project additions, new investments in particular projects or funds, developments in specific areas of interest, etc. Also, an online payment system will be made available to facilitate small investments in projects and funds.

Of course, in the cultural-profit as in the financial-profit sector, there is no predicting what new actions may prove necessary in order to push the bottom line in 2001.

+ + +

CORPORATE POETRY BREAKTHROUGHS

Last but not least, Andrei Codrescu has announced the co-winners of this year's Corporate Poetry Contest (http://rtmark.com/corpoetry.html):

Amazon.com in correspondence with Daniel Arp, and three managers overheard by temp worker Missy Chimovitz. An excerpt from one of the latter:

You can play it two sides to the middle... I really want to know your thoughts-- I'm game to making some internal adjustments, Because I really want to wrap my arms around this thing.

Suggestions for prizes to be sent to the hapless winners are currently being solicited.

RTMark's primary goal is to publicize corporate subversion of the democratic process. To this end it acts as a clearinghouse for anti-corporate projects.

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2000 Annual Report : eToys is dead! Long live chocolates!

RTMark Reporting (announce0017@rtmark.com)
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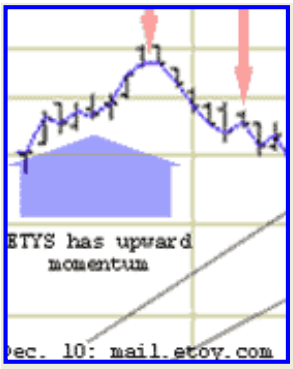

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media activism
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Types
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Names
Rita Mae Rakoczi
Missy Chimovitz
mike moore
Leonardo Magazine
James Baumgartner
Healthnet.org

December 29, 2000 (first anniversary of victory over eToys) FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

+ + +

IMPOSTURE, PREDATION MARK 2000 TONE

The WTO becomes honest, children get "tough love" from corporate predators, and the elections really were auctioned off after all

At RTMark, the rough-and-tumble Year 2000 was dominated by significant cultural payoffs, as well as one obvious failure.

And preparing the way for the year's funniest moment was RTMark's first-quarter transfer of Gatt.org (http://rtmark.com/gatt.html) to a group of impostors known as The Yes Men (http://www.theyesmen.org/wto/), who have maintained the site ever since.

IMPOSTORS MAKE THE WTO HONEST

The transfer paid off in May, when an organizer of a conference for lawyers specializing in international

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trade matters visited Gatt.org and, without reading the text very closely, clicked "Contact" to invite WTO Director-General Mike Moore to speak. "Moore" declined but offered to send a substitute.

In late October, one Dr. Andreas Bichlbauer (actually Veshengo Phuridili, a Yes Man) spoke at the conference. His lecture described the WTO's ideas and ultimate aims in terms that were horrifyingly stark--suggesting, for example, the replacement of inefficient democratic institutions like elections with private-sector solutions like **Voteauction**.com, an Internet startup selling votes to the highest corporate bidder.

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Subscribers will be able to choose
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interest, etc. Also, an online
payment system will be made
available
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Opinion Editorials

San Francisco Chronicle, October 18, 2000

Profit-First Politics Reaps Cynical Voters

by Justin Matlick

As a challenge to the proverb, some things aren't for sale," James Baumgartner founded Voteauction.com, a Web site offering to sell presidential votes to the highest bidder, in August.

Law enforcers temporarily forced the site offline, but not before it amplified a growing disrespect among young Americans toward government. If politicians hope to revive their influence on Generation X, they should heed the lessons Voteauction reveals.

Voteauction's mission was simple: match sellers with buyers. Once a deal was struck, the site would collect, verify and mail the sellers' absentee ballots. Baumgartner, an art student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York, hoped to supplement his income and underscore the commercialization of American politics.

"In the current system, the voter is a product to be sold to corporations, but they're being sold through this convoluted method," he argued. "Voteauction is taking a more direct line—the old cutting-out-the-middle-man approach." This innovative approach, however, did not impress law enforcers. California Secretary of State Bill Jones lashed out this week at the site. Vote markets are barred in all 50 states, and buying or selling votes in a federal election is punishable by a $10,000 fine and five years in jail. Notified of this by New York election officials, Baumgartner closed his site and sold it to Hans Bernhard, an Austrian businessman who expanded the experiment. Bernhard immediately circumvented U.S. laws by rebroadcasting Voteauction from Bulgaria. "We'll... have it running during the presidential election to see if this is a fruitful business," he said.

His plan enrages election watchdogs such as Deborah Phillips, president of the Virginia-based Voting Integrity Project. Phillips says that irreverent actions such as vote selling, broadcast by the Internet, are corrupting U.S. political perspectives. "The more I've looked at this issue, the more concerned I've become," she says,

"because there's a different mind-set that goes hand-in-hand with Internet entrepreneurs." What Phillips and other 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. This reflects a profound cynicism; young Americans are losing faith in the electoral process, our most sacrosanct democratic institution. Increasingly, 18-to-34-year-olds share Baumgartner's belief that government is ruled by corporate donations, not principled politicians. An outspoken minority, such as the protesters who roiled this summer's national political conventions, is fighting for reform. The majority, however, is turning away and crafting idiosyncratic lifestyles that ignore some of government's fundamental institutions.

Voteauction's participants represent this growing willingness to ignore legal restrictions if they stand in the way of what an individual wants to do. This is evidenced by the stunning popularity of virtual casinos, offshore pharmacies and song-trading sites, all of which cater to an unrepentant appetite for illegal products and services.

Government's influence on personal behavior is beginning to wane, in part because laws are seen as purchased commodities, not principled constraints. Politicians wishing to stem this tide must adopt two simple approaches:

- Articulate the philosophies they adhere to and demonstrate that their actions are determined by their beliefs, not the donors who share them.
- Respond to the growing intolerance for the regulate-first mentality now infecting modern government. Some laws, such as the copyright protections challenged by MP3 sites such as Napster, have been vital parts of our legal framework.

Other laws place undue, hypocritical restraints on personal behavior. Gambling regulations, for example, restrict acceptable behavior and are often violated by legal authorities who craft loopholes rewarding communities that possess unfair influence. Instead of banning such activities, legislators should demonstrate trust in citizens to police themselves. This show of trust would begin restoring faith in government by demonstrating that America's fundamental institutions are indeed not for sale.

Baumgartner's beliefs and business model may be correct. But if politicians really do prostitute themselves to the highest bidder, our system should be reformed, not redesigned so everyone can profit.

Profit-first politics, though consistent with our capitalist culture, violates the tenets of American democracy. And it's time for legislators to prove it.

Justin Matlick is a Chicago-based senior fellow in information studies for the Pacific Research Institute in San Francisco. He can be reached via email at jmatlick@pacificresearch.org.

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Capital Ideas
Intellectual Capital from the Political Capitol

Vol. 5, No. 42: October 19, 2000

Vote Buying and Other Campaign Anomalies

SACRAMENTO – The big political news on the eve of the final debate was the outrage of California Secretary of State Bill Jones and officials in other states about a website that was offering to sell votes to the highest bidder. The chairman of the Chicago Board of Elections (yes, that Chicago, the one where dead people routinely vote) solemnly charged that the website "impugned the integrity of our electoral system." By the end of the day, the site, voteauction.com, was shut down.

Too bad we can't shut down an even larger vote-buying scheme: the Democratic Party. The Gore-Lieberman campaign is starting to make the explicit appeal to elderly voters that they should vote for the Democratic ticket because they will spend more money than Republicans for prescription drugs for the elderly—$500 billion to $180 billion. If this doesn't count as vote-buying, it is hard to see what would. Once again we see the federal government acting as a monopolist, throttling any competition at its own game.

Voteauction.com must have been run by Republicans, though, because it was both inartful and parsimonious. The bid for votes on voteauction.com had reached a mere $13 a vote—less than what you can get selling a pint of blood. Democrats have the genius to bribe people with their own money, so they always come in with the highest bid. Republicans, typically business-minded but confused about politics, act as though this kind of electioneering is like a contract process where the low bid wins. If a Democrat says, "I'll spend $100 on you," a Republican typically responds, "Oh yeah? Well, I'll spend $50 on you!" Think of it as "low budget liberalism." No wonder the GOP is known as the Stupid Party.

Gov. Bush deserves kudos for attempting to put up some fight about this by appealing to younger voters about the Social Security rip-off. As Andrew Sullivan points out in The New Republic, elderly Americans are the

wealthiest cohort of our population, which makes promising elderly Americans still more booty from the federal treasury the most fiscally irresponsible act since Social Security and Medicare.

In other news, we were intrigued when we recently stumbled across the following statement about environmental policy: “We believe that people know what’s best for their own communities and, given the facts, they themselves will determine what is best to protect public health and the environment.”

Sounds like it came right from a George W. Bush speech about “empowering people, not Washington,” doesn’t it? In fact, the author of these words was none other than Carol Browner, administrator of the EPA and a long-time associate of Vice President Gore’s. Did we miss Browner’s endorsement of Bush?

Finally, as we near the vote on school choice plans in Michigan and California, it is worth recalling this recent comment: “The standoff between vouchers and [teacher union] money is predictable. It is also regrettable, because it prevents consideration of a most promising way to improve school performance... Why not simply ‘voucherize’ all education funding and let students and their parents select where they can get the best education?” The author of this comment? The charter member of the vast right-wing conspiracy, former Labor Secretary Robert Reich.

– Steven Hayward

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Intellectual Capital from the Political Capitol

Vol. 5, No. 42: October 19, 2000

Vote Buying and Other Campaign Anomalies

SACRAMENTO – The big political news on the eve of the final debate was the outrage of California Secretary of State Bill Jones and officials in other states about a website that was offering to sell votes to the highest bidder. The chairman of the Chicago Board of Elections (yes, that Chicago, the one where dead people routinely vote) solemnly charged that the website "impugned the integrity of our electoral system." By the end of the day, the site, **voteauction**.com, was shut down.

Too bad we can't shut down an even larger vote-buying scheme: the Democratic Party. The Gore-Lieberman campaign is starting to make the explicit appeal to elderly voters that they should vote for the Democratic ticket because they will spend more money than Republicans for prescription drugs for the elderly—$500 billion to $180 billion. If this doesn't count as vote-buying, it is hard to see what would. Once again we see the federal government acting as a monopolist, throttling any competition at its own game.

Voteauction.com must have been run by Republicans, though, because it

was both inartful and parsimonious. The bid for votes on **voteauction**.com had reached a mere $13 a vote—less than what you can get selling a pint of blood. Democrats have the genius to bribe people with their own money, so they always come in with the highest bid. Republicans, typically business-minded but confused about politics, act as though this kind of electioneering is like a contract process where the low bid wins. If a Democrat says, "I'll spend $100 on you," a Republican typically responds, "Oh yeah? Well, I'll spend $50 on you!" Think of it as "low budget liberalism." No wonder the GOP is known as the Stupid Party.

Gov. Bush deserves kudos for attempting to put up some fight about this by appealing to younger voters about the Social Security rip-off. As Andrew Sullivan points out in The New Republic, elderly Americans are the wealthiest cohort of our population, which makes promising elderly Americans still more booty from the federal treasury the most fiscally irresponsible act since Social Security and Medicare.

In other news, we were intrigued when we recently stumbled across the following statement about environmental policy: "We believe that people know what's best for their own communities and, given the facts, they themselves will determine what is best to protect public health and the environment."

Sounds like it came right from a George W. Bush speech about "empowering people, not Washington," doesn't it? In fact, the author of these words was none other than Carol Browner, administrator of the EPA and a long-time associate of Vice President Gore's. Did we miss Browner's endorsement of Bush?

Finally, as we near the vote on school choice plans in Michigan and California, it is worth recalling this recent comment: "The standoff between vouchers and [teacher union] money is predictable. It is also regrettable, because it prevents consideration of a most promising way to improve school performance... Why not simply 'voucherize' all education funding and let students and their parents select where they can get the best education?" The author of this comment? The charter member of the vast right-wing conspiracy, former Labor Secretary Robert Reich.

– Steven Hayward

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Fight Club

by PEGGY NELSON

print version

So were you at the meeting last Saturday? The first rule of fight club is, you don't talk about fight club. The second rule of fight club is, you don't talk about fight club. The third rule of fight club is . . .

I'm going to talk about fight club. The premise of fight club is a promising one - an underground, decentralized yet coordinated confederation of the disaffected, their very anonymity a vehicle for effective anarchist action. Pranks that take their politics very seriously. An idea goes out -- pee in the soup at the grand soirees and $100-a-plate dinners of the rich. An idea goes out -- dip vermicelli in an open tube of liquid cement, then break it off in the keyholes of office doors. An idea goes out -- gum up the engines of bulldozers by pouring a solution of sugarwater into the gas tank. An idea goes out -- and then, some ideas become action. But when, and where, and by whom? No. The first rule of fight club is . . .

Maybe you saw the movie, or read the book, and thought, well, the thing about fighting might be stupid, but what a great idea for subversion! Maybe it reminded you of some other things you've read. Maybe it reminded you of monkeywrenching. And maybe it reminded you of some things closer to home.

In its early days, the internet, and then later the world wide web, was touted as exactly this kind of decentralized yet coordinated anonymous network, a forum for the democratic dissemination of ideas, a perfect vehicle for (information about) effective anarchist action. Yet its early promise seemed cut short when it was sent to military school to learn to behave better -- well, ok, it *was* born a military brat after all -- and emerged (to mix more metaphors) as just another bit of urban real estate, another space colonized by advertising, another place where relationship and communication could be forced into an economic straightjacket.

But it had been imperfectly socialized. The pressure to conform split its personality, and the first impish, less controlled persona still peeks out from time to time, not always announcing its presence loudly, but persisting nonetheless. www.®TMark.com is one such presence, a squat on a far-flung block where preliminary sketches and outlines of the revolution are being drawn up. A site for the dissemination of anarchist ideas and pranks, anyone can submit an idea to ®TMark (pronounced "artmark"), and then anyone anywhere can invest anonymously, either with money or with action, to carry it out. The only caveat is that the implementation of the idea not injure a person.

One of the most visible ideas supported by ®TMark was the site www.voteauction.com , the master's thesis project of James Baumgartner, an MFA candidate (now graduate) from RPI in upstate New York. Voteauction.com, an ironic comment on the overt graft and economic perversion of our electoral system, was a website where you could allegedly offer your vote for sale to the highest bidder. Coinciding with the 2000 presidential election, the site directly addressed the fact that our democracy is run as a business, with candidates sold at a profit margin to the wealthiest consumers, who then kick back money to

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Created as satire, voteauction.com was quickly seized upon by certain government officials and the media as a perversion of the electoral process, and the site was shut down; its creator sued. Last Saturday's presentation at **Other Cinema** was a benefit to raise money for Baumgartner's (literal) thesis defense, the legal fees of which have mounted into the thousands. After its shutdown, the site was sold to an Austrian buyer for one Euro, renamed vote-auction.com and rehosted as www.voteauction.de/, (now inactivated). From the publicity standpoint, of course, Baumgartner's project has been wildly successful, as notoriety is the best kind of press.

Other ®™ark projects have included the Barbie Liberation Organization (B.L.O.), which switched the voiceboxes of Barbie and G.I. Joe dolls and put them back on the shelves for sale, and The etoy Fund, a series of protests and online actions to support the european art site www.etoy.com in its David-and-Goliath struggle to prevent a hostile takeover of its name by the now-defunct eToys.com. The range of pranks suggested is extremely wide; I encourage you to visit the rtmark website and consider the extensive scrolling tables of HTML'd ideas, some funny, some intriguing, and some . . . useful.

The evening continued with a slate of Negativland videos, dense collages of sound and imagery that use the frenetic jump cuts and cartoon pastiches of the music and entertainment industries to expose the politics underpinning such enterprises. Demystification is your best entertainment value.

The final segment of Saturday's meeting featured a selection of documentary prank videos, offbeat, informational, and often hilarious how-to manuals on culture jamming, from the details of billboard alteration to revealing your fax machine's secret identity as an instrument of revenge.

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*(**Peggy Nelson** is a painter who has an ambivalent relationship to rules.)*

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Web site offering to sell votes shut down

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August 23, 2000
Web posted at: 10:47 a.m. EDT (1447 GMT)

by Ronna Abramson

(IDG) -- If you were thinking of selling your vote in the presidential election, think again.

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The problem: Buying and selling votes violates federal and state statutes.

"You have to make your own decision how you want to vote," says Douglas Kellner, a New York City Board of Elections commissioner who helped persuade Voteauction to close. "People can spend money to influence your vote, but they can't buy it."

James Baumgartner, a graduate student working toward a master's in fine arts at Renssellaer Polytechnical Institute in Troy, N.Y., launched Voteauction earlier this month. He shut it down Friday and announced Monday that he was selling the content and domain name to an e-commerce developer in Austria. He did not disclose sales figures and did not know about the buyer's plans. No charges have been filed against Baumgartner.

Baumgartner's idea was to capitalize on undecided or disillusioned voters who intended to sit out during the November election ö a group that comprises more than half the amount of voters from four years ago. Baumgartner also hoped to divert some of the millions of dollars being spent on advertising and consultants to get voters. "I thought it'd be more direct and more democratic to have these voters make money from their vote," Baumgartner says. The site's motto: "Bringing Democracy and Capitalism Closer Together."

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Despite server crashes last week, about 200 voters signed up at Voteauction on Thursday after an online article featured the site. "Selling my vote I think is a very obvious political statement," said one enrollee from upstate New York, who would only give her online pseudonym, "Jenny Ondioline." "It's saying that if the buying and selling of votes is going on even now between closed doors, through the lobbyists, let's make it a little more obvious."

The vehicle for that political statement is following the course of other troubled dot-coms, albeit for a different reason. Although many Web sites have ceased operations in recent months because of financial problems, Baumgartner decided it would be "prudent" to shut the site down Friday night after his thesis adviser, Albany attorney Paul Rapp, received a call from Commissioner Kellner.

"Under New York law, it is a felony merely to offer to sell your vote or to offer to buy a vote," Kellner says. People who buy or sell votes or gamble on the outcome of an election forfeit their right to vote, he added.

Buying and selling votes also is illegal under federal law, according to a U.S. Justice Department spokeswoman. The Justice Department has been talking to eBay's counsel about the votes for sale on the auction site, which were removed, said company spokesman Kevin Pursglove.

Rapp suggests that Voteauction might not have violated the law because it merely proposed to provide a forum for votes to be bought and sold, without engaging in the actual practice. Baumgartner suggests another defense: a landmark 1976 legal decision called Buckley vs. Valeo. In the "money equals speech" decision, the U. S. Supreme Court found that to limit campaign spending was to violate free speech.

While Rapp finds the argument "interesting," he can imagine judges rolling their eyes in a courtroom. After all, "the end result would be the sanctioning the sale of an election," he says. "No judge is going to endorse that."

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AD INFO

Web site offers to sell U.S. presidential votes

August 18, 2000
Web posted at: 4:17 PM EDT (2017 GMT)

By Richard Stenger
CNN.com Writer

(CNN) -- A new Web site promises to "bring capitalism and democracy closer together" by auctioning votes in the 2000 presidential election.

But the political protest scheme could also bring forth criminal charges, officials said.

"The election industry is spending hundreds of millions of dollars in an attempt to influence the presidential election," reads voteauction.com, which launched in August. "This system is an inefficient waste of money for the candidates and their supporters. Voteauction.com is committed to improving this system by bringing the campaign contributors' money directly to the voters."

The August startup purports to give voters the ability to place their ballots on the auction block, state by state. The highest bidder determines which White House candidate the voteauction.com participants in each state will select en masse.

MESSAGE BOARD
Democracy for sale

"I'm not being cynical," said founder James Baumgartner, a political science graduate student in New York. "I'm being realistic. Most people have an honest view of how the candidates are selling themselves. Voters should be included in the situation and get some of the windfall."

At least one political observer praised the message delivered by the site.

"It's really a great way to bring home to voters how much others (big donors) are gaining from the system and how little voters are getting in comparison," said Sheila Krumholz, research director of the Center for Responsive Politics, a non-partisan organization that studies the influence of money in politics.

"You have to give this guy credit, bringing this to people's attention in a provocative way," she said.

But not everyone agrees.

"It needs to be shut down," said Deborah Phillips, president of the Voting Integrity Project, a non-profit public interest group that often deals with Internet issues. "It's cynicism raised to a new art form. It's destructive to the democratic process. If 50 state prosecutors don't jump on this guy's back and every voter that participates, they aren't doing their job."

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Legal authorities have taken notice of similar escapades. The U.S. Justice Department contacted eBay this week after a handful of users offered their votes for sale on the Internet auction site.

When eBay learned of the questionable sale items, it removed them from the site immediately, spokesman Kevin Pursglove said.

"The reality is, even if people think it's a prank, we take it very seriously," said Pursglove. "This is an act that could bring along felony charges."

Vote sellers and buyers violate both state and federal laws and could face thousands of dollars in fines or years in prison, authorities say.

Baumgartner said he is not directly selling or buying votes, only providing a forum where others can do so, provided he takes a percentage of the transaction money.

He also argues that he is protected by recent Supreme Court decisions that equate money with free speech, including one in the 1970s that sanctioned the use of soft money in political campaigns.

But even his sympathizers are not so sure. Krumholz anticipates that the site could face serious legal challenges.

"I worry for the author of the site," she said.

Baumgartner, for his part, remains optimistic.

"I hope to get investors and advertisements soon," he said.

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"This is real vote fraud taking place on the Internet. I don't care how you couch it. I hope this guy has some good pro bono lawyers backing him up."

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Winter 2005 Issue: Healing & Resistance

Pranksters Sink the WTO

by Andy Bichlbaum and Mike Bonanno & Bob Spunkmeyer

They started out as small-time pranksters. But when their fake WTO website began drawing invitations from around the world to speak on behalf of the World Trade Organization, they rose to the challenge

Photo from YES Men: The True Story of the End of the World Trade Organization

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a giant international bureaucracy with nearly 150 "member countries." We—the Yes Men—are nobody.

The connection? None. But for three years, we have traveled around the world to important meetings of lawyers, managers, engineers, and policy makers, where we have given elaborate and outrageous lectures about WTO policy—as WTO representatives. If you are of sound mind, you would see through us immediately. Yet to our surprise, we found we had absolutely no trouble fooling the experts.

Worse: we couldn't get them to disbelieve us.

Why are we telling you this? First, because the story is funny. But there is a serious side to the story as well. These experts, after all, are the foot soldiers in the WTO's war on trade unions, environmental protections, and indigenous rights. If they blithely followed us down such nightmarish paths, the real WTO must be able to convince them of anything.

It all started when we set up a parody of the WTO's website—GATT.org.

Now perhaps GATT.org could be called a fake, but it was a very obvious one. Yet we were flooded with e-mail from lawyers, ministry officials, academics, and assorted others with requests for speakers from the WTO to address important international conferences on global trade—like the Conference on International Services (CILS) in Salzburg, a conference organized by the American Bar Association and the John Marshall Law School of Chicago.

CILS conference, Salzburg

"We're here for the CILS conference," Mike croaked as authoritatively as he could to the receptionist at the Crowne Plaza Salzburg. It was October 27, 2000. Andy as "Andreas Bichlbauer" was to appear on behalf of WTO director-general Mike Moore.

"Mr. Bichlbauer here is a speaker," Mike added.

"Dr.," Andy corrected.

She smiled icily and presented a folder and name tag to Andy. We nodded our thanks, then made our way as calmly as we could to a counter and tore open the folder. We half expected a "Joke's on You!" in big red clown-letters, just as a squadron of Austrian cops came to take us away. What we found instead was this listing: "Andreas Bichlbauer, World Trade Organization, Vienna, Austria. Trade Regulation Relaxation and Concepts of Incremental Improvement: Governing Perspective from 1970 to Present."

This was just what we had sent in by e-mail, but we couldn't believe our eyes as we saw it in the official booklet. We hovered as long as we reasonably could, staring at the impossible evidence: we really were in Salzburg, we really had been invited to speak as the WTO, and we really were scheduled to do so in just over an hour.

We really were going to prison!

We did not.

In fact, we got away with the absurdity—if not illegality—of what we proposed to a conference of lawyers. It was a proposal to streamline the bureaucracy of elections: corporations paying a PR agency like Hill & Knowlton, who in turn, are paying a TV station, who, finally, are relaying information to the consumer, the voters.

Our solution: VoteAuction.com. Companies directly buy votes from consumers. "VoteAuction.com," Andy as Bichlbauer said in his speech, "is a system that permits voters to voluntarily auction their votes to the highest bidder. It's a forum for people to voluntarily offer their votes for sale, when they don't have a strong affinity for either candidate. It works to streamline the entire process, and as in all market systems, everything works out to the benefit of the consumers—and to the originating corporations, of course."

The idea of VoteAuction.com originally came from a graduate student named James Baumgartner. It was his thesis, an ingenious comment on the way money undermines democracy in the U.S.

The reaction to Baumgartner's VoteAuction.com was swift and nasty. Pundits from Rush Limbaugh to Dr. Laura Schlessinger attacked it. The Chicago Board of Elections filed a lawsuit to stop Chicago residents from being able to buy or sell their votes online. In New York, the Board of Elections threatened to have James's thesis advisor, a lawyer, disbarred.

The reaction to Andy's VoteAuction.com proposal to international trade lawyers in Salzburg was … well, nothing. Nobody seemed to mind. The audience even gave him a nice round of applause after his speech ended.

"The Nazis actually had a reasonable trade policy, you know," Andy told a young lawyer during the lunch following his speech. It was another stab to make at least one lawyer mind anything.

"Maybe they've never really been given proper credit—maybe they're not so bad after all."

"That's not my field of expertise," the young lawyer replied without hesitation.

"Mine neither," said Andy.

CNBC TV, July 19, 2000
Our challenge is to get caught.

The opportunity came July 19, 2001, one day before 300,000 people were expected to show up in Genoa, Italy, to protest a meeting of the Group of 8, or G-8. In Paris, Andy—or rather, "Granwyth Hulatberi"—entered the French studios of CNBC-TV for the "European Marketwrap" program. Together with Barry Coates, then director of the World Development Movement, Andy as Hulatberi was to discuss the protest with CNBC-TV host Nigel Roberts.

NIGEL ROBERTS, HOST: In the last two years we have seen a tremendous upsurge of anti-capitalist protest. Why is it that there's suddenly been this upsurge?
BARRY COATES: Well, I think two major reasons.
One is that the rhetoric of what companies say they're doing vastly exceeds the reality. But secondly is that companies are seen to have undue influence on government policies. And many of the protests around these kinds of issues are arguing for change to the rules—to make them fairer to people rather than to create new rights for the big corporations.
This is still a question of national policy—but it's raised to a new level in the international arena through organizations like the WTO.

NIGEL ROBERTS: Well, Granwyth, you're with the WTO—perhaps that's a fair point, that more should be done by organizations like yourself to actually ameliorate those problems.

"GRANWYTH HULATBERI": Well Nigel, the protesters are of course entirely correct, but we have to see what they're talking about in a relative way.
I mean you have a mass of protesters, an essentially ragtag group, who are trying to compete with a mass of knowledge that we at the WTO, and experts all over the world, have—knowledge that is based in books that have been written since the 1770s, in England, you know, in the 18th and 19th centuries, about this. These books allow us to be absolutely certain that free trade, although it has led to these problems that the protesters correctly point out, is certain to lead to a bettering of conditions for all consumers.
[Barry Coates' head is cocked to one side in disbelief.]

NIGEL ROBERTS: An interesting statistic is to compare the difference between the rich and poor. If you look at the annual global turnover of a firm like Goldman Sachs—$2.2 billion. Look at the GDP of Tanzania: $2.2 billion. The difference is, in Tanzania, it's shared out between 25 million people; at Goldman Sachs it used to be shared out between 161 partners. Now surely it's that kind of inequality...

"GRANWYTH HULATBERI": Well, of course it is. But I think Barry, as well as all the other protesters, are simply too focused on reality, and on facts and figures. [Coates shakes his head, his mouth agape.] There's an enormous number of experts at all the greatest universities in the world, who have read all these books, who have read Adam Smith and everything since it to Milton Friedman, and these people have solid theoretical bases for knowing that things will lead to betterment.

BARRY COATES: Can I just say that these kinds of simplistic arguments are just too insulting for most people to believe. There are many, many thinkers from around the world—just not the ones employed by the WTO—that think that World Trade Organization policies are deeply damaging to the development prospects of the poorest countries.

"GRANWYTH HULATBERI": [Hulatberi, scribbling notes, is caught by surprise.] Ah! Yes! Well, I wanted to speak to Granwyth's … sorry, to Barry's point about there being other thinkers. Well, who actually has the power in the world, and therefore who is correct, in this kind of worldview? I think the answer is easy. And if you look at the views held by myself, my organization and many, many of the decision-makers in the world—the powerful people—they happen to coincide with what I'm explaining. And I think this is enough, in this sort of view.

Shut it down

We had been certain that the stream of rubbish we spouted would at a minimum prod some producer to pull the plug or broadcast a retraction. Instead, we had been congratulated and promised a copy of the broadcast for our archives. We needed another idea to convince others we were fakes.

The idea came when Andy showed the tape of the CNBC Marketwrap show to Bob, in preparation for another chance to represent the WTO—as "Kinnithrung Sprat," speaking during a luncheon with certified practicing accountants in Sydney, Australia. As the tape wound to the end, Bob let out a low whistle. "Nice," he said. "Very nice. But you didn't go far enough."

"Hunh?" said Andy. "I sounded like a complete imbecile. How could I have gone farther?"

"You could have shut it down," Bob replied.

"Hunh?" Andy repeated.

"Shut it down. Just matter-of-factly announce that you've done an internal review and, Oops! New data! It turns out that globalization really is hurting the little guy as the critics are saying, and you're sorry about that, so you're closing it down."

The only problem was, asking us to do something systematically smart was like getting a hedgehog to mow the front lawn. We were used to being funny, abject, and meddlesome.

We spent the next few weeks trying to fit a square peg in a round hole, until we finally decided to search for outside help. Mike called up Andy in Paris.

"Hey, remember Barry Coates, that really smart guy you were on CNBC with? Did you ever tell him you weren't really with the WTO?"

"Uh, hmm, no, as a matter of fact."

Mr. Coates laughed himself into stitches when he realized what we had done, and then generously helped straighten out our tangle of thoughts for the Sydney event.

Sydney speech, May 21, 2002

Today, I have come to accept that my devotion to orthodox free trade methodologies has betrayed me.

This is why I am at peace when I announce to you what I learned yesterday. ... Having seen the effects of policies whose only intent was to bring greater prosperity and peace, the World Trade Organization in its present form will cease to exist.

[A gasp is heard.]

Over the next two years, we of the WTO will endeavor to launch our organization anew along different lines, based on a new understanding of the purposes of world trade. The new organization will have as its foundation and basis the United Nations Charter of Human Rights, which we feel will be a good basis for insuring that we will have human rather than business interests as our bottom line.

Agreements reached under the WTO will be suspended pending ratification by the new incarnation of our organization, which we are tentatively calling the Trade Regulation Organization ...

Finally, the obvious

One hour is a long time to sit through anything without clear plot or punch lines. Yet as Andy droned on with fact after appalling fact, the audience gave him their rapt attention, some periodically nodding.

The UN estimates that poor countries lose about US$2 billion per day because of unjust trade rules, many instituted by our organization. This is 14 times the amount they receive in aid.

When Sprat finally wrapped up, there was a hearty and sincere round of applause.

"I'd just like to thank Mr. Sprat for the presentation that he has done here today," a shocked moderator said. "I'm sure it will have a profound effect on the way we and the world do business. We wish you every success, every luck, in the restructuring of what has been an interesting part of world history."

Having agreed to the dismantling of the world economy as we know it, everyone moved to the fancy salmon-and-lamb lunch prepared for our visit.

There was no ice to be broken; everyone had something real and important to talk about. “I’m as right-wing as the next guy,” said a heavy-set man who had struck Mike as angry-looking. “But it’s about time we did something for these countries that we’ve done so well by. We just can’t go on like this. It’s impossible.”

One of the officials of the accountants’ association offered to draw a logo of the new organization for Andy, and sketched an initial idea on a napkin.

Somebody even produced what ought to have been the winning proposal for a new WTO headquarters. Locate the headquarters in a Third-World country. Developing countries could afford to have more representation in meetings, and First-World delegates would daily witness abject poverty, a constant reminder of the Trade Regulation Organization’s new humanitarian bottom line.

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Winter 2005 Issue: Healing & Resistance

Pranksters Sink the WTO

by Andy Bichlbaum and Mike Bonanno & Bob Spunkmeyer

They started out as small-time pranksters. But when their fake WTO website began drawing invitations from around the world to speak on behalf of the World Trade Organization, they rose to the challenge

Photo from YES Men: The True Story of the End of the World Trade Organization

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a giant international bureaucracy with nearly 150 "member countries." We—the Yes Men—are nobody.

The connection? None. But for three years, we have traveled around the world to important meetings of lawyers, managers, engineers, and policy makers, where we have given elaborate and outrageous lectures about WTO policy—as WTO representatives. If you are of sound mind, you would see through us immediately. Yet to our surprise, we found we had absolutely no trouble fooling the experts.

Worse: we couldn't get them to disbelieve us.

Why are we telling you this? First, because the story is funny. But there is a serious side to the story as well. These experts, after all, are the foot soldiers in the WTO's war on trade unions, environmental protections, and indigenous rights. If they blithely followed us down such nightmarish paths, the real WTO must be able to convince them of anything.

It all started when we set up a parody of the WTO's website—GATT.org.

Now perhaps GATT.org could be called a fake, but it was a very obvious one. Yet we were flooded with e-mail from lawyers, ministry officials, academics, and assorted others with requests for speakers from the WTO to address important international conferences on global trade—like the Conference on International Services (CILS) in Salzburg, a conference organized by the American Bar Association and the John Marshall Law School of Chicago.

CILS conference, Salzburg

"We're here for the CILS conference," Mike croaked as authoritatively as he could to the receptionist at the Crowne Plaza Salzburg. It was October 27, 2000. Andy as "Andreas Bichlbauer" was to appear on behalf of WTO director-general Mike Moore.

"Mr. Bichlbauer here is a speaker," Mike added.

"Dr.," Andy corrected.

She smiled icily and presented a folder and name tag to Andy. We nodded our thanks, then made our way as calmly as we could to a counter and tore open the folder. We half expected a "Joke's on You!" in big red clown-letters, just as a squadron of Austrian cops came to take us away. What we found instead was this listing: "Andreas Bichlbauer, World Trade

Organization, Vienna, Austria. Trade Regulation Relaxation and Concepts of Incremental Improvement: Governing Perspective from 1970 to Present."

This was just what we had sent in by e-mail, but we couldn't believe our eyes as we saw it in the official booklet. We hovered as long as we reasonably could, staring at the impossible evidence: we really were in Salzburg, we really had been invited to speak as the WTO, and we really were scheduled to do so in just over an hour.

We really were going to prison!

We did not.

In fact, we got away with the absurdity—if not illegality—of what we proposed to a conference of lawyers. It was a proposal to streamline the bureaucracy of elections: corporations paying a PR agency like Hill & Knowlton, who in turn, are paying a TV station, who, finally, are relaying information to the consumer, the voters.

Our solution: **VoteAuction**.com. Companies directly buy votes from consumers. "**VoteAuction**.com," Andy as Bichlbauer said in his speech, "is a system that permits voters to voluntarily auction their votes to the highest bidder. It's a forum for people to voluntarily offer their votes for sale, when they don't have a strong affinity for either candidate. It works to streamline the entire process, and as in all market systems, everything works out to the benefit of the consumers—and to the originating corporations, of course."

The idea of **VoteAuction**.com originally came from a graduate student named James Baumgartner. It was his thesis, an ingenious comment on the way money undermines democracy in the U.S.

The reaction to Baumgartner's **VoteAuction**.com was swift and nasty. Pundits from Rush Limbaugh to Dr. Laura Schlessinger attacked it. The Chicago Board of Elections filed a lawsuit to stop Chicago residents from being able to buy or sell their votes online. In New York, the Board of Elections threatened to have James's thesis advisor, a lawyer, disbarred.

The reaction to Andy's **VoteAuction**.com proposal to international trade lawyers in Salzburg was … well, nothing. Nobody seemed to mind. The audience even gave him a nice round of applause after his speech ended.

"The Nazis actually had a reasonable trade policy, you know," Andy told a young lawyer during the lunch following his speech. It was another stab to make at least one lawyer mind anything.

"Maybe they've never really been given proper credit—maybe they're not so bad after all."

"That's not my field of expertise," the young lawyer replied without hesitation.

"Mine neither," said Andy.

CNBC TV, July 19, 2000
Our challenge is to get caught.

The opportunity came July 19, 2001, one day before 300,000 people were expected to show up in Genoa, Italy, to protest a meeting of the Group of 8, or G-8. In Paris, Andy—or rather, "Granwyth Hulatberi"—entered the French studios of CNBC-TV for the "European Marketwrap" program. Together with Barry Coates, then director of the World Development Movement, Andy as Hulatberi was to discuss the protest with CNBC-TV host Nigel Roberts.

NIGEL ROBERTS, HOST: In the last two years we have seen a tremendous upsurge of anti-capitalist protest. Why is it that there's suddenly been this upsurge?
BARRY COATES: Well, I think two major reasons.
One is that the rhetoric of what companies say they're doing vastly exceeds the reality. But secondly is that companies are seen to have undue influence on government policies. And many of the protests around these kinds of issues are arguing for change to the rules—to make them fairer to people rather than to create new rights for the big corporations.
This is still a question of national policy—but it's raised to a new level in the international arena through organizations like the WTO.

NIGEL ROBERTS: Well, Granwyth, you're with the WTO—perhaps that's a fair point, that more should be done by organizations like yourself to actually ameliorate those problems.

"GRANWYTH HULATBERI": Well Nigel, the protesters are of course entirely correct, but we have to see what they're talking about in a relative way.
I mean you have a mass of protesters, an essentially ragtag group, who are trying to compete with a mass of knowledge that we at the WTO, and experts all over the world, have—knowledge that is based in books that have been written since the 1770s, in England, you know, in the 18th and 19th centuries, about this. These books allow us to be absolutely certain that free trade, although it has led to these problems that the protesters correctly point out, is certain to lead to a bettering of conditions for all consumers.
[Barry Coates' head is cocked to one side in disbelief.]

NIGEL ROBERTS: An interesting statistic is to compare the difference between the rich and

poor. If you look at the annual global turnover of a firm like Goldman Sachs—$2.2 billion. Look at the GDP of Tanzania: $2.2 billion. The difference is, in Tanzania, it's shared out between 25 million people; at Goldman Sachs it used to be shared out between 161 partners. Now surely it's that kind of inequality...

"GRANWYTH HULATBERI": Well, of course it is. But I think Barry, as well as all the other protesters, are simply too focused on reality, and on facts and figures. [Coates shakes his head, his mouth agape.] There's an enormous number of experts at all the greatest universities in the world, who have read all these books, who have read Adam Smith and everything since it to Milton Friedman, and these people have solid theoretical bases for knowing that things will lead to betterment.

BARRY COATES: Can I just say that these kinds of simplistic arguments are just too insulting for most people to believe. There are many, many thinkers from around the world—just not the ones employed by the WTO—that think that World Trade Organization policies are deeply damaging to the development prospects of the poorest countries.

"GRANWYTH HULATBERI": [Hulatberi, scribbling notes, is caught by surprise.] Ah! Yes! Well, I wanted to speak to Granwyth's … sorry, to Barry's point about there being other thinkers. Well, who actually has the power in the world, and therefore who is correct, in this kind of worldview? I think the answer is easy. And if you look at the views held by myself, my organization and many, many of the decision-makers in the world—the powerful people—they happen to coincide with what I'm explaining. And I think this is enough, in this sort of view.

Shut it down

We had been certain that the stream of rubbish we spouted would at a minimum prod some producer to pull the plug or broadcast a retraction. Instead, we had been congratulated and promised a copy of the broadcast for our archives. We needed another idea to convince others we were fakes.

The idea came when Andy showed the tape of the CNBC Marketwrap show to Bob, in preparation for another chance to represent the WTO—as "Kinnithrung Sprat," speaking during a luncheon with certified practicing accountants in Sydney, Australia. As the tape wound to the end, Bob let out a low whistle. "Nice," he said. "Very nice. But you didn't go far enough."

"Hunh?" said Andy. "I sounded like a complete imbecile. How could I have gone farther?"

"You could have shut it down," Bob replied.

"Hunh?" Andy repeated.

"Shut it down. Just matter-of-factly announce that you've done an internal review and, Oops! New data! It turns out that globalization really is hurting the little guy as the critics are saying, and you're sorry about that, so you're closing it down."

The only problem was, asking us to do something systematically smart was like getting a hedgehog to mow the front lawn. We were used to being funny, abject, and meddlesome.

We spent the next few weeks trying to fit a square peg in a round hole, until we finally decided to search for outside help. Mike called up Andy in Paris.

"Hey, remember Barry Coates, that really smart guy you were on CNBC with? Did you ever tell him you weren't really with the WTO?"

"Uh, hmm, no, as a matter of fact."

Mr. Coates laughed himself into stitches when he realized what we had done, and then generously helped straighten out our tangle of thoughts for the Sydney event.

Sydney speech, May 21, 2002

Today, I have come to accept that my devotion to orthodox free trade methodologies has betrayed me.

This is why I am at peace when I announce to you what I learned yesterday. ... Having seen the effects of policies whose only intent was to bring greater prosperity and peace, the World Trade Organization in its present form will cease to exist.

[A gasp is heard.]

Over the next two years, we of the WTO will endeavor to launch our organization anew along different lines, based on a new understanding of the purposes of world trade. The new organization will have as its foundation and basis the United Nations Charter of Human Rights, which we feel will be a good basis for insuring that we will have human rather than business interests as our bottom line.

Agreements reached under the WTO will be suspended pending ratification by the new incarnation of our organization, which we are tentatively calling the Trade Regulation Organization ...

Finally, the obvious

One hour is a long time to sit through anything without clear plot or punch lines. Yet as Andy droned on with fact after appalling fact, the audience gave him their rapt attention, some periodically nodding.

The UN estimates that poor countries lose about US$2 billion per day because of unjust trade rules, many instituted by our organization. This is 14 times the amount they receive in aid.

When Sprat finally wrapped up, there was a hearty and sincere round of applause.

“I’d just like to thank Mr. Sprat for the presentation that he has done here today,” a shocked moderator said. “I’m sure it will have a profound effect on the way we and the world do business. We wish you every success, every luck, in the restructuring of what has been an interesting part of world history.”

Having agreed to the dismantling of the world economy as we know it, everyone moved to the fancy salmon-and-lamb lunch prepared for our visit.

There was no ice to be broken; everyone had something real and important to talk about. “I’m as right-wing as the next guy,” said a heavy-set man who had struck Mike as angry-looking. “But it’s about time we did something for these countries that we’ve done so well by. We just can’t go on like this. It’s impossible.”

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Somebody even produced what ought to have been the winning proposal for a new WTO headquarters. Locate the headquarters in a Third-World country. Developing countries could afford to have more representation in meetings, and First-World delegates would daily witness abject poverty, a constant reminder of the Trade Regulation Organization’s new humanitarian bottom line.

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Calif. Shuts 'Nader Trader' Vote Swap Web Sites

Political Speech
11/6/00; 9:18:47 PM

'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 ofCalifornia election law and they did need to cease activities onthe Web site, and they complied,'' Shad Balch, a spokesmanfor California Secretary of State Bill Jones, said Tuesday.'

Old news, from Oct. 31, 2000. Interesting because vote trading may or may not be legal, depending on what state you are in and how that state interprets its own laws. California laws shut down a nation-wide website.

VoteAuction.com Deregistered From DNS Servers

Political Speech
11/4/00; 6:36:29 PM

VoteAuction.com has been de-registered from DNS servers; that link should not work. To visit the site, you can use the IP address: http://62.116.31.68/index00.htm (this bypasses a splash-screen). Of particular interest is their legal documents section.

From what I can gather from the web-law list at egroups.com, which one of the "makers" of voteauction.com mailed (his word, not mine), a Missouri Attorney-General or court ordered, via e-mail, a Switzerland "meta-registry" (corenic.org) to de-register the domain. (CORE is also apparently a defendent in the civil action in Missouri.) A Missouri restraining order taking effect on a Swiss entity. Isn't the Internet fun?

According to the source on the list, voteauction.com is threatening to sue CORE if they don't re-instate the entry. Wierd stuff, man.

The message is here but you have to be a member to read it.

VoteAuction closes down

Political Speech
10/21/00; 1:26:49 PM

'Most important, he said, neither he nor Austrian owner Hans Bernhard -- who declined comment when contacted Friday -- ever intended to go through with actually trafficking the votes bought and sold.

'"It was never my intent to sell votes," Baumgartner said. "And it was clear when I was setting it up with Hans that he and I had the same principles in mind. We were both doing this as a political satire or media intervention kind of thing."'

Maybe it's just me, but satire ought to be clearly labelled. Some satire is so satirical that it sort of labels itself... but if you've got a site that claims to be doing good business in something as illegal as vote trafficking, and shows no hint of humor or amusement, then you better be labelling the site as satire *before* you get convicted of a crime.

I'm certainly still open to the idea that profit was the intent and it simply failed to gain any.

Thousands Sign Up to Sell Votes

Political Speech
9/22/00; 2:27:06 PM

'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.

'Using its "Voter Empowerment Kits" and "Action Teams," the company claims in a press release that it can reach more potential customers and facilitate voter fraud without the intervention of an online middleman.'

I really don't know how to react to this site's antics... amusement? disgust? horror? Most (post-) modern art attempts to provoke that reaction, and fails miserably, so by the art community's standards, Voteauction.com is one of the best pieces of art I've seen in a long time. (I suppose this is a relatively unusual way of looking at it)

I found this tidbit interesting:

'The profile of both sides of the Internet auction does jibe with the history of vote-buying in America, said Larry J. Sabato, a University of Virginia political scientist and author of the 1996 book Dirty Little Secrets: The Persistence of Corruption in American Politics.

'Especially telling is the fact that the payoff-per-vote, as tallied on the site, is settling into the $10-$20 range -- the amount of cash an individual vote tends to command in other, non-Internet-based schemes.

'"It always seems to be about $20," Sabato said. "That must be the going rate. And when you think about it, it makes sense. Because 10 bucks is not what it used to be. With 20 bucks you can get a pretty good meal, if you know where to go. And I think that's how some people conceive of it. Their vote may be worth a meal. It's sad, but that may be true."'

At that price, it is still feasible for the rich to buy votes. If we all would value our votes at say $1000, nobody could buy off enough people to matter (since not *every* voter represents a voter who would not have voted that way on their own). In decision theory, you might look at vote fraud laws as an

attempt to force people to value their vote at more then anyone will pay, as the act of selling a vote might include paying the price of significant jail time.

Another interesting note... of all the topics we've seen that will require international agreements on how to handle, this is the most immediately importent I've yet seen. Free speech, patents, and all the rest I cover is importent, but we can muddle along for a while. Wide-scale vote fraud tears countries apart; just look at the countries it occurs in to see that. How the US government reacts could serve as a defining moment in the Great International Internet Law question.

Reform Voting Evokes E-Votes

Political Speech
8/3/00; 8:47:53 AM

'[Reform] Party officials say that the contest between Patrick Buchanan and John Hagelin for the Reform Party presidential nomination will be settled through a unique "mixed-media" election, giving voters the option of voting either through a mail-in paper ballot or on the Web over a three-day period prior to the party's Aug. 10-13 national convention.'

'The entire voting process -- electronic and postal -- is being handled by eBallot, a relatively new entrant into the raucous electronic voting industry, in which upstart companies are tripping over each other to get valuable commissions from national organizations.'

Report Says E-Voting Is Unsafe

Political Speech
7/11/00; 8:53:40 PM

"Voting in your pajamas is unsafe. So says the latest study published by the Voting Integrity Project, a non-partisan group based in Arlington, Virginia that has openly attacked the Arizona Democratic Party's Internet primary election in March."

Wired bring up a couple of things...

"But critics have decried [Election.com]'s closed-mouth security policies, and say that fair elections need to be independently evaluated, something Election.com has never agreed to."

WTF? Election.com won't let us, the people, independently evaluate *our* elections? Who do they think they are?

"Election.com officials counter that the election had no security lapses, and was therefore a success that needs no further scrutiny. "

Well, who could tell? We aren't allowed to look!

From the report itself,

> Internet Voting of any kind tends to involve a shift of control of elections from the election officials to election vendors because of the technical expertise required. State and federal laws governing elections, commerce and privacy do not currently provide sufficient protection to ensure election integrity or voter privacy in such a case. Finally, Internet Voting offers a frightening new capability to vote thieves - the ability to automate vote fraud through programmed attacks on the voting process.
>
> Remote Internet Voting represents a further shift of responsibility for maintenance of the voting infrastructure from the election officials and vendor to the voter or third party-provider of the platform (employer, hotel, military installation, school, etc.). This has deep implications for election integrity and privacy as well.

This seems quite dead-on.

> The Internet is already host to hackers of all manner from all over the world. Although the number who are talented and motivated enough to construct the kinds of programs capable of breaking through fire walls, gaining root privileges and escaping detection may currently be limited to a few thousand, but the reality is that it does not take much talent to write a computer virus and unleash it via the Internet.

Absolutely true. Slashdot recently ran an article about such low-skill "hackers". It referred to this fascinating paper, in which the authors use a "honeypot" (a bait system, designed to attract hackers for study) to trap people who could break into a computer system and gain full access, yet are literally *incapable* of inserting a floppy and loading files from it on the system they've hacked. (That's an interpretation for you of one of the chat logs, where one hacker has to teach another how to "mount" a disk. A floppy must be mounted in many stock UNIX systems before [normal] use.)

Worry about what hackers may do to a voting system is definately valid, and the voting companies assurances to the contrary merely raise suspician, they do not encourage me to trust them. Frankly, the voting companies bear most of the earmarks of security software snake oil.

> Until that time [when secure remote voting is feasible], since in-polling place Internet voting is technically feasible and the security issues with it are manageable, it is reasonable to experiment with it now, provided it is done in a non-binding fashion. It would be our recommendation that such experiments include rigorous testing by independent experts. In order to accomplish that, vendors would have to be amenable to sharing source codes and other proprietary information with the testers. We strongly urge the vendors to do this, perhaps in conjunction with the FEC systems standards process.

Absolutely.

> **Because all of our rights and freedoms as Americans depend on free, fair and secure elections**, it is imperative that publicly binding Internet voting elections be curtailed until the integrity and fairness can be assured.

Emphasis mine. This is a very well-reasoned essay, IMHO. I was unaware that the election companies were so closed about *our* election process! In light of that and the unanswered security issues, I would tend to agree with that conclusion.

I knew it would be a while before we could do it, but I hope we do make the effort. I think it would be worthwhile.

Net Election: Hiding Behind the Web

Political Speech
6/29/00; 8:24:35 AM

"The Center for Better Medicare's TV ads are well-crafted, but their agenda is transparent. The group's Web site is more cunning. It takes the Web's strengths – interactivity, depth of information and the ability to link to other sites – and turns them to the purposes of political spin. The site might rely on tricks, but at least they're new ones."

The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly passed a bill to force psuedo-grassroots organizations like the Center for Better Medicare to reveal their funding sources. Looking at how the Center for Better Medicare does business, as this article examines, I think it's plain to see that this is a vital step to making sure that people know the source of political statements, and certainly not an unacceptable limitation of political free speech.

NYT Site Exposes CIA Agents

Political Speech
6/26/00; 7:48:04 AM

"A freedom of information activist plans to publish online a classified CIA document that was pulled from The New York Times' site after newspaper officials learned it exposed the identities of Iranians involved in the 1953 U.S. and British-backed coup that overthrew Iran's elected officials.

"The Times used the graphic to accompany an article detailing the coup. In a technical glitch, those who visited the Times website on June 16 were able to read the names of the agents when they downloaded the graphic. ...

I've read this story since last weekend. What made me finally post it here was the quote on the end of this Wired article: (This was in three lines, I've put it all in one)

'Young said Friday that he'll post a text version of the complete document this weekend. He said he is not putting the lives of agents in danger, but is trying to help them. "It is more dangerous to withhold the document," Young said Friday. "It's important that those who were threatened by the leak know it is out there."'

What an arrogant jackass! If he's so interested in making sure the people mentioned know that their name may have been leaked, why doesn't he seek them out and contact them directly? We're not dealing with script kiddies getting a hold of some secret information and hacking a few computers before the exploit is blocked, we're possible talking assasains killing or torturing these people or their

family and friends long before ever finding out they've been compromised.

That said, the cat's out of the bag (others have seen the names, not just Young) and I hope whoever is responsible for these people (State Department? CIA?) has gone out of their way to notify them of the danger. Still, simple cost/benefit analysis says to keep the names secret... the American public isn't really interested in the names anyhow, just the rest of the document (inasmuch as we're even interested in that).

Interview with the CEO of Election.com

Political Speech
6/26/00; 7:35:51 AM

A Salon interview with the CEO of Election.com, mostly about how it is kept secure and why he thinks it's fair.

Yahoo! vs. Free Speech

Political Speech
6/5/00; 7:18:08 AM

April 25, 2000: *"All the big portals have rules governing the types of banner ads that can run on their pages. Some portals have specific guidelines for political advertising. Those guidelines may be good-faith efforts to set ground rules. But in some cases, they have the effect of diminishing the quantity and quality of political expression online. Yahoo!, for example, has a blanket policy prohibiting negative banner ads."*

I have a hard time getting upset about banning negative banner ads on Yahoo. I think that moreso then on TV, ads do reflect on the site carrying them, as there is less seperation between ad and content. This lack of seperation causes problems as advertisers abuse this fact to trick people into clicking on ads that look like operating system messages or even a normal part of the site they are viewing. Forcing Yahoo and friends to carry negative banners would directly impact the public perception of the carriers and I can't force them to do that.

You know it can't be that big a deal if I can't get excited about it "smile"

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iRights

Eternal Vigilance is the
Price of Freedom

LinkBack Results

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Site Links
Home
What is iRights?

Purpose
Site Directory
Discussion
Feedback
Learning Resources

Search Site

Go!

Membership
Join Now
Quick Log In:

Email address:

Password:

Login

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These search terms have been highlighted: **voteauction**

This site will work and look better in a browser that supports web standards, but it is accessible to any browser or Internet device.

Calif. Shuts 'Nader Trader' Vote Swap Web Sites

Political Speech
11/6/00; 9:18:47 PM

'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 ofCalifornia election law and they did need to cease activities onthe Web site, and they complied,'' Shad Balch, a spokesmanfor California Secretary of State Bill Jones, said Tuesday.'

Old news, from Oct. 31, 2000. Interesting because vote trading may or may not be legal, depending on what state you are in and how that state interprets its own laws. California laws shut down a nation-wide website.

VoteAuction.com Deregistered From DNS Servers

Political Speech
11/4/00; 6:36:29 PM

VoteAuction.com has been de-registered from DNS servers; that link should not work. To visit the site, you can use the IP address: http://62.116.31.68/index00.htm (this bypasses a splash-screen). Of particular interest is their legal documents section.

From what I can gather from the web-law list at egroups.com, which one of the "makers" of

voteauction.com mailed (his word, not mine), a Missouri Attorney-General or court ordered, via e-mail, a Switzerland "meta-registry" (corenic.org) to de-register the domain. (CORE is also apparently a defendent in the civil action in Missouri.) A Missouri restraining order taking effect on a Swiss entity. Isn't the Internet fun?

According to the source on the list, **voteauction**.com is threatening to sue CORE if they don't re-instate the entry. Wierd stuff, man.

The message is here but you have to be a member to read it.

VoteAuction closes down

Political Speech
10/21/00; 1:26:49 PM

'Most important, he said, neither he nor Austrian owner Hans Bernhard -- who declined comment when contacted Friday -- ever intended to go through with actually trafficking the votes bought and sold.

'"It was never my intent to sell votes," Baumgartner said. "And it was clear when I was setting it up with Hans that he and I had the same principles in mind. We were both doing this as a political satire or media intervention kind of thing."'

Maybe it's just me, but satire ought to be clearly labelled. Some satire is so satirical that it sort of labels itself... but if you've got a site that claims to be doing good business in something as illegal as vote trafficking, and shows no hint of humor or amusement, then you better be labelling the site as satire *before* you get convicted of a crime.

I'm certainly still open to the idea that profit was the intent and it simply failed to gain any.

Thousands Sign Up to Sell Votes

Political Speech
9/22/00; 2:27:06 PM

*'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.*

'Using its "Voter Empowerment Kits" and "Action Teams," the company claims in a press release that it can reach more potential customers and facilitate voter fraud without the intervention of an online middleman.'

I really don't know how to react to this site's antics... amusement? disgust? horror? Most (post-) modern art attempts to provoke that reaction, and fails miserably, so by the art community's standards, **Voteauction**.com is one of the best pieces of art I've seen in a long time. (I suppose this is a relatively unusual way of looking at it)

I found this tidbit interesting:

'The profile of both sides of the Internet auction does jibe with the history of vote-buying in America, said Larry J. Sabato, a University of Virginia political scientist and author of the 1996 book Dirty Little Secrets: The Persistence of Corruption in American Politics.

'Especially telling is the fact that the payoff-per-vote, as tallied on the site, is settling into the $10-$20 range -- the amount of cash an individual vote tends to command in other, non-Internet-based schemes.

'"It always seems to be about $20," Sabato said. "That must be the going rate. And when you think about it, it makes sense. Because 10 bucks is not what it used to be. With 20 bucks you can get a pretty good meal, if you know where to go. And I think that's how some people conceive of it. Their vote may be worth a meal. It's sad, but that may be true."'

At that price, it is still feasible for the rich to buy votes. If we all would value our votes at say $1000, nobody could buy off enough people to matter (since not *every* voter represents a voter who would not have voted that way on their own). In decision theory, you might look at vote fraud laws as an attempt to force people to value their vote at more then anyone will pay, as the act of selling a vote might include paying the price of significant jail time.

Another interesting note... of all the topics we've seen that will require international agreements on how to handle, this is the most immediately importent I've yet seen. Free speech, patents, and all the rest I cover is importent, but we can muddle along for a while. Wide-scale vote fraud tears countries apart; just look at the countries it occurs in to see that. How the US government reacts could serve as a defining moment in the Great International Internet Law question.

Reform Voting Evokes E-Votes

Political Speech
8/3/00; 8:47:53 AM

'[Reform] Party officials say that the contest between Patrick Buchanan and John Hagelin for the Reform Party presidential nomination will be settled through a unique "mixed-media" election, giving voters the option of voting either through a mail-in paper ballot or on the Web over a three-day period prior to the party's Aug. 10-13 national convention.'

'The entire voting process -- electronic and postal -- is being handled by eBallot, a relatively new entrant into the raucous electronic voting industry, in which upstart companies are tripping over each other to get valuable commissions from national organizations.'

Report Says E-Voting Is Unsafe

Political Speech
7/11/00; 8:53:40 PM

"Voting in your pajamas is unsafe. So says the latest study published by the Voting Integrity Project, a non-partisan group based in Arlington, Virginia that has openly attacked the Arizona Democratic

Party's Internet primary election in March."

Wired bring up a couple of things...

"But critics have decried [Election.com]'s closed-mouth security policies, and say that fair elections need to be independently evaluated, something Election.com has never agreed to."

WTF? Election.com won't let us, the people, independently evaluate *our* elections? Who do they think they are?

"Election.com officials counter that the election had no security lapses, and was therefore a success that needs no further scrutiny. "

Well, who could tell? We aren't allowed to look!

From the report itself,

> Internet Voting of any kind tends to involve a shift of control of elections from the election officials to election vendors because of the technical expertise required. State and federal laws governing elections, commerce and privacy do not currently provide sufficient protection to ensure election integrity or voter privacy in such a case. Finally, Internet Voting offers a frightening new capability to vote thieves - the ability to automate vote fraud through programmed attacks on the voting process.
>
> Remote Internet Voting represents a further shift of responsibility for maintenance of the voting infrastructure from the election officials and vendor to the voter or third party-provider of the platform (employer, hotel, military installation, school, etc.). This has deep implications for election integrity and privacy as well.

This seems quite dead-on.

> The Internet is already host to hackers of all manner from all over the world. Although the number who are talented and motivated enough to construct the kinds of programs capable of breaking through fire walls, gaining root privileges and escaping detection may currently be limited to a few thousand, but the reality is that it does not take much talent to write a computer virus and unleash it via the Internet.

Absolutely true. Slashdot recently ran an article about such low-skill "hackers". It referred to this fascinating paper, in which the authors use a "honeypot" (a bait system, designed to attract hackers for study) to trap people who could break into a computer system and gain full access, yet are literally *incapable* of inserting a floppy and loading files from it on the system they've hacked. (That's an interpretation for you of one of the chat logs, where one hacker has to teach another how to "mount" a disk. A floppy must be mounted in many stock UNIX systems before [normal] use.)

Worry about what hackers may do to a voting system is definately valid, and the voting companies assurances to the contrary merely raise suspician, they do not encourage me to trust them. Frankly, the voting companies bear most of the earmarks of security software snake oil.

> Until that time [when secure remote voting is feasible], since in-polling place Internet voting is technically feasible and the security issues with it are manageable, it is reasonable to experiment with it now, provided it is done in a non-binding fashion. It would be our recommendation that such experiments include rigorous testing by independent experts. In order to accomplish that, vendors would have to be amenable to sharing source codes and other proprietary information with the testers. We strongly urge the vendors to do this, perhaps in conjunction with the FEC systems standards process.

Absolutely.

> **Because all of our rights and freedoms as Americans depend on free, fair and secure elections**, it is imperative that publicly binding Internet voting elections be curtailed until the integrity and fairness can be assured.

Emphasis mine. This is a very well-reasoned essay, IMHO. I was unaware that the election companies were so closed about *our* election process! In light of that and the unanswered security issues, I would tend to agree with that conclusion.

I knew it would be a while before we could do it, but I hope we do make the effort. I think it would be worthwhile.

Net Election: Hiding Behind the Web

Political Speech
6/29/00; 8:24:35 AM

"The Center for Better Medicare's TV ads are well-crafted, but their agenda is transparent. The group's Web site is more cunning. It takes the Web's strengths – interactivity, depth of information and the ability to link to other sites – and turns them to the purposes of political spin. The site might rely on tricks, but at least they're new ones."

The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly passed a bill to force psuedo-grassroots organizations like the Center for Better Medicare to reveal their funding sources. Looking at how the Center for Better Medicare does business, as this article examines, I think it's plain to see that this is a vital step to making sure that people know the source of political statements, and certainly not an unacceptable limitation of political free speech.

NYT Site Exposes CIA Agents

Political Speech
6/26/00; 7:48:04 AM

"A freedom of information activist plans to publish online a classified CIA document that was pulled from The New York Times' site after newspaper officials learned it exposed the identities of Iranians

involved in the 1953 U.S. and British-backed coup that overthrew Iran's elected officials.

"The Times used the graphic to accompany an article detailing the coup. In a technical glitch, those who visited the Times website on June 16 were able to read the names of the agents when they downloaded the graphic. ...

I've read this story since last weekend. What made me finally post it here was the quote on the end of this Wired article: (This was in three lines, I've put it all in one)

'Young said Friday that he'll post a text version of the complete document this weekend. He said he is not putting the lives of agents in danger, but is trying to help them. "It is more dangerous to withhold the document," Young said Friday. "It's important that those who were threatened by the leak know it is out there."'

What an arrogant jackass! If he's so interested in making sure the people mentioned know that their name may have been leaked, why doesn't he seek them out and contact them directly? We're not dealing with script kiddies getting a hold of some secret information and hacking a few computers before the exploit is blocked, we're possible talking assasains killing or torturing these people or their family and friends long before ever finding out they've been compromised.

That said, the cat's out of the bag (others have seen the names, not just Young) and I hope whoever is responsible for these people (State Department? CIA?) has gone out of their way to notify them of the danger. Still, simple cost/benefit analysis says to keep the names secret... the American public isn't really interested in the names anyhow, just the rest of the document (inasmuch as we're even interested in that).

Interview with the CEO of Election.com

Political Speech
6/26/00; 7:35:51 AM

A Salon interview with the CEO of Election.com, mostly about how it is kept secure and why he thinks it's fair.

Yahoo! vs. Free Speech

Political Speech
6/5/00; 7:18:08 AM

April 25, 2000: *"All the big portals have rules governing the types of banner ads that can run on their pages. Some portals have specific guidelines for political advertising. Those guidelines may be good-faith efforts to set ground rules. But in some cases, they have the effect of diminishing the quantity and quality of political expression online. Yahoo!, for example, has a blanket policy prohibiting negative banner ads."*

I have a hard time getting upset about banning negative banner ads on Yahoo. I think that moreso then on TV, ads do reflect on the site carrying them, as there is less seperation between ad and content. This lack of seperation causes problems as advertisers abuse this fact to trick people into clicking on ads that look like operating system messages or even a normal part of the site they are viewing. Forcing Yahoo and friends to carry negative banners would directly impact the public

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Eternal Vigilance is the
Price of Freedom
LinkBack Results

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Site Links
Home
What is iRights?
Purpose
Site Directory
Discussion
Feedback
Learning Resources

Search Site

Go!

Membership
Join Now
Quick Log In:

Email address:

Password:

Login

Go to Google Home

Web Images Groups News Froogle Local New! more »

related:irights.editthispage.cc Search Advanced Search Preferences

Web Results **1** - **10** of about **22** similar to **irights.editthispage.com/newsItems/viewDepartment$Political%20Speech**. (**0.73** seconds)

Home Page - iRights
This site will work and look better in a browser that supports web standards, but it is accessible to any browser or Internet device. iRights has Moved! **...**
irights.editthispage.com/ - 22k - Cached - Similar pages

www.lcscanada.com/jaf
Similar pages

Re: What about France?
Archive of UserLand's first discussion group, started October 5, 1998. Re: What about France? Author: Karl Dubost. Posted: 4/18/2000; 10:35:24 AM. **...**
static.userland.com/ userLandDiscussArchive/msg016373.html - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

On Censorship
Archive of UserLand's first discussion group, started October 5, 1998. On Censorship. Author: Ben Griffiths. Posted: 4/17/2000; 8:22:48 PM. Topic: On Censorship **...**
static.userland.com/ userLandDiscussArchive/msg016354.html - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

ManilaNewbies : News Items
We're all newbies here! **...**
manilanewbies.userland.com/stories/storyReader$3002 - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

UserLand Frontier Server Error
Sorry! There was an error: There is no folder or object database named "manilanewbies.root" in the folder "C:\Frontier\Guest Databases\www\". **...**
weblogs.userland.com/manilaNewbies/ stories/storyReader$3002 - 1k - Cached - Similar pages

Philly Future - The Philadelphia Region Weblog - Home Page
The Philadelphia Region Weblog.
phillyfuture.editthispage.com/ - 33k - Cached - Similar pages

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News about events that can impact your privacy or lack thereof.
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CNET News.com. **...**
news.cnet.com/news/0-1005-200-2826868.html - 40k - Cached - Similar pages

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GOVERNANCE IN NAMESPACES

Stefan Bechtold∗

The assignment of numbers is also handled by Jon. If you are developing a protocol or application that will require the use of a link, socket, port, protocol, or network number please contact Jon to receive a number assignment.[1]

Anyone can assign names. We each do that all the time.[2]

eBay reserves the right to modify, alter or suspend any User ID at any time (at our sole discretion and without notice) for any reason whatsoever.[3]

∗ Research Assistant, University of Tübingen Law School, Germany; Fellow, 2002–2003, Center for Internet & Society, Stanford Law School; J.S.M., 2002, Stanford Law School; Dr. Iur. (J.S.D.), 2001, University of Tübingen Law School, Germany; Referendar (J.D.), 1999, University of Tübingen Law School, Germany. I would like to thank Peter Bechtold, Jonathan Greenberg, Jeff Gould, Brian Hemphill, Kurt Jaeger, Lawrence Lessig, Nelson Minar, Wernhard Möschel, Milton Mueller, Markus Müller, Tomas Sander, and the participants who attended workshops and seminars at Stanford Law School and the University of Tübingen Law School, Germany, as well as the TPRC 2002 participants for their valuable comments and suggestions.

1. Jon Postel, *Assigned Numbers*, Request for Comments (RFC) 776, at 1 (Jan. 1981), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc776.txt.

2. Carl Ellison & Bruce Schneier, *Ten Risks of PKI: What You're Not Being Told About Public Key Infrastructure*, 16 COMPUTER SECURITY J. 1, 2 (2000), *available at* http://www.counterpane.com/pki-risks.pdf (last visited Jan. 22, 2003).

3. eBay, Inc., Frequently Asked Questions About User IDs, *at* http://pages.ebay.com/help/basics/f-faq-UserId.html#9 (last visited Jan. 9, 2003).

ABSTRACT

Since the creation of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regulation of the Domain Name System (DNS) has become a central topic in Internet law and policy discussions. ICANN's critics argue that ICANN uses its technical control over the DNS as undue leverage for policy and legal control over the DNS itself and over activities that depend on the DNS. Such problems are not unique to the DNS. Rather, the DNS discussions are an example of the more abstract governance problems that occur in a set of technologies known as "namespaces."

A namespace is a collection of all names in a particular system. Namespaces are ubiquitous. They can be found both in real space and cyberspace. Namespaces analyzed in this Article include the DNS, IP addresses, ENUM, Microsoft Passport, peer-to-peer systems, TCP port numbers, public key infrastructures as well as digital rights management and instant messaging systems. This Article also shows that many of its findings can also be applied to namespaces outside of cyberspace—such as bibliographic classification schemes, P.O. boxes, Social Security numbers, as well as the names of DNA sequences, diseases, and chemical compounds.

Namespaces are an overlooked facet of governance both in real space and cyberspace. This Article develops a general theory of the governance of namespaces. Designing namespaces and exercising control over them is not a mere technical matter. Rather, the technical control over a namespace creates levers for the intrusion of politics, policy, and regulation. In particular, the technical control may lead to speech, access, privacy, copyright, trademark, liability, conflict resolution, competition, innovation, and market structure regulation. The Article provides several dimensions along which namespaces can be analyzed. From a legal and policy perspective, it matters, for example, whether a namespace is centralized or decentralized, whether the namespace is controlled by a public or private entity, and the degree to which the internal structure is adaptive. These and other dimensions influence how namespaces protect social values and how they allocate knowledge, control, and responsibility. This Article will also demonstrate that the "end-to-end argument" was implemented on the Internet by a particular design of a specific namespace.

The taxonomic structure developed in this Article can be useful to legal and policy debates about the implications of various namespaces. It may also be helpful to designers of namespaces who consider the legal and policy consequences of their actions.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 2000, a Web site offered a new service allowing politicians, individuals, and corporations to bid on and buy political votes from citizens. The first Internet auction site for real votes had opened. The election in question was the U.S. presidential election of 2000, a memorable event for many reasons. The Web site in question, which described itself as "satirical," was located in Austria. It bore the name "voteauction.com."

After the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners filed a lawsuit against voteauction.com on October 18, 2000, the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, issued an injunction against the Web site.[4] The company that registered the domain name was named as a co-defendant in the lawsuit.[5] After the court issued the injunction, the registrar cancelled the domain name, effectively shutting down the Web site all over the world.[6]

About a week later, the Web site appeared again under the new domain name "vote-auction.com." This time, the domain name was registered with a Swiss registrar. A few days later, it was also cancelled. However, no court issued any injunction ordering the cancellation. No official authority addressed the question of whether a domain name registered in Switzerland and located in Austria is subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Rather, the domain name was cancelled after some telephone and e-mail discussions between the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners and the Swiss domain name registrar. The Swiss registrar, a private entity, exercised its power over an asset, the domain namespace, to exclude this domain name from the Internet.[7]

4. *See* Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Towards a Hybrid Regulatory Scheme for the Internet*, 2001 U. CHI. LEGAL F. 215, 242.

5. *See id.*

6. *See id.*

7. For more information on this case, see *id.* at 241–44; RTMark, Inc., Voteauction.com, *at* http://www.rtmark.com/voteauction.html (last visited Jan. 23, 2003).

In September 1998, a freshman at Northeastern University in Boston began working on a software program that would revolutionize online music business.[8] Only two and a half years later, the Napster network had over seventy million users who downloaded up to 2.8 billion music files per month.[9] In July 2000, the District Court for the Northern District of California issued a preliminary injunction effectively ordering Napster to shut down its service. The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit later affirmed the injunction with some modifications.[10]

Voteauction.com and Napster each raise different problems. Voteauction.com is a case about election fraud, freedom of speech, and personal jurisdiction. Napster is a case about copyright infringement and innovation policy. At the same time, both cases are very similar. They illustrate how technical control over a particular component of a network can be used as leverage for legal and policy control. Voteauction.com lost both of its domain names because private entities—the domain name registrars and, ultimately, the domain name registry—could exclude its domain names from an authoritative list recognized by all computers connected to the Internet. Music files could no longer be shared over the Napster network because Napster could exclude them from an authoritative list of files recognized by all computers connected to the Napster network. In both cases, the network component that enabled this control was a namespace.

While namespaces may seem like an obscure concept of computer science, we are in fact surrounded by them. In the world of computers, the DNS, public key infrastructures (PKIs), Yahoo! Categories, Usenet newsgroups, and computer file systems are all examples of namespaces. Yet, namespaces are not confined to computers. Telephone numbers, Social Security numbers, the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), zip codes, bar codes, and bibliographic classification schemes form namespaces too.

8. *See* Karl Toro Greenfeld, *Meet the Napster*, TIME, Oct. 2, 2000, at 60; Steven Levy, *The Noisy War Over Napster*, NEWSWEEK, June 5, 2000, at 46.

9. *See* Jefferson Graham, *A Slimmed-Down Napster Gets Back Online; Trial Run Heavy on Little-Known Artists*, USA TODAY, Jan. 10, 2002, at D1.

10. *See* A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 284 F.3d 1091 (9th Cir. 2002); A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 239 F.3d 1004, 1004 (9th Cir. 2001).

Both Voteauction.com and Napster illustrate that, in cyberspace, the ability for legal regulation often depends on the technical control over a namespace. Technical namespaces are not unalterable given facts. Rather, technology is a social construct.[11] The cultural and societal structure of those who produce technology shape the technology itself.[12] Conversely, technology enables, shapes, and limits social, legal, and political relationships among citizens, businesses, and the state. Technology and law are therefore inherently intertwined. As Lawrence Lessig has shown, this interrelation between technology, law, and society implies that technology is not a neutral artifact, but can be shaped according to conscious design decisions that originate from external value systems.[13] Many design choices implicitly entail legal and policy choices.[14] The particular design of a namespace determines its

11. *See* MANUEL CASTELLS, THE INTERNET GALAXY 36 (2001); Thomas P. Hughes, *The Evolution of Large Technological Systems*, *in* THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS 51 (Wiebe E. Bijker et al. eds., 1994).

12. For an analysis of how the different cultures of early Internet users shaped the Internet, see CASTELLS, *supra* note 11, at 36–63.

13. *See, e.g.*, LAWRENCE LESSIG, CODE AND OTHER LAWS OF CYBERSPACE 26 (1999) [hereinafter LESSIG, CODE] (explaining that access to the Internet at University of Chicago and Harvard Law School differs because of administrators' dissimilar beliefs about free speech); *see also* WILLIAM J. MITCHELL, CITY OF BITS 111–12 (1995) (discussing effects of emerging civic strictures and spatial arrangements of the digital era); Joel R. Reidenberg, *Lex Informatica: The Formulation of Information Policy Rules Through Technology*, 76 TEX. L. REV. 553, 554 (1998) (technological capabilities and system design choices impose rules on participants). For an application of this theory in real space, see Neal Kumar Katyal, *Architecture as Crime Control*, 111 YALE L.J. 1039, 1039 (2002).

14. For analytical purposes, this Article follows an approach that distinguishes between a technology layer and a policy layer. *See* LESSIG, CODE, *supra* note 13; Reidenberg, *supra* note 13. Conversely, in his analysis of the domain name system, Milton Mueller uses a three-layered model. On the technical layer, name allocation is coordinated to ensure uniqueness and exclusivity of names. On the economic layer, finite namespaces deal with the allocation of scarce names. On the policy layer, decisions about rights attached to names are made. *See* MILTON L. MUELLER, RULING THE ROOT: INTERNET GOVERNANCE AND THE TAMING OF CYBERSPACE 17–26 (2002). However, it is questionable whether a distinction between an economic and a policy layer should be made. Economic decisions about name allocation are a subgroup of the various policy decisions that have to be made in namespaces. In general, a layered approach proves to be very helpful in analyzing cyberlaw questions. For the analysis of communication systems, Yochai Benkler has

regulatory impact. Therefore, namespaces can be seen as a technological tool to implement certain policy goals and legal value systems into a network.

This Article analyzes the interrelation between technology and law for namespaces in general. It attempts to highlight a common feature of namespaces: designing namespaces and exercising control over them is not a mere technical matter. The technical control over a namespace creates levers for the intrusion of politics, policy, and regulation.[15] By designing namespaces in a particular way, the implementation of many regulatory goals can either be achieved or prevented. To facilitate analysis, this Article develops several dimensions of namespace governance that prove helpful in assessing the regulatory impact of design decisions made at the technical level of a namespace. A namespace can be structured, for instance, in a flat, hierarchical, or decentralized manner. Its internal architecture can be heavily controlled or loosely coordinated. A namespace can be designed to serve many different purposes or a single, narrowly defined purpose. It can be controlled by technical or by contractual means. It can be administered by a public or private entity. Although such decisions seem of technical nature, they are in fact closely intertwined with legal and policy decisions. The Article will show that the very technological architecture of a namespace may encompass a regulation of speech, access, privacy, content, copyright, trademark, liability, conflict resolution, competition, innovation, and market structures. Therefore, legal and policy

developed a layered analytical framework. In Benkler's model, communication systems can be divided into the physical layer (e.g., the wires, cables, fibers, radio frequency spectrum, printing presses), the logical layer (the software and standards that decide which expression is transmitted over the physical layer and that enable this transmission), and the content layer. *See* LAWRENCE LESSIG, THE FUTURE OF IDEAS: THE FATE OF THE COMMONS IN A CONNECTED WORLD 23–25 (2001) [hereinafter LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS]; François Bar & Christian Sandvig, *Rules From Truth: Post-Convergence Policy for Access* 21 (Sept. 2000), *available at* http://www.stanford.edu/~fbar/Publications/Rules_from_Truth.pdf; Yochai Benkler, *Property, Commons, and the First Amendment: Towards a Core Common Infrastructure* 3 (Mar. 2001), *available at* http://www.law.nyu.edu/benklery/WhitePaper.pdf; Kevin Werbach, *A Layered Model for Internet Policy* (Sept. 1, 2000), *at* http://www.edventure.com/conversation/article.cfm?Counter=2414930.

15. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 10.

considerations should be taken into account even during the design stages of a namespace.

The analysis of such questions is not novel. The best-known namespace on the Internet is the DNS. Most computers connected to the Internet are equipped with a unique numerical IP address and a unique domain name.[16] The DNS maps each domain name to an IP address. It is a prime example of how namespace control transcends the borders of technology and reaches into policy and law. Since 1998, the DNS has been managed by ICANN,[17] a private non-profit corporation under California law.[18] The status of ICANN is highly disputed. While some proponents assert that ICANN is a mere technical standardization and coordination body, critics argue that it more resembles a world government.[19] Furthermore, critics of ICANN think that it unjustly uses its control over the technical DNS infrastructure as leverage to control policy aspects of Internet communications such as trademark and copyright issues, surveillance of Internet users, regulation of content, imposition of tax-like fees, and the regulation of the domain name supply industry.[20]

The DNS governance discussions are an example of the regulatory questions this Article addresses. However, this is not an article about the governance of the DNS. Although many issues addressed by this Article are discussed in the context of the DNS, the discussions about the DNS and ICANN often fail to recognize that these issues are not unique to the DNS. Rather, they are general governance problems of namespaces that can be found in other namespaces—from peer-to-peer (P2P) systems to instant messaging systems—as well. They are not even confined to the computer world. In real space, many namespaces—from bibliographic classification schemes to Social Security numbers—exhibit the same problems.

16. Some computers are only equipped with an IP address, but not a domain name.

17. ICANN, About ICANN, *at* http://www.icann.org (last modified Jan. 11, 2002).

18. *See* ICANN, Background, *at* http://www.icann.org/general/background.htm (last modified July 16, 1999).

19. Mueller has criticized the ICANN regime as "a conservative, corporatist regime founded on artificial scarcity and regulatory control." MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 267.

20. *See id.*

No literature exists that identifies and discusses governance dimensions of namespaces on such an abstract, general level.[21] This Article not only attempts to fill that gap, but its findings can be applied to a wide range of namespaces both in cyberspace and real space. While the study of namespaces at an abstract level may be novel, it does not operate in an analytical vacuum. Many namespaces are scarce resources: the number of names that can be assigned in such namespaces falls short of the demand.[22] In bottleneck namespaces, the assignment of names has to be controlled in some way. Analyzing the legal implications of such bottleneck situations is not an unknown task. In antitrust law, the essential facilities doctrine deals with the control of a monopolist over scarce resources.[23] In communications law, common carrier regulations cope with adverse impacts of privately owned bottlenecks in the communication infrastructure.[24] The discussion whether broadband cable providers should be forced to open their networks to non-affiliated Internet service providers ("open access") is a discussion about the impact of a privately owned bottleneck: the cable network.[25] In First Amendment law, courts have regularly allocated access to different types of mass media that are allegedly

21. For an analysis of the related problems of classification, see GEOFFREY C. BOWKER & SUSAN LEIGH STAR, SORTING THINGS OUT: CLASSIFICATION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES (1999).

22. The telephone number space, the current IP address space, and the generic top level domain namespace are examples of scarce namespaces. *See infra* note 191.

23. *See* United States v. Terminal R.R. Ass'n of St. Louis, 224 U.S. 383, 404–09 (1912); *see also* Robert Pitofsky, *The Essential Facilities Doctrine Under United States Antitrust Law*, *available at* http://www.ftc.gov/os/comments/intelpropertycomments/pitofskyrobert.pdf (last modified Jan. 7, 2003) (discussing the development of the essential facilities doctrine beginning with *United States v. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis*).

24. *See, e.g.*, James H. Lister, *The Rights of Common Carriers and the Decision Whether to Be a Common Carrier or a Non-Regulated Communications Provider*, FED. COMM. L.J., Dec. 2000, at 91; Peter K. Pitsch & Arthur W. Bresnahan, *Common Carrier Regulation of Telecommunications Contracts and the Private Carrier Alternative*, FED. COMM. L.J., June 1996, at 447.

25. *See* Mark A. Lemley & Lawrence Lessig, *The End of End-to-End: Preserving the Architecture of the Internet in the Broadband Era*, 48 UCLA L. REV. 925 (2001).

bottlenecks.[26] Finally, an emerging scholarship addresses specific regulatory problems of information and technology platforms, which can represent bottlenecks as well.[27]

Therefore, while analyzing bottleneck situations is not uncommon, this Article chooses a slightly different analytical approach. Rather than focusing on one specific area of law, it analyzes the implications of a particular technology—for example, namespaces—on a wide variety of areas of law and legal policy. It assesses how different design choices at the technical level create, alter, or eliminate the regulatory problems with which law and legal policy have to grapple.

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26. *See generally* Arkansas Educ. Television Comm'n v. Forbes, 523 U.S. 666 (1998) (holding that a broadcaster could exclude a candidate from debate); Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC, 520 U.S. 180 (1997) (reaffirming the decision that cable providers devote some channels to local broadcasting); Denver Area Educ. Telecomm. Consortium, Inc. v. FCC, 518 U.S. 727 (1996) (prohibiting indecent programming on leased channels does not violate the First Amendment, but prohibiting such programming on public access channels does); Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC, 512 U.S. 622, 656 (1994) (upholding congressional act requiring cable providers to dedicate some channels to local broadcasting); Columbia Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC, 453 U.S. 367 (1981); Miami Herald Publ'g Co. v. Tornillo, 418 U.S. 241 (1974) (striking down a state "right to reply" law that compelled newspapers to grant political candidates equal space to reply to criticism); Columbia Broad. Sys., Inc. v. Democratic Nat'l Comm., 412 U.S. 94 (1973); Red Lion Broad. Co. v. FCC, 395 U.S. 367 (1969) (upholding FCC interpretation of the "fairness doctrine" that required broadcasters to present both sides of public issues).

27. *See, e.g.*, Douglas Lichtman, *Property Rights in Emerging Platform Technologies*, 29 J. LEGAL STUD. 615 (2000); Pamela Samuelson & Susanne Scotchmer, *The Law and Economics of Reverse Engineering*, 111 YALE L.J. 1575, 1611, 1615–26, 1643–44, 1662 (2002); Molly S. Van Houweling, *Cultivating Open Information Platforms: A Land Trust Model*, 1 J. TELECOMM. & HIGH TECH. L. 309 (2002); Philip J. Weiser, *Internet Governance, Standard Setting, and Self-Regulation*, 28 N. KY. L. REV. 822, 832–42 (2001) [hereinafter Weiser, *Internet Governance*]; Philip J. Weiser, *Law and Information Platforms*, 1 J. TELECOMM. & HIGH TECH. L. 1 (2002); Bar & Sandvig, *supra* note 14; Philip J. Weiser, *Networks Unplugged: Towards a Model of Compatibility Regulation Between Information Platforms* (Sept. 24, 2001), *at* http://www.arxiv.org/html/cs/0109070; *see also* ANNABELLE GAWER & MICHAEL A. CUSUMANO, PLATFORM LEADERSHIP: HOW INTEL, MICROSOFT, AND CISCO DRIVE INDUSTRY INNOVATION (2002); Arti K. Rai & Rebecca S. Eisenberg, *The Public and the Private in Biopharmaceutical Research*, *available at* http://www.law.duke.edu/pd/papers/raieisen.pdf (last visited Jan. 22, 2003) (addressing the erosion of free access to new knowledge in the public domain as patent claims have expanded).

The Article proceeds as follows: Part II provides a more precise definition of namespaces. Part III develops several dimensions of namespace governance that can be applied to namespaces in general. Further, it shows the legal and policy implications of design decisions made along these dimensions. In Part IV, a more abstract account of the relationship between namespace design and the law is provided. Part V addresses the extent to which these insights can be applied in the actual design of namespaces. Part VI concludes the Article.

II. WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Names are important tools for identification and communication both in real space and cyberspace. From a legal and social science perspective, personal names are a crucial aspect of personal identity and dignity.[28] A complex mix of social norms, memories, connotations, and shared experiences influences the esteem of personal names, in particular first names.[29] From an economic perspective, commercial names and trademarks facilitate identification and thereby reduce consumer search costs.[30] From a computer science perspective, the definition of "name" is even more sober—a name is a string of bits or characters that refers to a resource.[31] In communication networks, some method to identify and locate the networked resources must exist. Names provide a method to facilitate sharing and communication.[32] They can bring consistency to the network—names uniquely identify resources, and

28. *See* Douglas A. Galbi, *A New Account of Personalization and Effective Communication* 4 (Sept. 2001), *available at* http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=286288.

29. *See id.* at 6.

30. *See* William M. Landes & Richard A. Posner, *Trademark Law: An Economic Perspective*, 30 J.L. & ECON. 265, 269 (1987).

31. *See* ANDREW S. TANENBAUM & MAARTEN VAN STEEN, DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS: PRINCIPLES AND PARADIGMS 184 (2002); John F. Shoch, *Inter-Network Naming, Addressing, and Routing*, *in* PROCEEDINGS OF THE 17TH IEEE COMPUTER SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 72 (1978); David R. Cheriton & Timothy P. Mann, *Decentralizing a Global Naming Service for Improved Performance and Fault Tolerance*, 7 ACM TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTER SYS. 147 (1989).

32. *See* ROSS J. ANDERSON, SECURITY ENGINEERING: A GUIDE TO BUILDING DEPENDABLE DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS 125 (2001).

thereby eliminate the risk of confusion between different, but similar, resources. In general, names both store and filter information.

Computer science, in particular the theory of distributed systems,[33] developed a rather rigorous theory of naming that proves helpful for the following analysis of namespaces. In general, different kinds of names exist. An "address" is a special type of name that "identifies the location of the object rather than the object itself."[34] The IP address of a computer and a telephone number are addresses in this sense. Addresses are not well-suited to persistently identify objects. Once an object is moved to another location, its address changes. If a computer connected to the Internet, for instance, is moved to another location, its IP address often has to be changed as well.[35] If a phone customer moves to a new city, he receives a new phone number, even if he uses the same telephone. Without call-forwarding features and number portability regulations,[36] a phone number does not identify a particular telephone, but its location, that is, the jack into which it is plugged.

In many communication networks, these shortcomings of addresses are resolved by adding a layer of location-independent names on top of the addressing scheme.[37] While addresses *locate*

33. In a distributed system, hardware or software components are located at different computers that are only connected by a communication network. Although the components are dispersed throughout the network, a distributed system appears to its users as one single coherent system. *See* GEORGE COULOURIS ET AL., DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS: CONCEPTS AND DESIGN 2 (3d ed. 2001); TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 2. While numerous distributed systems exist, the most important example is the Internet. For research on naming infrastructures in homogeneous computer systems, see Roger M. Needham, *Names*, *in* DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS 315, 317 (Sape Mullender ed., 2d ed. 1994); Jerome H. Saltzer, *On the Naming and Binding of Objects*, *in* OPERATING SYSTEMS: AN ADVANCED COURSE 99–208 (Rudolf Bayer et al. eds., 1978).

34. COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 354; *see also* Shoch, *supra* note 31, at 72; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 184.

35. This problem is most prevalent with mobile computers. *See* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 184–85. Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) are another example of the shortcomings of addresses as consistent identifiers. *See* COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 356; *see also infra* note 240 (defining and explaining URLs).

36. *See infra* note 172.

37. *See* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 185; *see also* Richard W. Watson, *Identifiers (Naming) in Distributed Systems*, *in* DISTRIBUTED

resources, location-independent names *identify* them.[38] The domain *name* of a computer, for example, identifies a computer, while its IP *address* reveals its logical location. Location-independent names and addresses do not exist separately. Rather, names are resolved to addresses by so-called "name services."[39] Name services allow users and software programs to look up, add, change, and remove names.[40] The layering of location-independent names on top of an addressing scheme makes the communication network more flexible—the address of a resource can be changed without having to change its name. Thereby, resources can be moved without any alteration of their name. The aforementioned DNS is a name service that resolves domain names to IP addresses. Although a computer's IP address may have to be changed when its location is moved, its domain name may remain the same.

The collection of all valid names in a particular system forms a "namespace."[41] Some namespaces are designed for human use, while other namespaces are accessed by computers only. Names used by human beings should usually be "mnemonically useful," while the critical feature of names used by computers is that they are

SYSTEMS: ARCHITECTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION 191, 196 (Butler W. Lampson et al. eds., 1981).

38. "The *name* of a resource indicates what we seek, and *address* indicates where it is, and a *route* tells us how to get there." Shoch, *supra* note 31, at 72.

39. COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 357; *see* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 183. While a name service resolves names to addresses, a "directory service" connects names to a wider collection of attributes. Conventional name services can be compared to the telephone white pages, while directory services resemble the yellow pages. *See* COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 371; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 2.

40. *See* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 194.

41. *See* COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 358; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 186; Ronald Bourret, XML Namespaces FAQ, § 2.1, *at* http://www.rpbourret.com/xml/NamespacesFAQ.htm#q2_1 (last updated Feb. 2003). For a helpful proposition of a unified terminology for directories and namespaces, see Harald Tveit Alvestrand, *Definitions for Talking About Directories*, Request for Comments (RFC) 3254 (Apr. 2002), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3254.txt.

"unambiguously resolvable."[42] In such a namespace, names must be unique.[43]

Namespaces are pervasive, both in cyberspace and in real space. In cyberspace, namespaces are mainly used to identify four different kinds of resources: computers (or more generally, devices), users, files, and applications (or more generally, services).[44] Device namespaces include the DNS, the telephone number system, ENUM,[45] as well as IP and Ethernet addresses.[46] User namespaces include Microsoft Passport,[47] the Liberty Alliance Project,[48] PKIs[49] as well as user identification systems on eBay, in the AOL network, and in instant messaging systems and networked computer games.[50] URLs, P2P systems,[51] Yahoo! Categories and the different computer file systems available[52] are examples of file namespaces. Service namespaces are created, for instance, by Transmission Control Protocol/User Datagram Protocol (TCP/UDP) port numbers[53] and the Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) service in

42. Saltzer, *supra* note 33, at 121; *see also* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 39 (asserting that mnemonics and providing single, more stable identities are two reasons for naming computers).

43. To achieve uniqueness, names are either universally valid, or are equipped with a representation of the context in which they are unique. *See* Needham, *supra* note 33, at 90.

44. *See* ANDERSON, *supra* note 32, at 131–32; COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 356; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 184; Cheriton & Mann, *supra* note 31, at 147; Jerome H. Saltzer, *On the Naming and Binding of Network Destinations*, Request for Comments (RFC) 1498 (Aug. 1993), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1498.txt.

45. *See infra* text accompanying notes 92–95.

46. *See infra* text accompanying notes 193–201.

47. *See infra* text accompanying notes 76–77.

48. *See infra* text accompanying note 156.

49. *See infra* text accompanying notes 86–87.

50. For a study of a virtual world computer game, such as Everquest, see Edward Castronova, *Virtual Worlds: A First-Hand Account of Market and Society on the Cyberian Frontier*, THE GRUTER INST. WORKING PAPERS ON LAW, ECON., AND EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY (Oct. 2001), *available at* http://www.bepress.com/cgi/viewpdf.cgi?article=1008&context=giwp.

51. *See infra* text accompanying note 127.

52. For an overview, see Martin Hinner, *Filesystems HOWTO*, *at* http://www.linux.org/docs/ldp/howto/Filesystems-HOWTO.html (last modified Aug. 22, 2000). For an overview of distributed file systems, see TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 575–646.

53. *See infra* notes 202–04.

the context of Web services.[54] Some technologies even use multiple namespaces. Digital rights management (DRM) systems, for example, employ device, user, and file namespaces at the same time.[55] The list of namespaces used by computers and computer networks is endless.[56]

In real space, telephone, credit card, bank account, passport, Social Security numbers, and tax identifiers are namespaces which identify devices, natural persons, or corporate entities. People, streets, cities, countries, and species are all identified by namespaces as well. Other examples include P.O. boxes, natural languages, and the system of longitude and latitude. The travel industry uses several namespaces to identify travel agencies, hotels, airlines, car rental companies, travel insurance companies, and consumers.[57] The Dun

54. *See* http://www.uddi.org (last visited Feb. 3, 2003). UDDI enables organizations that develop Web services to register these services in a public database so that client applications may locate and use them. For an overview of UDDI, see ETHAN CERAMI, WEB SERVICES ESSENTIALS 157–99 (Simon St. Laurent ed., 2002); DAVID CHAPPELL, UNDERSTANDING .NET: A TUTORIAL AND ANALYSIS 65–71 (2002); THUAN THAI & HOANG Q. LAM, .NET FRAMEWORK ESSENTIALS 155–57 (Nancy Kotary ed., 2d ed. 2002).

55. By a combination of various technical and legal means of protection, DRM attempts to create a framework for the secure distribution of digital content to authorized users. DRM systems usually employ a number of different namespaces, such as namespaces for identifying users (important for digital fingerprinting and thereby individualizing content), identifying content (important for managing the rights attached to the content), and identifying devices (important for distinguishing authorized from unauthorized devices and for revoking compromised device keys). For an overview, see Stefan Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law: Implications of Digital Rights Management*, *in* SECURITY AND PRIVACY IN DIGITAL RIGHTS MANAGEMENT 213, 214–16 (Tomas Sander ed., 2002), *available at* http://www.jura.uni-tuebingen.de/~s-bes1/pub/2002/DRM_Information_Law.pdf [hereinafter Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*]. For a more detailed discussion, see STEFAN BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER-ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT: IMPLIKATIONEN DES DIGITAL RIGHTS MANAGEMENT 34–75 (2002) [hereinafter BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER-ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT].

56. Other computer namespaces include variable names in computer languages, character sets, the X.500 directory service, XML namespaces, colorspaces such as RGB or CMYK, databases, and Microsoft Smart Tags. For even more namespaces, see IANA, Protocol/Number Assignments Directory, *at* http://www.iana.org/numbers.html (last updated Apr. 18, 2002).

57. Air travel customer information is usually stored in a so-called "Passenger Name Record" (PNR) in one of the major proprietary Global Distribution Systems (GDS) such as Amadeus, Sabre, or Apollo. Other

& Bradstreet Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S) is used to identify sixty-two million business entities around the world,[58] while the Thomas Register of American Manufacturers provides unique supplier IDs for over 173,000 U.S. and Canadian manufacturers.[59] The system of bar codes that is used for product identification is another example of how widely namespaces are used today.[60] For example, millions of DNA sequences from over 100,000 species are uniquely identified and named by an international namespace provided by several databases.[61] The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) is a namespace maintained by the World Health Organization that classifies all statistically significant diseases.[62] In addition, traditional media can be identified by different namespaces such as the ISBN, the International Standard Recording Code (ISRC), the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), the Unique Material Identifier (UMID), and the International Standard Work Code (ISWC).[63] Finally, bibliographic classification schemes,[64] the frequency spectrum, the various international classification systems for classifying inventions, trademarks, and

namespaces in the travel industry are administered by the International Air Transport Association. *See, e.g.*, Travel Industry Designator Service, *at* http://www.iata.org/tids/index (2001); *see* Rohit Khare, *Anatomy of a URL (and Other Internet-Scale Namespaces, Part 1)*, IEEE INTERNET COMPUTING, Sept.–Oct. 1999, at 78, 80.

58. *See* D&B D-U-N-S® Number, *at* http://www.dnb.com/US/duns_update/duns_update_print.asp (last visited Feb. 16, 2003).

59. *See* Thomas Register, *at* http://www.thomasregister.com (last visited Jan. 14, 2003).

60. For information on the Universal Product Code (UPC) and the European Article Number (EAN), see Uniform Code Council, Inc.: ID Numbers and Bar Codes, *at* http://www.uccouncil.org/main/ID_Numbers_and_Bar_Codes.html (2002) and EAN International, *at* http://www.ean-ucc.org (2002). The Auto-ID project at MIT attempts to extend this model with "electronic Product Codes" (ePC) that can be embedded into smart tags and resolved by an "Object Naming Service." *See* Auto-ID Center, *at* http://www.autoidcenter.org/aboutthetech_indepthlook.asp (last visited Jan. 16, 2003).

61. *See infra* text accompanying notes 162–65.

62. *See* BOWKER & STAR, *supra* note 21, at 55–57, 68–90.

63. For an overview, see BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER-ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 55, at 39–41.

64. *See infra* text accompanying note 252.

industrial designs,[65] the ISO 3166 list of country codes,[66] as well as the names of all celestial objects[67] and chemical compounds[68] may complete this listing of namespaces. In short, namespaces are important and ubiquitous.[69]

As the variety and sheer number of all existing namespaces are overwhelming, it is an impossible task to analyze all of them in this Article. Fortunately, in order to develop a general theory of namespace governance, this is also an unnecessary task. This Article uses several namespaces to illustrate the presented theoretical framework. Nevertheless, the framework should also be applicable to namespaces that are not explicitly studied in this Article.

III. DIMENSIONS OF NAMESPACE GOVERNANCE

By analyzing the means, intensity, and scope of namespace governance, as well as the possible namespace topologies, this Part identifies several dimensions of namespace governance that illustrate the close intertwining of technology, law, and policy.

A. Means of Namespace Governance

In general, namespace providers have varying interests in regulating the use of and access to their namespace. They may, for example, want to grant access to the namespace only under certain conditions, or to prevent certain end users from using the namespace altogether. They may also grant third-party service providers, who use the namespace in their own services, access to the namespace only after payment of a fee. Namespace providers therefore want to regulate the behavior of namespace users and service providers.

65. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) administers four international classification systems. *See* WIPO, International Classifications, *at* http://www.wipo.org/classifications/en/overview.html (last visited Feb. 16, 2003).

66. *See* Maintenance Agency for ISO 3166 Country Codes, *at* http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/index.html (last visited Jan. 13, 2003).

67. Commission 5 of the International Astronomical Union is the commission that names stars and other celestial objects. *See* International Astronomical Union, Designations and Nomenclature of Celestial Objects, *at* http://www.iau.org/IAU/Activities/nomenclature (last modified Dec. 27, 2000).

68. *See infra* note 264.

69. *See* BOWKER & STAR, *supra* note 21, at 37–39.

Such regulation can be achieved by different means. While several namespaces employ a web of contracts, all namespaces use technological means to regulate behavior that depends on the namespace.

1. Governance by contract

Namespace providers can condition access to and use of their namespace upon the prior conclusion of a contract. Namespace contracts include more than agreements about technical issues. They may limit the ways in which users access a namespace. They may also restrict the purposes and conditions under which the namespace can be accessed. Furthermore, they may restrict environments in which the names may be used or processed.

In many namespaces, the namespace provider attempts to bind all end users and service providers by contract. A web of contracts laid over the namespace is intended to protect various non-technical interests of the namespace provider (see Figure 1).

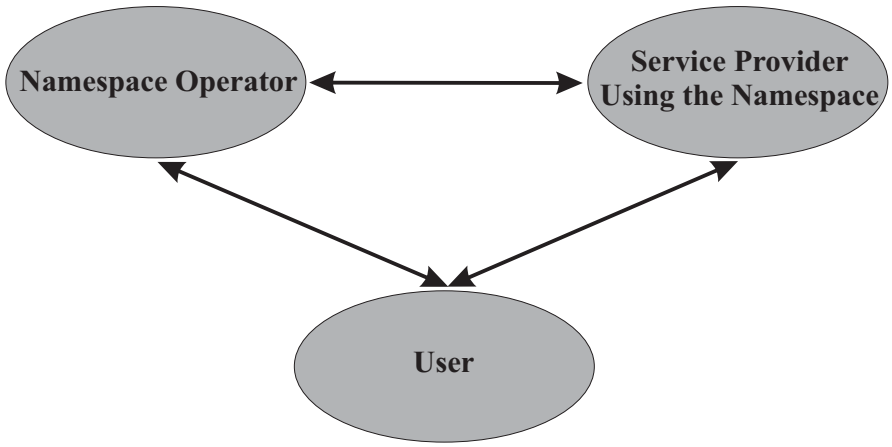

Figure 1: Namespace Governance by Contractual Webs

The DNS[70] uses such a web of contracts to govern the domain namespace. All registrants, registrars, and registries of domain

70. The DNS is a distributed name resolution service that resolves domain names to numerical IP addresses. For an overview of the architecture, history, and policy debate of the DNS, see MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 47–48; A. Michael Froomkin, *Wrong Turn in Cyberspace: Using ICANN to Route Around the APA and the Constitution*, 50 DUKE L.J. 17 (2000); Jay P. Kesan &

names in generic top-level domains (gTLDs), such as .com, .biz, .net, and .org, are required to enter into contractual agreements that either directly or indirectly originate from ICANN, the entity that currently controls the DNS.[71] In order to resolve conflicts between domain name registrations and trademark law, ICANN, after considerable input from WIPO, created a dispute resolution mechanism. This Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP)[72] enables a trademark holder to challenge the registration of a domain name and potentially gain control over it. As part of the contracts between ICANN and the gTLD registrars,[73] ICANN requires the registrars to impose the UDRP on everyone who wants to register a domain name.[74] As a result, on the one hand, ICANN binds all registrars to the UDRP as a condition of their accreditation. On the other hand, a consumer who wants to register a domain name under the .com gTLD, for example,

Rajiv C. Shah, *Fool Us Once Shame On You: Fool Us Twice Shame On Us: What We Can Learn From the Privatizations of the Internet Backbone Network and the Domain Name System,* 79 WASH. U. L.Q. 89 (2001) (detailing the privatization processes for the DNS and proposing measures for future privatization).

71. *See* A. Michael Froomkin & Mark A. Lemley, *ICANN and Antitrust*, U. ILL. L. REV.__, 13–16 (forthcoming 2003), *available at* http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/delivery.cfm/SSRN_ID291221_code011128630.pdf?abstractid=291221#Paper%20Download. This contractual web does not exist for country code top-level domains (ccTLDs). The relationship between ICANN's overall governance of the domain namespace and the ccTLD registries is not entirely clear. ccTLD registries have at least some independence in determining policies for their ccTLD sub-namespaces. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 205–08; Tamar Frankel, *The Managing Lawmaker in Cyberspace: A Power Model*, 27 BROOK. J. INT'L L. 859, 886–93 (2002). Although ICANN is known for managing the DNS, the U.S. government still retains residual authority over the DNS root and has not expressed its intent to give up this authority in the future. For the relationship between the U.S. Department of Commerce and ICANN, see MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 197; Froomkin, *supra* note 70, at 91, 105–25; Froomkin & Lemley, *supra*, at 11–13.

72. *See* ICANN, Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy, *at* http://www.icann.org/udrp/udrp-policy.htm (last modified May 17, 2002).

73. For many ccTLDs, no equivalent to the UDRP system exists. In such countries, domain name trademark conflicts are left to the traditional court system to resolve. This, for example, is the case in Germany. In other namespaces such as the telephone number space, no UDRP equivalent exists either. *See In re* Toll Free Service Access Codes, 13 F.C.C.R. 9058, 9067 (1998).

74. *See* ICANN, Registrar Accreditation Agreement § II.K, *at* http://www.icann.org/nsi/icann-raa-04nov99.htm (Nov. 4, 1999).

will only be able to register it if he agrees to the terms of the UDRP as well. Through a hierarchical web of contracts originating from ICANN, ICANN has ensured that every registrar and every registrant is bound to the UDRP.[75] ICANN effectively enveloped the domain namespace with a web of contracts that they use to protect, among other things, the trademark holder's interests.

Another example of contractual webs as a means of namespace governance is Microsoft Passport.[76] By mapping unique identifiers to individual users, this system allows users to establish lasting digital identities on the Internet. Once a user is registered in this user namespace, he can access all Web sites that use Microsoft Passport as their authentication service without having to authenticate himself at each individual Web site, as Microsoft Passport will provide the participating Web site with the necessary authentication information.[77]

In order to ensure that participating Web sites do not use this authentication information for data mining and user profiling purposes, Microsoft has entangled the technical namespace with a web of contracts. Before a Web site can use the Passport authentication service, it has to agree by contract with Microsoft to obtain the user's consent before it uses the profile information for marketing purposes. It is also contractually required to post privacy policies on its site, both in a human-readable and machine-readable, P3P-compliant[78] format.[79]

75. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 192.

76. *See* Microsoft Corp., Microsoft .NET Passport, *at* http://www.passport.net/Consumer/default.asp?lc=1033 (last visited Dec. 16, 2002).

77. User namespaces such as Microsoft Passport therefore enable a so-called "single sign-in" (SSI). *See* Microsoft Corp., .NET Passport Review Guide, *at* http://microsoft.com/netservices/passport/passport.asp (Nov. 2002) [hereinafter Microsoft Corp., .NET Passport Review Guide]. With more than 200 million accounts performing more than 3.5 billion authentications each month, Passport is currently the prevailing general authentication system. *See* Microsoft Corp., .NET Passport Overview, *at* http://www.microsoft.com/netservices/passport/overview.asp (Mar. 20, 2002).

78. The Platform for Privacy Preferences Project (P3P) allows Web sites to express their privacy policies in a machine-readable format. It enables users to evaluate these policies and make informed decisions about the privacy implications of accessing a particular Web site. For more information on P3P, see Ruchika Agrawal, *P3P Viewpoints*, *at* http://www.stanford.edu/~ruchika/P3P/home.html (last modified Mar. 11, 2002); World Wide Web Consortium,

In addition to the contractual relationship between Microsoft and participating Web sites, Microsoft attempts to establish a contractual relationship with each Passport user as well. Before a user can register with Microsoft Passport, he must agree to the "Microsoft .NET Passport Terms of Use and Notices."[80] In this user contract,

Platform for Privacy Preferences, *at* http://www.w3.org/P3P/ (last modified Nov. 8, 2002).

79. *See* Microsoft Corp., .NET Passport Review Guide, *supra* note 77, at 22. Furthermore, if, in the process of delivering goods or services to the user, the participating site has to share personal information (e.g., the user's address) with a third party (e.g., a shipping service), the participating site is required by Microsoft to impose certain contractual obligations on the third party as well. *See id.* at 21. In effect, Microsoft's strategy resembles a "viral contract" attached to private data. A viral contract attempts "to make commitments run with a digital object. . .so that everyone who comes into possession of the [object]. . .also inherit[s] the obligations to the initiator [of the contract]." Margaret Jane Radin, *Humans, Computers, and Binding Commitment*, 75 IND. L.J. 1125, 1132 (2000).

80. Microsoft Corp., Microsoft .NET Passport Terms of Use and Notices*, at* http://www.passport.net/Consumer/TermsOfUse.asp (last revised Aug. 2002). It is contested whether such "click-wrap licenses" are enforceable contracts. The problems posed by click-wrap licenses are similar to the question whether computer software shrink-wrap licenses are valid contracts. Traditionally, U.S. courts have been reluctant to enforce shrink-wrap licenses. *See* Step-Saver Data Sys., Inc. v. Wyse Tech., 939 F.2d 91, 98–100 (3d Cir. 1991); Ariz. Retail Sys., Inc. v. Software Link, Inc., 831 F. Supp. 759, 764–66 (D. Ariz. 1993); *see also* Novell, Inc. v. Network Trade Ctr., Inc., 25 F. Supp. 2d 1218 (D. Utah 1997) (explaining that the shrinkwrap license is invalid against first purchaser pertaining to the title of the software in copyright owner), *vacated in part by* Novell, Inc. v. Network Trade Ctr., Inc., 187 F.R.D. 657 (D. Utah 1999); Morgan Lab., Inc. v. Micro Data Base Sys., Inc., 41 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1850 (N.D. Cal. 1997). However, in 1997, Judge Easterbrook of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals found a shrink-wrap a valid contract. *See* ProCD, Inc. v. Zeidenberg, 86 F.3d 1447, 1450–53 (7th Cir. 1996). Following this decision, other courts have enforced shrink-wrap licenses as well. *See* Hill v. Gateway 2000, Inc., 105 F.3d 1147 (7th Cir. 1997); M.A. Mortenson Co. v. Timberline Software Corp., 998 P.2d 305, 313 (Wash. 2000); Brower v. Gateway 2000, Inc., 676 N.Y.S.2d 569, 572 (N.Y. App. Div. 1998). Courts have also held click-wrap licenses as enforceable contracts. *See* I.Lan Sys., Inc. v. Netscout Serv. Level Corp., 183 F. Supp. 2d 328, 338–39 (D. Mass. 2002); Caspi v. The Microsoft Network, L.L.C., 732 A.2d 528 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 1999); *see also* Groff v. America Online, Inc., 1998 WL 307001 (R.I. Super. Ct. 1998) (discussing how the click-wrap contract binds a party to a forum selection clause); *but see* Specht v. Netscape Communications Corp., 306 F.3d 17 (2d Cir. 2002). For a general overview, see Robert A. Hillman & Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, *Standard-Form Contracting in the Electronic Age*, 77 N.Y.U. L. REV. 429 (2002).

Microsoft agrees to use personal information only in accordance with its Passport privacy policy. According to this policy, Microsoft discloses personal information only if the user has consented or if Microsoft is required to disclose information by law.[81]

As ICANN did in the DNS context, Microsoft has enveloped Passport in a web of contracts. This web is used by Microsoft to regulate non-technical, in particular privacy-related, aspects of its namespace. This is not to say that Microsoft Passport protects privacy perfectly or even adequately.[82] This example merely reinforces the claim that namespace providers use contractual webs as a tool to regulate non-technical behavior of namespace users and service providers.

The use of contractual webs for governing namespaces is not confined to the DNS and Microsoft Passport. DRM systems[83] use similar mechanisms. In general, the webs of contracts surrounding namespaces bind both service providers that depend on the namespace and individual namespace users. Namespace providers may use these contractual webs to regulate various legal and policy aspects of namespaces, ranging from intellectual property and privacy protection to competition issues.

2. Governance by technology

Contractual webs would not be a very promising means of namespace governance if the contracts were, as a practical matter, hard to enforce. In namespaces, however, it is the technology that enables the automatic enforcement of such contracts and policies. 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. The

81. For the specific terms of the privacy policy, see Microsoft Corp., *Microsoft .NET Passport Privacy Statement*, *at* http://www.passport.com/Consumer/PrivacyPolicy.asp?lc=1033 (last modified Aug. 2002).

82. *See infra* text accompanying notes 131–36.

83. In many DRM systems, technology license agreements are used to bind manufacturers of computer electronics and computers (i.e., namespace service providers). Usage contracts are employed to establish a contractual relationship between the DRM provider and individual consumers (i.e., namespace users). For an overview of this contractual protection in DRM systems, see Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*, *supra* note 55, at 217–22, 227.

technical control over a namespace can be used by the namespace provider as leverage for policy and legal control.

This phenomenon occurs in most namespaces. As described above,[84] ICANN allows domain name registries, registrars, and registrants to enter the domain namespace only after they have agreed to certain contractual obligations. ICANN's web of contracts can be enforced by the technical control over the domain namespace, as the contractual quasi-trademark regulation of the UDRP demonstrates. By withdrawing or reassigning a domain name, any decision under the UDRP can be enforced in a very effective and inexpensive manner: through technology.[85]

PKIs are another namespace that uses technology as a governance tool. PKIs enable the secure, convenient, and efficient discovery of public keys in asymmetric encryption systems.[86] PKIs are a cornerstone of contemporary computer security architecture. By resolving public keys to individual persons or corporate entities and vice versa, PKIs create user namespaces. In PKI namespaces, various key revocation mechanisms exist by which compromised public keys can be excluded from further use of the namespace.[87] Technology enables PKIs to control which names exist in their user namespace. In a similar way, eBay reserves the right to suspend any user identifier in its user namespace.[88] DRM systems use various key revocation techniques to achieve the same goal.[89] In general, technology enables the namespace provider to control which names are assigned, modified, and revoked in a namespace. Technology is the most important governance tool in namespaces.

84. *See supra* text accompanying notes 71–75.

85. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 191, 232–34. The combination of technological and contractual protection is a common feature in such diverse areas of Internet law as the DNS, DRM, privacy law, the cable open access debate, and hyperlinking. For an attempt to derive some unifying principles from these similarities, see BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER- ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 55, at 439–48; Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*, *supra* note 55, at 230.

86. *See* Radia Perlman, *An Overview of PKI Trust Models,* IEEE NETWORK, Nov.–Dec. 2000, at 38.

87. *See* RUSS HOUSLEY & TIM POLK, PLANNING FOR PKI 107–24 (2001).

88. *See supra* text accompanying note 3.

89. *See* BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER-ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 55, at 26–31; Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*, *supra* note 55, at 215.

B. Governance by Whom?

Namespaces can be created and governed by governments, private entities, or hybrid coalitions. Particularly in namespaces governed by private or hybrid entities, interests of third parties and the general public might become underrepresented. Private regulation of namespaces may clash with public values. Namespaces must be supported by sufficient accountability structures.

The ICANN debate is a prime example of this governance dimension. The extent to which ICANN should exercise control over the domain namespace and what accountability structures are appropriate is fiercely contested in Internet policy circles.[90] ICANN's UDRP has come under criticism for being biased towards the interests of trademark holders.[91] ICANN has been accused of

90. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 192; Edward Brunet, *Defending Commerce's Contract Delegation of Power to ICANN*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 1 (2002); Froomkin & Lemley, *supra* note 71, at 19–21; Froomkin, *supra* note 70; Gillian K. Hadfield, *Privatizing Commercial Law: Lessons from ICANN*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 257 (2002); Kesan & Shah, *supra* note 70; Joe Sims & Cynthia L. Bauerly, *A Response to Professor Froomkin: Why ICANN Does Not Violate the APA or the Constitution*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 65 (2002); Jonathan Weinberg, *ICANN and the Problem of Legitimacy*, 50 DUKE L.J. 187 (2000); Jonathan Zittrain, *ICANN: Between the Public and the Private, Comments Before Congress*, 14 BERKELEY TECH. L.J. 1071 (1999); Tamar Frankel, *Accountability and Oversight of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)* (2002), *at* http://www.markle.org/news/ICANN_fin1_9.pdf .

91. *See* Michael Geist, *Fair.com?*: *An Examination of the Allegations of Systemic Unfairness in the ICANN UDRP*, 27 BROOK. J. INT'L L. 903, 936 (2002); Jeffrey P. Leonard, *Domain Name Disputes: An Analysis of the UDRP Resolution Process Thus Far*, 2001 WAKE FOREST INTELL. PROP. L.J. 4, *at* http://www.law.wfu.edu/students/IPLA/sp2001/art04.pdf; Milton Mueller, *Rough Justice: An Analysis of ICANN's Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy*, *at* http://dcc.syr.edu/roughjustice.pdf (2000). *But see* Annette Kur, *UDRP*, *available at* http://www.intellecprop.mpg.de/Online-Publikationen/2002/UDRP-study-final-02.pdf (2002). For general analyses of the UDRP, see A. Michael Froomkin, *ICANN's "Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy": Causes and (Partial) Cures*, 67 BROOKLYN L. REV. 605 (2002) [hereinafter Froomkin, ICANN's "Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy"]; Froomkin, *supra* note 70, at 96–101; Laurence R. Helfer & Graeme B. Dinwoodie, *Designing Non-National Systems: The Case of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy*, 43 WM. & MARY L. REV. 141 (2001); Elizabeth G. Thornburg, *Fast, Cheap, and Out of Control: Lessons from the ICANN Dispute Resolution Process*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 191 (2002); Luke A. Walker, *ICANN's Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy*, 15 BERKELEY

creating a new body of international, but private trademark law that lacks any of the accountability structures under which traditional statutes operate.[92]

The ENUM namespace is another example of the tension between public and private namespace ordering. ENUM is a protocol that aims to create greater convergence of traditional fixed and mobile telecommunication networks with the infrastructure of the public Internet.[93] It basically translates telephone numbers into domain names. If a user types an ENUM number into his mobile device or his computer, it can be used to query the DNS.[94] The DNS

TECH. L.J. 289 (2000); Milton Mueller, *Success by Default: A New Profile of Domain Name Trademark Disputes Under ICANN's UDRP*, *at* http://dcc.syr.edu/markle/markle-report-final.pdf (2002); UDRPinfo.com, *at* http://www.udrpinfo.com (last visited Dec. 16, 2002); UDRPlaw.net, *at* http://www.udrplaw.net (last visited Dec. 16, 2002). For an analysis of the UDRP under antitrust aspects, see Froomkin & Lemley, *supra* note 71, at 50–52.

92. *See* Froomkin, ICANN's "Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy," *supra* note 91, at 612; Thornburg, *supra* note 91, at 208.

93. *See* Craig McTaggart, *E Pluribus ENUM: Unifying International Telecommunications Networks and Governance* 2 (2001), *at* http://www.arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0109/0109091.pdf. It is clear that ENUM is an abbreviation, but it is unclear what this abbreviation stands for. The explanations range from "Electronic NUMbering," "tElephone NUmbering and Mapping," and "E-number" to "E.164 Number Mapping." For an overview of ENUM, see Patrick Faltstrom, *E.164 Number and DNS*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2916 (Sept. 2000), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2916.txt; Internet Engineering Task Force, Telephone Number Mapping (ENUM) Charter, *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/enum-charter.html (last modified Sept. 9, 2002); Washington Internet Project, DNS: ENUM, *at* http://www.cybertelecom.org/dns/enum.htm (last modified Jan. 7, 2003); International Telecommunication Union, ENUM, *at* http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/infocom/enum (last visited Dec. 16, 2002).

94. ENUM assigns each telephone number a unique domain name. The phone number 1 (555) 497–2815, for example, is translated by ENUM into 5.1.8.2.7.9.4.5.5.5.1.e164.arpa. While no technical necessity exists why ENUM numbers have to be telephone numbers, the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) ENUM working group determined that ENUM numbers would equal telephone numbers. *See* Robert Cannon, *ENUM: The Collision of Telephony and DNS Policy* 5, 14–17 (2001), *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=287492; *see also* Faltstrom, *supra* note 93, § 2; Junseok Hwang et al., *Analyzing ENUM Service and Administration from the Bottom Up: The Addressing System for IP Telephony and Beyond* 3, *at* http://www.arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0109/0109044.pdf (2001) (analyzing possible administrative models of ENUM service and discussing policy related issues stemming from ENUM).

then performs a name lookup and returns personal contact information such as telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, or fax numbers.[95] With ENUM, a user could be assigned one "universal number" under which he then could be reached by any imaginable means of communication—for example, telephone, cell phone, e-mail, fax, WWW pages, voicemail, and instant messaging.[96] With ENUM's interconnection of the domain namespace and the telephone number space, two different regulatory frameworks clash. Traditionally, the Internet has been dominated by light regulation that was often exercised by private entities. On the other hand, the national and international telephone system has always been heavily regulated by public actors, ranging from the U.S. Congress, the Federal Telecommunications Commission, and the North American Numbering Plan Administration[97] to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The discussion how the ENUM device namespace should be governed oscillates between these two extremes.[98]

95. *See* Cannon, *supra* note 94, at 4; McTaggart, *supra* note 93, at 5. Therefore, ENUM competes with other discovery services for personal information; one competitor might be Microsoft .NET My Services. *See id.* at 23.

96. *See* Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunications, Principles and Conditions for Implementation of an ENUM Protocol in France 7 (2001), *at* http://www.art-telecom.fr/publications/syntconsenum-ang.doc; Cannon, *supra* note 94, at 2.

97. *See* ELI M. NOAM, INTERCONNECTING THE NETWORK OF NETWORKS 204–05 (2001).

98. Currently, it is planned that the international ENUM database ("Tier 0") will be operated by traditional Internet governance bodies such as RIPE NCC (http://www.ripe.net) in the Netherlands, but administered under the regulatory auspices of the ITU. On the national level ("Tier 1"), ENUM service providers will be selected by national regulatory authorities. *See* Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunications, *supra* note 96, at 12–13; Roy Blane, *Liaison to IETF/ISOC on ENUM*, Request for Comments (RFC) 3026, at 2 (Jan. 2001), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3026.txt; Cannon, *supra* note 94, at 7–8, 24–26; *The History and Context of Telephone Number Mapping (ENUM) Operational Decisions*, Request for Comments (RFC) 3245, at 7–8 (John C. Klensin ed., Mar. 2002), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3245.txt [hereinafter RFC 3245]; Hwang et al., *supra* note 94, at 4–5. Due to the involvement of the ITU at Tier 0 and the national governments at Tier 1, ENUM has been criticized as a government-backed monopoly. *See* Cannon, *supra* note 94, at 22.

Whereas the DNS and ENUM device namespaces are governed by hybrid entities, the IP[99] and Ethernet address,[100] Microsoft Passport,[101] P2P,[102] and TCP/UDP port number[103] namespaces are all examples of namespaces that are subject to purely private governance. Bibliographic classification schemes, which are also types of namespaces,[104] are usually sponsored by governments or by private consortiums of interested parties and users.[105] PKI systems are another example of namespaces that cover the whole spectrum—from publicly governed to hybrid and purely privately governed

99. IP addresses are administered by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). Under the auspices of IANA, currently three regional IP registries exist in North America, Europe, and Asia. The regional IP registries coordinate and represent local IP registries that operate usually within particular countries. Internet Service Providers (ISPs) can request IP addresses for their customers from regional registries or from upstream ISPs. *See* Kim Hubbard et al., *Internet Registry IP Allocation Guidelines*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2050, at 4 (Nov. 1996), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2050.txt. For an explanation of IP addresses, see *infra* text accompanying notes 193–200.

100. The 802 Committee of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standardized the Ethernet system. IEEE still controls the Ethernet address space. *See* IEEE Registration Authority, *at* http://standards.ieee.org/regauth (last modified Jan. 7, 2003). For an explanation of Ethernet addresses, see *infra* text accompanying note 201.

101. With Microsoft Passport, the tension between public and private ordering becomes particularly obvious. As Lawrence Lessig wrote on Slashdot: "When we needed a passport system, we didn't tell Chase Manhattan bank [sic] that they could develop the passport system in exchange for a piece of every transaction. . . . [t]here was a recognition of the importance of neutral, commons-like, infrastructures upon which others could build neutrally." Slashdot, Lawrence Lessig Answers Your Questions, at Q 14, *at* http://slashdot.org/article.pl?sid=01/12/21/155221 (posted Dec. 21, 2001).

102. *See infra* text accompanying note 166.

103. *See infra* text accompanying notes 202–04.

104. *See infra* text accompanying note 252.

105. The world's two largest classification schemes, the U.S. Library of Congress Classification (LCC) and the Russian Library-Bibliographical Classification (LBC/BBK), are sponsored by their respective governments. The most popular classification, the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and its offspring, the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), are sponsored by private entities. *See* Allan Wilson, *The Hierarchy of Belief: Ideological Tendentiousness in Universal Classification*, *in* CLASSIFICATION RESEARCH FOR KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION 389, 393 (Nancy J. Williamson & Michèle Hudon eds., 1992).

namespaces. Who governs a namespace determines, in part, what values and whose interests the namespace protects.

C. Namespace Topology

Topology may be the most important governance dimension in namespaces.[106] In a namespace, system functions can be positioned in a central location or distributed along a vertical or horizontal axis. Choosing a topology along these axes has numerous policy and legal implications, as this Section will illustrate.[107]

1. Vertical distribution of namespaces

Namespace functions can be distributed along a vertical axis in various ways. Whereas a namespace without any such distribution is a "flat" namespace, a namespace with full vertical distribution is a "hierarchical" one (see Figure 2).[108]

106. In general, the study of a network's topology is concerned with the manner in which the network nodes are interconnected. *See* ROSHAN L. SHARMA, NETWORK TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION: THE ART AND SCIENCE OF NETWORK DESIGN 8 (1990).

107. Parts of the following analysis build upon the overview of different distributed systems topologies by Nelson Minar, *Distributed Systems Topologies: Part 1* (Dec. 14, 2001), *at* http://www.openp2p.com/pub/a/p2p/2001/12/14/topologies_one.html [hereinafter Minar, *Part 1*]; Nelson Minar, *Distributed Systems Topologies: Part 2* (Jan. 8, 2002), *at* http://www.openp2p.com/pub/a/p2p/2002/01/08/p2p_topologies_pt2.html [hereinafter Minar, *Part 2*]. Minar distinguishes between centralized, ring, hierarchical, decentralized, and hybrid topologies. This categorization reminds one of the different network topologies used in Local Area Networks (LANs): mesh topology, multi-drop topology, directed link topology, star topology, ring topology, and bus topology. *See* DOUGLAS E. COMER, COMPUTER NETWORKS AND INTERNETS 103–05 (3d ed. 2001); SHARMA, *supra* note 106, at 8–13; *see also* PRISCILLA OPPENHEIMER, TOP-DOWN NETWORK DESIGN 121–55 (1999) (discussing techniques to develop a network topology).

108. *See* Shoch, *supra* note 31, at 75–76.

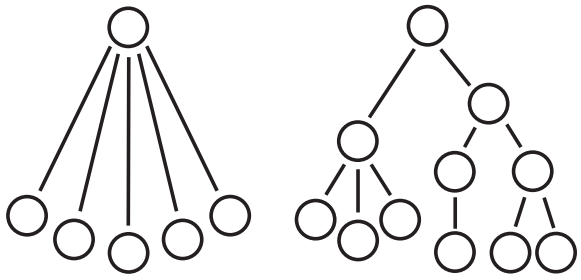

Figure 2: Flat Versus Hierarchical Namespaces[109]

In a flat namespace, a single entity provides the full name service and thereby operates the full namespace. Therefore, a single point of control exists. The namespace provider, the government, or hackers can easily regulate flat namespaces.[110] Flat namespaces also have a single point of knowledge:[111] one database stores the names of all objects as well as their locations and other attributes. If the database misuses this knowledge for data mining and marketing purposes, flat namespaces can pose a privacy risk.

Hierarchical namespaces have different characteristics. In a hierarchical namespace, the name service is distributed over a hierarchy of different entities. Each entity is responsible for a different subset of names. No single entity exercises direct and perfect control over the whole namespace.[112] Rather, different parts of the namespace can be managed by different entities[113] and,

109. This and the following figure were inspired by Nelson Minar. *See* Minar, *Part 1*, *supra* note 107.

110. This point is made in the PKI context by John Marchesini & Sean Smith, *Virtual Hierarchies: An Architecture for Building and Maintaining Efficient and Resilient Trust Chains* 3 (Draft of May 17, 2002), *available at* http://www.cs.dartmouth.edu/~pkilab/papers/vh.pdf.

111. *Cf.* Watson, *supra* note 37, at 207.

112. *See infra* Part IV.B. Nevertheless, even in a hierarchical namespace, the root node at the top of the hierarchy retains important regulatory power over the whole namespace. *See infra* text accompanying notes 295–96 (noting that ICANN's registry regulations and the UDRP can be understood as an attempt of the root node to retain control over the domain namespace).

113. Indeed, that was one of the reasons for introducing the concept of domains on the Internet in 1984. *See* Jon Postel & Joyce Reynolds, *Domain Requirements,* Request for Comments (RFC) 920 (Oct. 1984), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc920.txt.

occasionally, governed by different policies.[114] Hierarchical namespaces therefore enable some competition to occur within the namespace.

The DNS may exemplify this governance dimension. The DNS is not a monolithic system. Rather, it consists of a hierarchically organized network of databases, operated by a network of so-called "registries." Therefore, domain names under the top-level domain (TLD) .de are assigned and administered by a different registry than domain names under the TLD .com. The registries have at least some discretion in the way they assign domain names. Many ccTLD registries, for example, do not impose ICANN's UDRP upon domain name registrars and registrants.[115] To some extent, responsibility for assigning domain names and for maintaining the name service is distributed throughout the hierarchical DNS network.[116] Thereby, the decision as to what policies are appropriate for governing the domain namespace is decentralized as well. This decentralization in deciding policy issues could only be achieved by making a technical decision at the design stage of the DNS—choosing a hierarchical structure as the DNS's topology.

ENUM,[117] IP addresses,[118] and the Library of Congress bibliographic classification are further examples of hierarchical

114. *See, e.g.*, COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 358; ICANN, ICP-3: A Unique, Authoritative Root for the DNS ¶ 1 (July 9, 2001), *at* http://www.icann.org/icp/icp-3.htm (discussing ICANN's commitment to a single public root for the Internet Domain System). For an example of different policies within a hierarchical PKI namespace, see CHARLIE KAUFMAN ET AL., NETWORK SECURITY: PRIVATE COMMUNICATION IN A PUBLIC WORLD 381 (2d ed. 2002); Perlman, *supra* note 86, at 41.

115. *See In re* Toll Free Service Access Codes, 13 F.C.C.R. 9058, 9067 (1998).

116. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 6.

117. IETF has proposed to structure the ENUM namespace according to a hierarchical model (so-called "golden tree" architecture). *See* Faltstrom, *supra* note 93, at 4; Anthony Rutkowski, *The ENUM Golden Tree: The Quest for a Universal Communications Identifier*, 3 INFO 97 (Apr. 2001), *available at* http://www.ngi.org/enum/pub/info_rutkowski.pdf. On top of this hierarchy lies the single international database tier 0 that points to the single national databases for each telephone country code, tier 1. For this single database in each country code, different service providers can offer registration services ("tier 2"). *See* Cannon, *supra* note 94, at 7; McTaggart, *supra* note 93, at 8–9; s*ee also supra* text accompanying note 98 (discussing whether ENUM should use a single, coordinated global DNS domain).

namespaces.[119] Conversely, Microoft Passport and TCP/UDP port numbers are flat namespaces. In PKI systems, both flat and hierarchical namespaces exist.[120]

Introducing hierarchical structures into a namespace can enable decentralization and thereby competition within the namespace. However, this is not a necessary consequence. Some hierarchical namespaces are controlled by a single entity at all levels of their hierarchy and therefore do not allow competition between different providers within the namespace.[121] In other namespaces, although different providers exist within the hierarchy, the provider at the top of the hierarchy—the "root"—exercises considerable control over the whole namespace by technological or contractual means. This feature can be found in the domain namespace[122] and in hierarchical PKI user namespaces.[123]

2. Horizontal distribution of namespaces

Besides different vertical distributions, namespace functions can be distributed along a horizontal axis in various ways. Whereas a namespace without any such distribution may be called a "centralized" namespace, a namespace with full horizontal distribution is a "decentralized" one. Between those two extremes

118. The IP address space is administered by a pyramid of authorities, consisting of IANA at the top and regional IP registries at the bottom. Namespace responsibility is distributed across this pyramid. *See* Hubbard et al., *supra* note 99, at 3–4.

119. For an argument against the popular belief that the telephone system is a strictly hierarchical namespace see Rutkowski, *supra* note 117.

120. *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 87, at 54–55; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 114, at 372; Perlman, *supra* note 86, at 38–42.

121. In the LCC, for example, it is the Library of Congress that exercises all the power in the hierarchical namespace. *See* RITA MARCELLA & ROBERT NEWTON, A NEW MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATION 87 (1994).

122. In the DNS namespace, the entity that controls the so-called "root zone file" could theoretically exclude lower-level registries from the DNS hierarchy. This technical regulatory power enables the entity to impose contractual obligations on lower-level registries. While the hierarchical structure of the domain namespace reduces the dependency of lower hierarchies on the root, its power is still considerably large. For a detailed discussion see MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 47–56; *see also infra* text accompanying notes 295–96 (discussing how DNS structure leads to decentralization but regulations tend to reverse decentralization).

123. *See* Perlman, *supra* note 86, at 41.

lie various forms of "federated" or interconnected namespaces (see Figure 3).[124] Choosing a namespace topology along the horizontal axis determines its regulability as well as its privacy, liability, and competition implications.

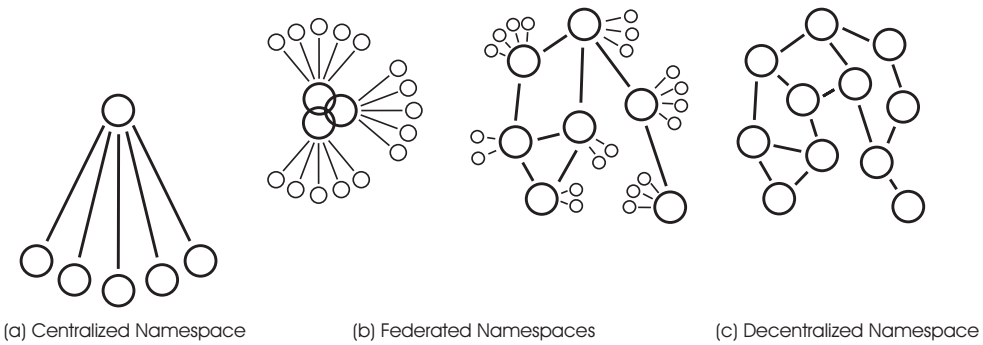

Figure 3: From Centralized to Decentralized Namespaces[125]

a. centralized namespaces

In a centralized namespace, a single entity provides the name service and thereby operates the full namespace.[126]

i. regulability

Centralized namespaces have a single point of control that can be regulated. This is most obvious in centralized P2P systems. P2P systems are networked computer systems in which the significant communication does not take place within a hierarchical system of servers and clients, but within a network of cooperating peers that have similar rights.[127] In a P2P network, files can be shared among

124. Minar, *Part 1*, *supra* note 107; Minar, *Part 2*, *supra* note 107.

125. *See* Minar, *Part 2*, *supra* note 107.

126. *See id.* Therefore, flat and centralized namespaces are essentially the same. While the dichotomy between flat and hierarchical namespaces deals with the vertical distribution of a namespace, the dichotomy between centralized and decentralized namespaces deals with its horizontal distribution. *See id.*

127. *See* Adam Langley, *Freenet*, *in* PEER-TO-PEER (Andy Oram ed., 2001); LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 134; *see also* Beverly Yang & Hector Garcia-Molina, *Designing a Super-Peer Network* 1 (2002), *at* http://www-db.stanford.edu/~byang/pubs/superpeer.pdf (discussing P2P

the participating peer computers without any intervention by a centralized server. However, in order to share files, the individual peer must know where files are located in the network. Therefore, P2P networks need a namespace in which each file available in the network is assigned to the address of the peer computer where the file is located.

Early P2P systems used a centralized namespace for locating files in the network. For example, until Napster was shut down by a court order in 2001, it used a centralized namespace located at a server operated by Napster.[128] P2P systems such as Napster have been criticized for facilitating mass-scale piracy. To suppress such piracy, record companies and other copyright holders demanded that Napster be shut down.

In a P2P network with a centralized namespace, shutting down the overall system is a relatively easy task: shutting down the central namespace destroys the whole P2P network because without the namespace a peer computer can no longer locate any file in the P2P network.[129] A centralized namespace opens the system to regulation of various sorts: the government or courts may order that the

networks as spreading costs of sharing data securely among peers in the network). For an overview of the innovation enabled by P2P systems, see LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 134–38.

128. *See, e.g.*, Sylvia Ratnasamy et al., *A Scalable Content-Addressable Network*, *available at* http://www.acm.org/sigcomm/sigcomm2001/p13-ratnasamy.pdf (last visited Jan. 17, 2003). In contrast to the original P2P idea, in this type of system some functionality—the name resolution—is centralized. Such systems are sometimes characterized as "hybrid" P2P systems. *See* Yang & Garcia-Molina, *supra* note 127, at 1; *see also* LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 135 (discussing Napster and the SETI project).

129. In the Napster case, record companies achieved this result by prompting a court to order Napster to shut down its central namespace. *See* A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 239 F.3d 1004, 1027 (9th Cir. 2001), *aff'd*, 284 F.3d 1091 (9th Cir. 2002). The court required Napster to exclude files from its network that violated the plaintiff's copyrights. *See id.* By exercising control over its central namespace, Napster was able to exclude such files. *See id.* That Napster was in general able to exclude specific files from its P2P network was not a disputed issue during the Napster case. However, it was highly disputed who should bear the burden of identifying the files Napster should exclude, and what level of accuracy the employed filtering technologies needed to have. *See id.* at 1027.

namespace be shut down or the namespace may be shut down by the namespace provider or by hackers.[130]

ii. privacy

A centralized namespace is not only easy to regulate, it may also pose privacy risks. In a centralized namespace all information about the namespace is located within one entity. This entity assigns names so it knows who is accessing the namespace and which names are looked up. During Napster's operation, for example, Napster was in the unique position to know about every download occurring from every computer connected to the Napster network. Such information can be valuable data for surveillance, data mining, marketing, and personalization purposes.

However, centralized namespaces may have ambivalent implications for privacy protection, as the Microsoft Passport user namespace exemplifies. Microsoft Passport is a centralized namespace because Microsoft is currently[131] the only provider of the namespace. User namespaces can theoretically be used to collect large amounts of personal data. Microsoft Passport stores user account names and corresponding passwords in its namespace database. Also, if the user so chooses, it can also store the name of the user, the user's credit card information, address, and demographic or preference data such as gender, occupation, state, ZIP code, time zone, birthday, and language preference.[132] Passport does not transmit such data to participating Web sites without the user's consent.[133] Rather, as a default, Passport only transmits a sixty-four-bit-long unique user identifier.[134]

With this identifier, users can access third-party Web sites—such as eBay or McAfee—without having to provide the Web site with any personal information such as the user's name, e-mail address, or phone number. The only service that possesses such

130. If a hacker succeeds in attacking a central P2P file namespace, the whole P2P network is shut down. *See* Ian Clarke et al., *Protecting Free Expression Online with Freenet*, IEEE INTERNET COMPUTING, Jan.–Feb. 2002, at 40, 44.

131. For announcements of Microsoft to open Passport to competing authentication services, see *infra* note 155.

132. *See* Microsoft Corp., *supra* note 81.

133. *See id.*

134. *See id.*

information is Passport itself.[135] Through the design of Passport's namespace, the storage of private data is therefore centralized. Such namespace design can enhance the privacy of its users in light of the fact that the amount of information a user has to share with a particular Web site to gain access can be decreased.

This is not to say that the user's privacy is perfectly or even adequately protected in Microsoft Passport.[136] If user names, passwords, personal preferences, addresses, and credit card information are all stored at one central location on the Internet, securing this location against malicious attacks and accidental server failures becomes a primary issue. Furthermore, the centralization of information storage may lead to increased privacy risks if the central information storage provider is not trustworthy.

Yet, the Passport example illustrates how different namespace topologies lead to different allocations of privacy risks. Centralized namespaces may protect privacy interests because services that depend on the namespace do not have to store personal information by themselves. However, they may also threaten privacy interests as the central storage may be insecure or the namespace provider itself may misuse the stored information.

iii. liability

In a centralized namespace, knowledge about all issues relating to the namespace is centralized as well. This centralization of knowledge means that, under certain circumstances, the single namespace provider might be held responsible for the activities that

135. *See id.*

136. After a complaint by privacy advocacy groups led by the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC), the Federal Trade Commission conducted an investigation of Microsoft Passport and, in August 2002, proposed a consent order that would prohibit Microsoft from misrepresenting information practices and force the company to implement a comprehensive information security program in Microsoft Passport. *See In re* Microsoft Corp., 2002 WL 1836831 (FTC 2002), *available at* http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2002/08/microsoft.htm. In Europe, after an investigation by the European Union's data protection authorities, Microsoft agreed in January 2003 to substantially modify the information flow in the Passport system. *See Microsoft to Alter Online System to Satisfy Europe*, N.Y. TIMES, Jan. 31, 2003, at W1; Article 29 Data Protection Working Party, Working Document on On-line Authentication Services, *at* http://europa.eu.int/comm/internal_market/en/dataprot/wpdocs/wp68_en.pdf (Jan. 31, 2003).

its users engage in with the names. Doctrines of contributory and vicarious infringement can be used against centralized namespaces. The courts, for example, held Napster responsible for alleged copyright violations of its users because, as a provider of a centralized namespace, Napster had knowledge about every event occurring within the namespace.[137]

iv. competition

Choosing a centralized topology for a namespace also influences the competitive framework in which the namespace operates. Namespaces are subject to network effects.[138] The more users and service providers use a particular namespace, the larger and therefore more valuable the namespace becomes to them.[139] As a result, in communication markets shaped by network effects, the optimal number of namespaces is often one. Network effects can lead to *de*

137. *See A&M Records*, 239 F.3d at 1011.

138. In a market shaped by positive network effects, a consumer's utility of a good "increases with the number of other agents consuming the good." Michael L. Katz & Carl Shapiro, *Network Externalities, Competition, and Compatibility*, 75 AM. ECON. REV. 424, 424 (1985). The existence, importance, and impact of network effects is controversial on a theoretical as well as an empirical level. *See* S. J. Liebowitz & Stephen E. Margolis, *Network Externality: An Uncommon Tragedy*, J. ECON. PERSP., Spring 1994, at 133, 149; *see also* BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER-ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 55, at 351–64; Mark A. Lemley & David McGowan, *Legal Implications of Network Economic Effects*, 86 CAL. L. REV. 479, 485, 591, 601, 610 (1998) (discussing that because theoretical implications have not been fully developed in economic literature and that the controversy makes it difficult to use network economic effects in legal argument). As Gerald Faulhaber correctly points out, in many communication networks it is the underlying namespace, rather than the network itself, that is subject to network effects. *See* Gerald Faulhaber, *Network Effects and Merger Analysis: Instant Messaging and the AOL-Time Warner Case*, 26 TELECOMM. POL'Y 311, 317 (2002).

139. This increasing utility prompts more and more users and service providers to use the namespace. After passing a certain "tipping" point, such a market shows so-called "positive feedback" effects. Positive feedback effects can lead to a vicious cycle in which a network good absorbs the market share of all competing goods. *See* CARL SHAPIRO & HAL R. VARIAN, INFORMATION RULES: A STRATEGIC GUIDE TO THE NETWORK ECONOMY 175–79 (1999); *see also* Lemley & McGowan, *supra* note 138, at 496–97 (noting that "tipping is neither inherently good nor bad.").

facto standards, or even monopolies in a market.[140] In such markets, switching from one namespace to another may involve such high costs for both consumers and producers ("switching costs") that the market is locked into a particular namespace.[141]

Many centralized namespaces are subject to these effects. Network effects are one of the main reasons why no competitor to the ICANN-administered DNS has succeeded in providing universally accessible alternate TLDs.[142] The refusal of AOL to interconnect its instant messaging systems[143] with competing systems can be explained by network effects as well.[144] If, in a market shaped by network effects, a centralized namespace is used, competing namespaces may effectively be driven out of the market.

140. *See* Michael L. Katz & Carl Shapiro, *Systems Competition and Network Effects*, J. ECON. PERSP. 93, 105 (1994).

141. *See* SHAPIRO & VARIAN, *supra* note 139, at 104; *see also* OZ SHY, THE ECONOMICS OF NETWORK INDUSTRIES 4–5 (2001) (outlining various types of switching costs that affect the amount of lock-in).

142. For an overview of the debate on alternate DNS roots, see *infra* note 170.

143. Instant messaging is a service that lets users communicate over the Internet with each other in real time. With its Instant Messaging and ICQ systems, AOL Time Warner is the largest provider of instant messaging systems. *See In re* Matter of Applications for Consent to the Transfer of Control of Licenses and Section 214 Authorizations by Time Warner, Inc. and America Online, Inc., Transferors, to AOL Time Warner, Inc., Transferee, 16 F.C.C.R. 6547, 6606 (2001) [hereinafter AOL/TW Merger Order]. Competitors in real-time communications include Yahoo and Microsoft. Instant messaging systems employ distinct user namespaces—so-called "names and presence databases" (NPDs)—that enable the system to know who is online. *See id.* If an instant messaging provider decides to share access to its NPD with other providers, it makes the instant messaging system interoperable or, in other words, federates the namespace. *See id.* For general information about instant messaging, see Faulhaber, *supra* note 138; *see also* James B. Speta, *A Common Carrier Approach to Internet Interconnection*, 54 FED. COMM. L.J. 225, 235–38 (2002) (discussing the effect of FCC's order in AOL/Time Warner on instant messaging); Weiser, *Internet Governance, supra* note 27, at 842–46 (describing the NPD as the core of instant messaging as well as interconnectability issues).

144. *See* Faulhaber, *supra* note 138, at 315–16, 324.

b. federated namespaces

i. competition

Although network effects can lead to a namespace monopoly, this is not inherently bad from an economic perspective. If, in a particular market, having a single namespace is more efficient than having several competing namespaces, then this is desirable.[145] Having a single namespace does not mean, however, that the namespace should be owned by a single company, or that only one company should provide the whole namespace.[146] Rather, such namespaces can be opened to competitors. Several competitors may offer competing namespace services that all adhere to one common standard. Open standards reduce the lock-in effects produced by network effects.[147] They shift the locus of competition from competing *for* the market to competing *within* the market, using common standards.[148] Such a market structure may combine the best of both worlds—the efficiency gains of one common namespace pushed by network effects, and the efficiency gains of competition between different providers in this namespace.[149]

Centralized namespaces can be opened to competition by introducing interoperability and interconnection between different namespace providers, for example, by "federating" the namespace (see Figure 3). Federating namespaces introduces competition into the namespace market.[150] It frees namespaces from proprietary

145. *See* Lemley & McGowan, *supra* note 138, at 497.
146. *See id.*
147. *See id.* at 516, 600; *see also* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 53.
148. *See* SHAPIRO & VARIAN, *supra* note 139, at 231.
149.

> Even if network effects force all consumers to migrate to a single product standard, they (and society) will benefit if numerous companies compete to provide products compatible with that standard. Not only will the price of the product standard fall, and the adoptions of the standard correspondingly rise toward the optimal level, but competition within a standard should spur technological innovation toward improved standard . . . .

Lemley & McGowan, *supra* note 138, at 599–600 (citations omitted).
150. *See* AOL/TW Merger Order, *supra* note 143, ¶ 131.

control. In a federated namespace, functions are horizontally distributed across several providers participating in the federation.[151]

Microsoft Passport may exemplify the difference between a centralized namespace and a federated one. Microsoft formerly structured its Passport namespace as a proprietary service.[152] Passport did not interoperate with other competing identification and authentication services. In such a centralized namespace, technical, economic, and policy control are exercised by a single entity. However, in September 2001, Microsoft announced that it would open Passport to other authentication systems.[153] By "federating" Passport, competing authentication systems could interoperate with Passport. A user with an account at a competing authentication system could still access Web sites that use Passport as their authentication service.[154] Passport would accept the authentication from the competing service and issue a Passport ticket for this user. In other words, Passport would translate the "foreign" identity into a Passport identity.[155] A different proposal for a federated user namespace was made in July 2002 by the Liberty Alliance Project.[156]

151. As a relatively small number of namespace providers exist, federated namespaces are hybrids between fully centralized and fully decentralized namespaces. Their regulatory implications lie between those two extremes as well.

152. *See* Microsoft Corp., .NET Passport Review Guide, *supra* note 77, at 22.

153. *See id.*

154. *See id.*

155. Underlying this new architecture of Passport will be the Kerberos 5.0 security architecture. This technology enables a distributed computer environment in which different users are registered with different authentication servers. In Kerberos 5.0, "cross-realm authentication" allows a user to prove his identity to any authentication server in the system since all authentication servers in the network mutually accept tickets issued by other authentication servers. Under this architecture, Passport would accept Kerberos tickets supplied by other federated authentication services to issue its own authentication ticket. To achieve this "federation of trust," in Kerberos 4.0, every authentication server had to register with every other authentication server. Due to scalability and performance problems, Kerberos 5.0 now supports multi-hop (or transitive) cross-realm authentication, allowing keys to be shared hierarchically. For a detailed overview, see B. Clifford Neuman & Theodore Ts'o, *Kerberos: An Authentication Service for Computer Networks*, IEEE COMM. MAG., Sept. 1994, at 33, 36; *see also* John T. Kohl et al., *The Evolution of the Kerberos Authentication Service*, *in* DISTRIBUTED OPEN SYSTEMS 78 (1994); Ken Hornstein, *Kerberos FAQ, v2.0*, *at*

Further examples for federated namespaces are various PKIs. If, in a PKI system, a single organization is granted a *de facto* monopoly on granting certificates, this organization might charge excessive fees for certificates.[157] Centralized namespaces may stifle competition. Such problems can be prevented by using architectural approaches that enable federated PKI user namespaces. Bridge certification authorities,[158] oligarchy models,[159] "mesh

http://www.cmf.nrl.navy.mil/CCS/people/kenh/kerberos-faq.html (last modified Aug. 18, 2000) (answering frequently asked questions about administrating, using, troubleshooting, and programming Kerberos); Brian Tung, *The Moron's Guide to Kerberos, Version 1.2.2*, *at* http://www.isi.edu/gost/brian/security/kerberos.html (last modified Dec. 16, 1996). For some information on Microsoft's strategy regarding federated identity, see Microsoft Corp., Microsoft's Federated Security and Identity Roadmap, *at* http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dnwebsrv/html/wsfederate.asp (June 2002).

156. The Liberty Alliance Project attempts to establish an open standard for federated network identity that could either compete or cooperate with Microsoft Passport. Liberty-enabled networks would enable single sign-on with a choice of identity providers. With the user's consent, his identity with a particular service provider (such as a car rental company) can be linked to (or federated with) his identity stored at an identity provider (such as his bank or an airline). Then, after the identity provider has authenticated the user, he can use Web sites of all federated service providers without having to log in again. *See* Liberty Alliance Project, Liberty Architecture Overview (Version 1.1-05), *at* http://www.projectliberty.org/specs/v1_1draft/draft-liberty-architecture-overview-v1.1-05.pdf (Nov. 25, 2002) [hereinafter Liberty Architecture Overview].

157. *See* Perlman, *supra* note 86, at 39.

158. *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 87, at 64–66; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 114, at 378; William T. Polk & Nelson E. Hastings, *Bridge Certification Authorities: Connecting B2B Public Key Infrastructures* 8–9 (Sept. 2000), *available at* http://csrc.nist.gov/pki/documents/B2B-article.pdf.

159. In an oligarchy model, it is the user who can select which certification authorities he wants to trust. Thereby, the user can decide which part of the certification namespace he wants to use. Theoretically, this could enable competition between different certification authorities. The oligarchy model is commonly used in WWW browsers in SSL-protected and other secure communication. *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 87, at 55–56; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 114, at 374; Perlman, *supra* note 86, at 39; Microsoft Corp., Using Digital Certificates, *at* http://www.microsoft.com/windows/ie/using/howto/digitalcert/using.asp (posted Sept. 7, 2001). Interestingly, this is exactly the scenario which the proponents of a single DNS root zone file want to prevent for security and reliability reasons: that the user can decide himself which DNS root servers he wants to use.

architectures,"[160] and various means of cross-certification[161] are different approaches to create one large federated PKI namespace.

The move from centralized to federated namespaces is further exemplified by DNA sequence namespaces.[162] In order to identify DNA sequences in a permanent manner, many biological journals require authors who describe newly discovered sequences to submit the DNA sequence data to a public database as a condition of publication.[163] Formerly, each of these databases used different systems-or namespaces—to address DNA sequences. DNA sequence identification numbers were not consistent across the databases. However, in early 1999, the three major databases in the United States, Europe, and Japan[164] implemented a system that ensures the unique assignment of names across the databases. In other words, the DNA sequence namespace became federated.[165]

160. In a mesh PKI architecture, a web of trust relationships between peer certification authorities is created by cross-certifications between these authorities. *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 87, at 58–60; Marchesini & Smith, *supra* note 110, at 3–4; Polk & Hastings, *supra* note 158, at 5–8.

161. In cross-certification, one certification authority certifies another certification authority. Thereby, both certification namespaces become interconnected. *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 87, at 62–64; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 114, at 377.

162. For information on DNA sequence databases, see Dennis A. Benson et al., *GenBank*, 30 NUCLEIC ACIDS RES. 17 (2002); Ewan Birney et al., *Databases and Tools for Browsing Genomes*, 3 ANN. REV. GENOMICS & HUM. GENETICS, 2002, at 293.

163. *See* Benson et al., *supra* note 162, at 19.

164. These are GenBank (operated by the U.S. National Center for Biotechnology Information), the EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database (operated by the European Bioinformatics Institute), and DDBJ (operated by the Center for Information Biology and DNA Data Bank of Japan). *See* Benson et al., *supra* note 162, at 17.

165. For information on the introduction of the "accession.version" system of sequence identifiers that led to a fully federated namespace, see National Center for Biotechnology Information, Sequence Identifiers: A Historical Note, *at* http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Sitemap/sequenceIDs.html (revised Jan. 13, 2000); *see also* Dennis A. Benson et al., *GenBank*, 27 NUCLEIC ACIDS RES. 38, 39 (1999) (discussing sequence identifiers and accession numbers); Benson, *supra* note 162, at 19 (discussing how GenBank can assign an accession number to a sequence submission). However, the main reason for introducing this system was not the need to introduce competition among the databases, but to guarantee data consistency among the scientific databases. *See* National Center for Biotechnology Information, *supra*, at 2.

Other examples of federated namespaces include interconnected telephone networks,[166] the Internet,[167] hybrid P2P systems,[168] as well as discussions about interoperable instant messaging systems[169] and root zone level competition in both the DNS[170] and ENUM.[171]

166. Interconnection arrangements and mandates are tools to federate telephone namespaces. *See* NOAM, *supra* note 97 at 204–05; Mark Armstrong, *Network Interconnection in Telecommunications*, 108 ECON. J. 545 (1998).

167. On the Internet, interconnection between different networks is achieved by peering arrangements between backbone providers. *See* Stanley Besen et al., *Advances in Routing Technologies and Internet Peering Agreements*, 91 AM. ECON. REV. PAPERS & PROC. 292 (2001); Jean-Jacques Laffont et al., *Interconnection and Access in Telecom and the Internet: Internet Peering*, 91 AM. ECON. REV. PAPERS & PROC. 287 (2001). For a general analysis of interconnection problems on the Internet, see Speta, *supra* note 143.

168. Hybrid P2P networks use a namespace architecture that lies between the two extremes of a centralized and decentralized namespace. The FastTrack technology on which Grokster and KaZaA as well as the P2P system eDonkey, are based uses such an approach. *See* Beverly Yang & Hector Garcia-Molina, *Comparing Hybrid Peer-to-Peer Systems* 1, *available at* http://www-db.stanford.edu/~byang/pubs/hybridp2p_long.pdf (Sept. 2001) (explaining how hybrid P2P systems lie between pure P2P and client/server architectures); *see also* Kelly Truelove & Andrew Chasin, *Morpheus Out of the Underworld*, *at* http://www.openp2p.com/pub/a/p2p/2001/07/02/morpheus.html (July 2, 2001) (reviewing the origins, architecture, and major features of Morpheus, a network based on Fast Track technology and similar to KaZaA); Complaint for Damages and Injunctive Relief for Copyright Infringement, MGM Studios v. Grokster, Ltd., 2003 WL 186657 at ¶ 45 (C.D. Cal. 2003), *available at* http://www.eff.org/IP/P2P/MGM_v_Grokster/20011002_mgm_v_grokster_complaint.pdf (suit to stop the massive infringement of plaintiffs' copyrighted works on the Internet).

169. As a condition of the merger approval between AOL and Time Warner, the FCC required AOL not to offer any video-based instant messaging systems that are not interoperable (unfederated) with unaffiliated systems. *See* AOL/TW Merger Order, *supra* note 143, ¶ 325; Faulhaber, *supra* note 138, at 325; Speta, *supra* note 143, at 235–38; Weiser, *Internet Governance, supra* note 27, at 842–46. In July 2002, AOL Time Warner announced a shift in its strategy to offer interoperable instant messaging systems. *See* AOL Time Warner, Third Progress Report on Instant Messaging Interoperability, *available at* http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DA-02-1772A2.pdf (July 16, 2002); AOL Time Warner Inc. Submits Third Progress Report on Instant Messaging Interoperability, 17 F.C.C.R. 14263 (2002); 'Technical Challenges' Spike AOL IM Interoperability, *at* http://www.theregister.co.uk/content/6/26347.html (July 24, 2002). Several IETF working groups pursue divergent approaches to set standards for server-to-server instant messaging interoperability. *See* Application Exchange (apex), *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/apex-charter.html (last modified Oct. 12, 2001); Presence and Instant Messaging Protocol (prim), *at*

By creating interconnections between different namespaces, competition between the federated, interoperable namespaces becomes possible. A competing user authentication service, for example, could offer its service under a privacy policy different from Passport's privacy policy. If Microsoft chose to offer Passport only on a high-usage fee basis, or if it tied the Passport service to another product, a competitor could always offer his authentication service under very different terms, but still interoperate with Passport. By federating user namespaces, they are no longer a proprietary tool for data mining, but rather an open authentication platform on which other applications can build.

However, the mere interconnection of different namespaces does not necessarily lead to well-functioning competition between them. Such competition can be hindered by prohibitively high switching costs. If users or participating Web sites are locked into a particular namespace, the possibility to switch to another federated namespace that offers better service under better terms is only a theoretical one.[172] Furthermore, a federated namespace architecture only leads

http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/prim-charter.html (last modified July 31, 2001); SIP for Instant Messaging and Presence Leveraging Extensions (simple), *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/simple-charter.html (last modified Jan. 14, 2003).

170. For an overview, see Kent Crispin, *Alt-Roots, Alt-TLDs*, *at* http://www.icann.org/stockholm/draft-crispin-alt-roots-tlds-00.txt (May 2001); Internet Architecture Board, *IAB Technical Comment on the Unique DNS Root*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2826 (May 2000), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2826.txt; ICANN, *supra* note 114; Milton Mueller, *Competing DNS Roots: Creative Destruction or Just Plain Destruction?*, *available at* http://www.arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0109/0109021.pdf (Oct. 2001). For the history of this debate, see MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 130–34, 148–49, 152–53.

171. *See* Cannon, *supra* note 94, at 17–19. *But see* RFC 3245, *supra* note 98, at 2–3; McTaggart, *supra* note 93, at 10–14 (discussing "unofficial" ENUM namespaces). For an overview of different architectural alternatives for ENUM's design, see Hwang et al., *supra* note 94, at 13–21.

172. A user of one federated namespace may have invested considerable time and effort in shaping his identity in this namespace (by supplying additional personal information such as his address, taste, preferences, etc.). If he would switch to a competing user namespace, he could lose all of this information attached to his old identity, even though both namespaces are federated. This may deter the user from switching authentication systems in the first place, thereby impeding competition among authentication systems in the federation.

to competition if the providers actually do open their namespaces to competitors.[173]

ii. regulability

Federating namespaces prevents any single company from controlling the whole user namespace. Federated namespaces are therefore harder to regulate as no single point of control exists. For example, in a P2P system with such a namespace architecture,[174] shutting down any single namespace will not shut down the whole P2P system. Therefore, such systems promise to combine the advantages of both centralized and decentralized namespace architecture, particularly the efficiency of centralized namespaces

It is interesting to note that in other networks, such problems have been solved at a technical level. Under the U.S. Telecommunications Act of 1996, the FCC requires local exchange carriers to provide "local number portability," thereby allowing consumers to retain their telephone number when switching local telephone providers. *See* 47 U.S.C. § 251(b)(2) (2001); *In re* Telephone Number Portability, 11 F.C.C.R. 8352 (1996). Local number portability reduces customer's switching costs and facilitates competition between local telephone providers. *See* Thomas H. Reinke, *Local Number Portability and Local Loop Competition*, 22 TELECOMM. POL'Y 73 (1998); Joshua S. Gans et al., *Numbers to the People: Regulation, Ownership and Local Number Portability*, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=223189 (Apr. 13, 2000); Justus Haucap, *Telephone Number Allocation: A Property Rights Approach*, *available at* http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/delivery.cfm/SSRN_ID308003_code020423670.pdf?abstractid=308003 (Mar. 2002). *But see* NOAM, *supra* note 97, at 206–09; Reiko Aoki & John Small, *The Economics of Number Portability: Switching Costs and Two-Part Tariffs*, *available at* http://www.crnec.auckland.ac.nz/research/papers/Aoki_Small.pdf (Nov. 1999).

173. Microsoft, for example, has announced that it will open Passport only to other authentication systems that "meet the same high bar on privacy that we've set for Microsoft's own Passport service." Q&A: Open Passport Enables a "Network of Trust," *at* http://www.microsoft.com/presspass/Features/2001/Sep01/09-20passport.asp (Sept. 20, 2001). If the authentication system does not adhere to or enforce a comparable privacy policy, Microsoft could cut the connection between both authentication systems. *See id.* While this may be a laudable procedure, it is important to note that, in a federated authentication architecture, no structural reason exists why authentication providers could not also cut off competing systems for less laudable, strategic reasons. A similar point is made in the PKI context by Polk & Hastings, *supra* note 158, at 5. For an analysis of the legal consequences in the PKI context, see Michael S. Baum & Warwick Ford, *Public Key Infrastructure Interoperation*, 38 JURIMETRICS J. 359 (1998).

174. *See supra* note 168 and accompanying text.

with the robustness and lack of a single point of failure of decentralized namespaces.[175]

iii. privacy

The partial decentralization in federated namespaces can enhance the protection of privacy interests. In a centralized user namespace, such as the Microsoft Passport architecture, each user is assigned a globally unique ID. Globally unique IDs always pose privacy risks as they can easily be used to connect personal information gathered from various sources.

In the federated user namespace of the Liberty Alliance Project,[176] globally unique IDs that are tied to a particular identity provider do not exist.[177] Rather, users have different accounts with one or more identity providers as well as with numerous service providers. With the consent of the user, all or some of the user's identities can be linked together.[178] However, even if two identities are linked together, no common identity exists. Both services remember the other's handle for the user and communicate with each other only with these handles.[179] This architecture enables the user to decide in a very fine-grained way which identities become linked together and which should stay separate. Therefore, the user can control which providers can exchange personal information.[180]

Federated user namespaces can be designed in different ways. One alternative approach would be to federate all namespaces in

175. *See* Yang & Garcia-Molina, *supra* note 127, at 1–3.

176. *See* Liberty Architecture Overview, *supra* note 156.

177. *See id.* at 24–25, 29.

178. Identities can also be linked together in a chain. In such a case, providers cannot skip over each other in the trust chain. *See id.* at 25.

179. *See* Liberty Alliance Project, Liberty Protocols and Schemas Specification (Draft Version 1.1-07) 23, *at* http://www.projectliberty.org/specs/v1_1draft/draft-liberty-architecture-protocols-and-schemas-v1.1-07.pdf (Nov. 15, 2002) [hereinafter Liberty Protocols].

180. If, for example, a user has federated each of his identities at two different service providers with his one identity at an identity provider, the service providers are still unable to exchange information about him because the user has not created a federation between the two service provider identities. *See* Liberty Architecture Overview, *supra* note 156, at 26–27, 29. For a general account of the importance of modularity in system design, see CARLISS Y. BALDWIN & KIM B. CLARK, DESIGN RULES (2000).

their entirety by default. Such architecture would in fact create an ID that is unique and recognized by all namespaces in the federation. This would facilitate the exchange of personal information that is tied to the globally unique ID across namespace borders. However, the Liberty Alliance Project chose a different approach. By empowering the user to determine to what extent his identity is federated in the user namespace, the Liberty Alliance Project allows the user to control the dissemination of personal information across the namespace in a fine-grained way.[181] Federating namespaces can enhance privacy protection as the overall namespace is effectively modularized.

c. decentralized namespaces

While in a federated namespace a small number of interconnected namespaces exist, in a fully decentralized namespace the namespace itself is fully scattered across the network. Decentralized P2P networks are prime examples of such namespaces. In a fully decentralized P2P system, no single namespace exists. Rather, each peer has a namespace in which all locally stored files are registered.[182] In such networks the namespace is dispersed across the network beyond recognition. Resolving a name means searching the whole network or at least significant parts of it.[183] The P2P system Gnutella[184] uses such architecture.[185] Other

181. *See supra* text accompanying note 178.

182. Arguably, the individual peers do not even need a distinct namespace as they can just search their hard drive.

183. In fact, it is one of the most important research areas in P2P computing to develop efficient search algorithms for large distributed, decentralized systems. It is interesting to note that people use strikingly similar strategies to locate other individuals in a society (or, more precisely, the namespace of personal names in a society). In an experiment conducted in the late 1960s, randomly selected individuals were asked to direct letters to a target person in another, distant city in the United States whom they did not know by forwarding the letter to a single friend. On average, the letters that arrived at the target person made only six hops. *See* Jeffrey Travers & Stanley Milgram, *An Experimental Study of the Small World Problem*, 32 SOCIOMETRY 425 (1969). The search strategy employed by individuals in the namespace of personal names can be used in other decentralized namespaces, such as P2P systems, as well. *See* Duncan J. Watts et al., *Identity and Search in Social Networks*, 296 SCIENCE 1302, 1305 (2002).

184. *See* Gene Kan, *Gnutella*, *in* PEER-TO-PEER 94 (Andy Oram ed., 2001); Matei Ripeanu et al., *Mapping the Gnutella Network,* IEEE INTERNET

decentralized namespaces include encryption systems—such as the original Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) system—that do not employ a structured PKI architecture, but rather a more anarchical model in which public keys are certified on a P2P basis.[186] Decentralized namespaces possess interesting features regarding their regulability, privacy protection, and the liability of the namespace "providers."

i. regulability

If copyright holders want to shut down a fully decentralized P2P network, they cannot simply shut down a central namespace because the namespace is scattered across the individual peers of the P2P network. Shutting down any one of the peers in the network would not impact the overall network. As no single entity assigns all names, no single point of control exists. Fully decentralized namespaces are much harder to regulate than centralized namespaces.

ii. liability and privacy

As no single entity exists that operates the namespace, liability for actions occurring within the namespace is scattered as well.[187] Only individual users can be held liable, since no central entities exist.

COMPUTING, Jan./Feb. 2002, at 50; Clip2, The Gnutella Protocol Specification v0.4: Document Revision 1.2, *at* http://rfc-gnutella.sourceforge.net/Development/GnutellaProtocol0_4-rev1_2.pdf (last visited Feb. 4, 2003); Gnutelliums, *at* http://www.gnutelliums.com (last visited Jan. 16, 2003).

185. For efficiency and scalability reasons, Gnutella limits the hops a query message may take across peer computers by a "time-to-live" (TTL) parameter. *See* Kan, *supra* note 184, at 105–06, 110; *see also* Fernando R.A. Bordignon & Gabriel H. Tolosa, *Gnutella: Distributed System for Information Storage and Searching Model Description* 5, *at* http://www.unlu.edu.ar/~tyr/TYR-publica/paper-final-gnutella-english-v2.pdf (2001) (explaining the process by which a query message is rejected).

186. In such a system, no trusted certification authority certifies the identity or integrity of any public key or individual person. Rather, the individuals themselves decide which keys to trust. Thereby, a "web of trust" is created without the need for a central infrastructure. In such a system, the authentication namespace is totally dispersed throughout the whole network. *See* KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 114, at 569; Perlman, *supra* note 86, at 40.

187. *See* LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 137; Kan, *supra* note 184, at 99.

In a fully decentralized namespace, knowledge for actions occurring on top of the namespace is dispersed throughout the network. In a decentralized P2P network, for instance, no central entity exists that knows all the transactions occurring in the network.[188] Some of these networks, such as Freenet, are even designed with the explicit purpose of preserving privacy for information producers and consumers while resisting censorship.[189] Surveillance of fully decentralized namespaces is an intricate task.[190] Decentralized namespaces lead to decentralized knowledge which protects the privacy of namespace users better than centralized namespaces.

As this Section has shown, choosing a topology for namespaces has far-reaching implications from a policy and legal perspective. The more decentralized a namespace becomes, the harder it becomes to regulate. The more it protects privacy and anonymity of its users, the more difficult, more expensive and more inefficient it becomes to hold someone liable for the actions occurring on top of the namespace, and the more competition it enables within the namespace.

D. Intensity of Namespace Governance

Namespaces can be governed with various intensities. Whether a namespace is tightly controlled or merely left to its own impacts various policy aspects of namespace governance, ranging from regulability to innovation issues.

188. *See* Kan, *supra* note 184, at 119 ("With Gnutella, every router and cable on the Internet would need to be tapped to learn about transactions between Gnutella hosts or peers.").

189. *See* Ian Clarke et al., *Freenet: A Distributed Anonymous Information Storage and Retrieval System*, *in* DESIGNING PRIVACY ENHANCING TECHNOLOGIES 46, 47, 62–64 (Hannes Federrath ed., 2001); Adam Langley, *Freenet*, *in* PEER-TO-PEER 123 (Andy Oram ed., 2001); Clarke et al., *supra* note 130, at 41. For other P2P systems that attempt to preserve anonymity, see Qin Lv et al., *Can Heterogenity Make Gnutella Scalable?*, *at* http://www.cs.rice.edu/Conferences/IPTPS02/165.pdf (2002); Andrei Serjantov, *Anonymizing Censorship Resistant Systems*, *available at* http://www.cs.rice.edu/Conferences/IPTPS02/120.pdf (Mar. 1, 2002).

190. *See* Kan, *supra* note 184, at 118 ("[T]he only way to monitor what is happening on the Gnutella network is to monitor what is happening on the entire Internet.").

1. Control versus coordination

Some namespaces are tightly controlled and coordinated. Some namespaces are coordinated, but not controlled. Other namespaces are neither controlled nor coordinated. In various namespaces, some control or coordination is necessary due to technical reasons. If a namespace, for example, provides fewer names than needed—for example, if it is a scarce namespace[191]—coordination mechanisms must exist to assign names in an efficient and resource-saving manner.[192] Therefore, in a scarce namespace some coordination is necessary. Coordination, however, is not the same as tight control. Coordination in scarce namespaces is specifically focused on dealing with one *technical* feature of the namespace, namely scarcity. If namespaces are subject to greater control, this control is exercised for policy or legal reasons—not technical reasons.

A namespace that illustrates the difference in degree between control and coordination is the IP address space. As described above,[193] the DNS resolves domain names into IP addresses. IP addresses form a distinct namespace that is administered by IANA.[194] Traditionally, IP addresses have been assigned entirely on

191. The telephone number space is a scarce namespace. Although only five percent of the 6.4 billion telephone numbers supported by the U.S. numbering plan had been assigned in the mid-90s, the telephone number space was already in danger of becoming exhausted. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 20. A similar problem occurs in the IP address space. To remove the artificial size limitation of the current IPv4 address space, IPv6, the next generation of a core protocol underlying Internet communications, will expand the size of the IP address space from thirty-two bits to 128 bits. *See id.* at 38–39. Scarcity also exists in the namespace of gTLDs. The current ICANN-administered DNS recognizes only a limited number of gTLDs (.com, .net, .org, .aero, .biz, .coop, .info, .museum, .name, and .pro). *See id.* at 201–05. For other scarce namespaces, see *infra* text accompanying notes 248–49.

192. Various ways exist to allocate scarce namespaces. Names can be assigned on a first-come, first-served basis (assignment based on priority), auctioned or traded as a regular good (assignment based on market forces), assigned based on administrative rules or "beauty contests" (assignment based on administrative decisions), or they can be randomly assigned (assignment based on chance). Legal constraints can influence the assignment process as well (e.g., trademark law or dispute resolution policies). Some of these assignment procedures work better in some namespaces than in others. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 23–26.

193. *See supra* text accompanying notes 37–40.

194. Hubbard et al., *supra* note 99, at 2–3. IANA's Web site can be found at http://www.iana.org (last modified Dec. 30, 2002).

a first-come, first-served basis.[195] Although IANA coordinated the IP address space, it exercised almost no policy control over the address space. In the early 1990s, however, it became evident that the IP address space would be used up in a few years.[196] The IP address space turned out to be a scarce resource. To cope with this scarcity, IP address registries began to impose policies that assigned IP addresses based on demonstrated need and made them subject to annual fees.[197] Thereby, the registries attempted to prevent the stockpiling of IP addresses and to conserve the current address space as long as possible.[198] The registries increasingly used their technical control over the IP address space to facilitate rationing and policy enforcement.[199] However, apart from this scarcity problem, the IP address assignment process is still restricted to mere coordination tasks. The IP address registries do not exercise any control over any other policy issues that would be worth mentioning.[200] Developments with respect to Ethernet addresses are similar.[201]

195. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 36.

196. The scarcity of the IPv4 address space is not a result of the actual size of the address space. The address space theoretically supports about 4.3 billion unique addresses. However, special addressing and routing schemes led to the scarcity of the address space even though only a small fraction of the address space was actually used. *See id.*

197. It was even discussed whether IP address blocks should be auctioned or traded in a market. *See id.* at 37.

198. *See* Hubbard et al., *supra* note 99, at 3–8. The more restrictive assignment of IP addresses is not the only way to cope with the scarce address space. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 36–39. One relief was the introduction of more new routing algorithms (classless inter-domain routing) that used up fewer IP addresses. *See id.* at 37–38. Another solution is the expansion of the IP address space, a goal pursued by IPv6. *See id.* at 37–39; *see also supra* note 185 (describing the P2P system Gnutella).

199. *See id.* at 36–38. For an overview of the IPv6 address assignment policy, see ICANN, IPv6 Address Allocation and Assignment Policy, *at* http://www.icann.org/aso/ipv6-statement-11jul02.htm (posted June 26, 2002).

200. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 32–39; Hubbard et al., *supra* note 99. Besides the scarcity constraint, the assignment of IP addresses also needs to take the Internet routing architecture into account. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 33–35.

201. Ethernet addresses—officially called Ethernet Unique Identifiers (EUI)—are administered by the IEEE Registration Authority. *See* IEEE Registration Authority Overview, *supra* note 100. Ethernet addresses used to be forty-eight bits long. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 28. As with IP addresses, the Ethernet address space gradually became a scarce resource.

If one compares the regulatory philosophy governing the IP and Ethernet address spaces with the current regulatory philosophy governing the domain namespace, the difference in degree between control and coordination becomes obvious. Name scarcity may necessitate a coordination of the name assignment process. It does not, however, necessitate any tight control over other policy-related issues of the namespace.

2. Control versus uncoordination and decentralized innovation

A central authority would not have to assign names if the sheer size of the namespace can solve coordination problems. Therefore, in some infinite namespaces, even any coordination is unnecessary. Such namespaces are fully "democratized." No entity in the namespace has more knowledge, control, or responsibility over the namespace than any other entity in the namespace. Such namespaces create open platforms that enable decentralized, uncoordinated innovation.

This governance implication of creating infinite namespaces can be best observed in the TCP/UDP port number space. The Internet enables different applications—a Web browser and a Web server, for example—to communicate over the network. To facilitate the communication among a wide variety of applications, a standardized mechanism has to exist so that applications can contact and communicate with remote applications. The TCP and UDP port number space provides such a standardized mechanism.[202] They are namespaces for identifying "channels" over which programs can

Therefore, the IEEE Registration Authority responded by imposing address space conversation policies. *See id.* at 28. Apart from measures to preserve the address space, the IEEE Registration Authority exercises no considerable policy control over the Ethernet address space. *See id.* at 27–28. Furthermore, to alleviate the scarcity problem, the Ethernet address space was enlarged to support sixty-four-bit-long addresses. *See id.* at 28.

202. While the following description generally applies to both TCP and UDP port numbers, for purposes of clarity, only TCP port numbers will be mentioned. The UDP is a connectionless transport layer protocol which uses port numbers just as the TCP does. *See* ERIC A. HALL, INTERNET CORE PROTOCOLS: THE DEFINITIVE GUIDE 24–25 (2000). While there are important technical differences between UDP and TCP, they are of no importance for this Article and are therefore not addressed. *See id.* For a more detailed description, see PETE LOSHIN, TCP/IP CLEARLY EXPLAINED 181–210 (3d ed. 1999).

communicate on the Internet. In combination with the IP address of a computer, port numbers uniquely identify every program running on any computer connected to the Internet.[203] Therefore, port numbers provide a service to the namespace that identifies applications running on networked computers.[204]

In total, 65,535 distinct port numbers exist. It would be quite cumbersome if, each time a Web browser wanted to communicate with a Web server, both programs had to agree on which port to use. Therefore, the network provides an *ex ante*, standardized agreement about which programs can be contacted on which ports: IANA maintains a list of TCP ports that are pre-assigned to specific programs or processes.[205] According to this list, Web servers can be contacted on port eighty. This means that a Web browser can simply contact a remote computer on port eighty. If a Web server is running on the remote computer, it will most likely listen to and respond on port eighty.

Port eighty is not the only "standardized" port. In fact, the first 1024 of the 65,535 ports are all so-called "well-known ports" which are assigned to processes that are used widely across the Internet.[206] Port numbers in the range from 1024 to 49,151 are called "registered ports."[207] They are assigned to less common programs and are

203. In the TCP port number space, this combination with IP addresses is called a "socket." *See* CRAIG HUNT, TCP/IP NETWORK ADMINISTRATION 46 (2d ed. 1998); LOSHIN, *supra* note 202, at 184–85 (Loshin also provides an explanation of server daemons which complicates this description slightly).

204. *See* HALL, *supra* note 202, at 274–86.

205. The list is available at http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers (last updated Jan. 17, 2003). This site lists ports for both the UDP and the TCP protocol. From 1977 until 1994, the list was contained in a series of RFCs, the most current being RFC 1700. In January 2002, however, it was officially acknowledged that RFC 1700 was outdated and that IANA's Web site should be consulted instead. *See Assigned Numbers: RFC 1700 is Replaced by an On-line Database*, Request for Comments (RFC) 3232 (Joyce K. Reynolds, ed., 2002), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3232.txt. A copy of the list, for example, is stored on most computers connected to the Internet (e.g., "/etc/services" on UNIX systems) in whole or in part. *See* HUNT, *supra* note 203, at 43–44.

206. FTP (port 21), SSH (22), Telnet (23), SMTP (25), Domain Name Service (53), Finger (79), Kerberos (88), NNTP (119), IRC (194), Z39.50 (210), LDAP (389), and HTTPS (443) all are examples of widely used processes that have been assigned a "well-known" port number. *See* IANA, Port Numbers, *at* http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers.

207. *Id.*

included in IANA's list of port numbers "as a convenience to the community."[208] While IANA exercises some control over the assignment of ports zero through 49,151,[209] the ports 49,152 through 65,535 are totally unassigned ("private ports"). Everybody is free to use them. Every application that wants to communicate with another application running on a remote computer can do so by simply using one of the private ports.

Therefore, twenty-five percent of the TCP port number space is not only uncontrolled, but also uncoordinated. Such regulation of the number space has advantages and disadvantages. A disadvantage of an uncoordinated port number space is the potential for a chaotic communication bazaar. An uncoordinated port number space does not prevent different applications from using the same port number.[210] However, the advantages of such number space regulation far outweigh this potential disadvantage. Leaving the port number space open arguably played a major role in fostering innovation on the Internet. To realize how this value is embedded in the port number space, one needs to imagine a different design. First, imagine that IANA assigned every port number to specific programs so that no private ports existed. Second, imagine that IANA assigned port numbers only according to a set of predetermined rules. It could assign ports on the basis of the technical quality of the application. It could auction ports or charge an administrative fee for assignment. It could choose to assign no

208. *Id.*

209. IANA's assignment of these lower port numbers follows the traditional approach of the technical Internet community: it is a very open process. Anybody who wants to receive a well-known or a registered port is free to apply. While IANA controls this part of the port number space, it does not discriminate between different applications. For more information, see IANA, Application for System (Well-Known) Port Number (Nov. 21, 2000), *at* http://www.iana.org/cgi-bin/sys-port-number.pl; IANA, Application for User (Registered) Port Number, *at* http://www.iana.org/cgi-bin/usr-port-number.pl (last updated Nov. 21, 2000).

210. If, for example, an instant messaging application tries to communicate with a remote instant messaging application on a port that is used simultaneously by a P2P application, the communication is likely to fail. In practice, however, this is not too severe a problem if the uncoordinated part of the number space is sufficiently large (16,383 port numbers). The chance that an application will connect to a computer on a port number to which a totally different application is listening is therefore relatively slim. Even if this happens, the application can simply switch to another of the private channels.

ports to P2P applications due to piracy concerns. It could choose to assign no ports to video streaming software because it did not want the Internet to become a competitor of cable TV. It could choose to assign only ports to applications that run on the Windows operating system. Fortunately, it is unrealistic that IANA would ever assign port numbers based on such criteria. Third, however, the scenario becomes more plausible if one imagines that it was not IANA that assigned the port numbers, but a company such as AT&T or Microsoft. In such a scenario, the control over the port number space could be used to allow the operation of certain kinds of applications on the Internet while shutting down other applications.[211]

211. This scenario may seem far-fetched. However, in other communication networks, this application discrimination is already happening. Over the last few years, several broadband cable providers that offer Internet access over their cable networks have restricted the kind of applications that can be run on the network. Proponents of a cable "open access" regime argue that this regulation impedes innovation occurring on the network. For an overview of this discussion, see Lemley & Lessig, *supra* note 25.

Even in the TCP/UDP port number space, the emergence of control structures can be observed. For a variety of reasons, technologies have been developed that enable several computers to share a single IP address. This is achieved by network address translators (NATs) which pick up all traffic coming to the group of computers sharing one IP address and distribute it to the appropriate computer in the group. They perform an equivalent procedure for outgoing traffic.

Most NATs also alter port numbers. These Network Address Port Translators (NAPTs) can exercise control over the data flow. As Lawrence Lessig explains, "[i]f the [NAPT] is unaware of how to process the data from that particular application (either because the [NAPT] was unaware of that application or because it was coded to ignore data of that type), then that application won't function on that [NAPT]-empowered network." *See* LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 172; *see also* Hans Kruse et al., *The InterNAT: Policy Implications of the Internet Architecture Debate*, *in* COMMUNICATIONS POLICY IN TRANSITION: THE INTERNET AND BEYOND 141 (Benjamin M. Compaine & Shane Greenstein eds., 2001) (stating that NAPTs are unable to "forward a connection request from the Internet to a private network unless an administrative mapping has been provided for the port requested in the incoming packet.").

NAPTs introduce a control structure into the port number space. This point of control can be used as a leverage to impede innovation on the network. For an overview of NAT and NAPT technology, see Pyda Srisuresh & Matt Holdrege, *IP Network Address Translator (NAT) Terminology and Considerations*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2663 (Aug. 1999), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2663.txt; Pyda Srisuresh & Kjeld B. Egevang, *Traditional IP Network Address Translator (Traditional NAT)*, Request for

By keeping twenty-five percent of the port number space open and uncoordinated, IANA has chosen a different path. It coordinates parts of the number space without controlling the whole number space. It cannot prevent anyone from writing an application that operates over the Internet using a private port. This particular regulation of the port number space plays a large role in the phenomenal innovation occurring on the Internet. Since nobody exercises control over the port number space, everybody is free to invent new technologies running atop of the Internet without having to ask anyone for permission. When Tim Berners-Lee invented the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), one of the technologies underlying the World Wide Web, he did not have to ask the AT&Ts or Microsofts of this world for permission to use a port number. The port number space was a free resource.

The observation that certain design choices in the Internet architecture foster innovation occurring on the Internet is not novel. Indeed, it lies at the heart of the so-called "end-to-end argument" (e2e). E2e is one of the prime architectural principles that have governed the Internet over the last decades.[212] First described by Saltzer, Reed, and Clark in a seminal paper dating from 1984,[213] the

Comments (RFC) 3022 (Jan. 2001), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3022.txt. For an overview of the architectural implications of NATs, see Tony Hain, *Architectural Implications of NAT*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2993 (Nov. 2000), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2993.txt. For an explanation of the related concept of "Realm Specific IP" (RSIP), particularly Realm Specific Address and Port IP (RSAP-IP), see Srisuresh & Holdrege, *supra*, at 15–20.

212. "[T]he [Internet] community believes that the goal [of the Internet architecture] is connectivity, the tool is the Internet Protocol, and the intelligence is end to end rather than hidden in the network." *Architectural Principles of the Internet*, Request for Comments (RFC) 1958 (Brian E. Carpenter ed., June 1996), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1958.txt [hereinafter RFC 1958]; *see also* Marjory S. Blumenthal & David D. Clark, *Rethinking the Design of the Internet: The End-to-End Arguments vs. the Brave New World*, 1 ACM TRANSACTIONS ON INTERNET TECHNOLOGY 70, 71–72 (2001) ("[T]he bias toward movement of function 'up' from the core and 'out' to the edge node has served very well as a central Internet design principle.").

213. *See* Jerome H. Saltzer et al., *End-to-End Arguments in System Design*, 2 ACM TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTER SYSTEMS 277–88 (1984). For an overview of e2e, see RFC 1958, *supra* note 212, at 2. For an analysis of the challenges to the e2e design principle posed by new technologies and new demands, see Blumenthal & Clark, *supra* note 212, at 71–80; *see also* Brian E.

e2e argument claims that as much intelligence as possible should reside at the "edges" of the network, that is, at applications running on networked computers, not in the network itself.[214] It vests power in end users and disables control by a central actor within the network.[215] E2e thereby ensures that the network is a neutral platform that does not discriminate between different applications or services.[216]

Concerning innovation,[217] e2e implies that "innovators with new applications need only connect their computers to the network to let their applications run."[218] They do not have to ask anyone for permission, especially not anyone controlling a namespace upon which the Internet depends. By decentralizing control, e2e enables decentralized innovation.[219]

E2e does not only decentralize control. It is also an architectural principle of how to design a computer network system under uncertainty—uncertainty concerning how the network will be used in the future, and uncertainty as to what kind of applications will be run

Carpenter & Scott W. Brim, *Middleboxes: Taxonomy and Issues*, Request for Comments (RFC) 3234 (Feb. 2002), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3234.txt.

214. *See* LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 34–39; Blumenthal & Clark, *supra* note 212, at 71; Lemley & Lessig, *supra* note 25, at 930–31; Saltzer et. al., *supra* note 213, at 286. In its purest form, the e2e argument deals with the placement of functions within a layered system. It states that most system functions should be located at upper rather than lower levels of a layered system. Functions should be moved upward, "closer to the application that uses the function[s]." Saltzer et al., *supra* note 213, at 277; *see also* Blumenthal & Clark, *supra* note 212, at 71 ("specific application-level functions usually cannot, and preferably should not, be built into the lower levels of the system"); David P. Reed et al., *Commentaries on "Active Networking and End-to-End Arguments"*, IEEE NETWORK 69 (1998) (discussing programmability's effect on design time function placement).

215. *See* Kruse et al., *supra* note 211, at 150.

216. *See* LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 37; Lemley & Lessig, *supra* note 25, at 931.

217. The e2e argument also has many implications for the security, integrity, performance, and other aspects of communication. In fact, e2e should be regarded as an umbrella for different, but related system design principles. *See* Saltzer et al., *supra* note 213; Brian E. Carpenter, *Internet Transparency*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2775 (Feb. 2000), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2775.txt.

218. LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 36.

219. *See* Kruse et al., *supra* note 211, at 150.

over the network. It is one of the goals of e2e to "support the widest possible variety of services and functions, to permit applications that cannot be anticipated."[220] Network architectures that violate the e2e design principle tend to build "complex function into a network [which] implicitly optimizes the network for one set of uses while substantially increasing the cost of a set of potentially valuable uses that may be unknown or unpredictable at design time."[221]

Although no single entity may exist in a network that can anticipate all possible uses of the network, this knowledge may indeed exist, but may be distributed among a myriad of individual actors in the network. E2e provides a mechanism to cope with such extremely dispersed knowledge in a network.[222] If the kind of

220. Saltzer et al., *supra* note 213, at 70.

221. *Id.*

222. To some extent, this is reminiscent of Friedrich Hayek's conception of competition as a discovery procedure. This conception stresses the importance of spontaneously ordering forces in an environment of extremely decentralized and dispersed knowledge:

> The real issue [of an economic order] is how we can best assist the optimum utilization of the knowledge, skills and opportunities to acquire knowledge, that are dispersed among hundreds of thousands of people, but given to nobody in their entirety . . . to treat [competition] as if all this knowledge were available to any one person at the outset is to make nonsense of it.

FRIEDRICH A. HAYEK, THE POLITICAL ORDER OF A FREE PEOPLE 68 (1979).

> The peculiar character of the problem of a rational economic order is determined precisely by the fact that the knowledge of the circumstances of which we must make use never exists in concentrated or integrated form, but solely as the dispersed bits of incomplete and frequently contradictory knowledge which all the separate individuals possess.

Friedrich A. Hayek, *The Use of Knowledge in Society*, 35 AM. ECON. REV. 519 (1945)*; see also* FRIEDRICH A. HAYEK, THE MIRAGE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE 70–71, 114–15 (1976); FRIEDRICH A. HAYEK, THE POLITICAL ORDER OF A FREE PEOPLE 67–70 (1979); Friedrich A. Hayek, *Competition as a Discovery Procedure*, *in* NEW STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND THE HISTORY OF IDEAS 179 (1978) (considering competition as a means of discovering facts that would remain unknown or unusable without competition); Manfred E. Streit, *Cognition, Competition, and Catallaxy*, 4 CONST. POL. ECON. 223, 234–38 (1993). More generally, the claimed importance of the e2e argument for innovation is part of the larger debate concerning what the optimal market structure for innovation is and what the implications of centralized control for innovation are. *See* Lemley & Lessig, *supra* note 25, at 957–62; John E. Lopatka & William H. Page, *Internet Regulation and Consumer Welfare: Innovation, Speculation, and Cable*

innovation that will occur on a network is not predictable, e2e argues the network should not be biased by its very architecture towards any specific kind of innovation.[223]

The connection between e2e design and innovation is not a novel observation.[224] However, previous analyses of this connection did not notice that, in this regard, e2e was implemented on the Internet by a particular design of a namespace: the TCP/UDP port number space. As was described above, the port number space leaves twenty-five percent of all port numbers uncoordinated, thereby enabling decentralized innovation.[225] This openness of the TCP/UDP port number space is the Internet's implementation of the e2e argument.[226]

Uncoordinated namespaces can enable decentralized innovation. If the port number space were under close control of a company, any innovator would have to ask this company for permission before he could run a new software application over the Internet. Given the possibility that the company may act strategically, the innovator may be deterred from developing his application in the first place. Had the Internet in general and the regulation of the port number space specifically not complied with the e2e design principle, the

Bundling, 52 HASTINGS L.J. 891, 914–17 (2001); *see also* LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 139–40 (arguing that a decentralized architecture encourages experimentation, and that "innovation controlled by the state—[i.e., centralized control] fails.").

223. *See* LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 39; Lemley & Lessig, *supra* note 25, at 938. The e2e argument thereby tries to prevent any discrimination against emerging technologies. However, a counter-argument against e2e may be that some emerging technologies will need particular support by the network architecture to reach their full potential.

224. It was clearly formulated by Saltzer et al., *supra* note 213, at 70. Lawrence Lessig builds much of his analysis in his book *The Future of Ideas* on the impact of e2e on innovation. *See* LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14; *see also* Blumenthal & Clark, *supra* note 212, at 72, 74 (discussing the e2e argument and "emerging requirements for the Internet today"); Kruse et al., *supra* note 211, at 141.

225. *See supra* text accompanying notes 209–11.

226. This is not to say that the openness of the TCP/UDP port number space is the only instance where e2e is implemented on the Internet. This Article does not attempt to provide a full assessment of the relationship between e2e, innovation, and the governance over the Internet.

development of HTTP, HTML, and the Web revolution might never have taken place.[227]

E. Scope of Namespace Governance

The governance of namespaces may differ not only in intensity, but also in scope. Namespaces can be designed to store large or small amounts of information. They can be constructed to be accessible for a single purpose or for multiple purposes. They may also have a fixed or an adaptive internal structure. Such design decisions determine various policy aspects of namespace governance, ranging from privacy and regulability to innovation issues.

1. Information-rich versus information-poor namespaces

Namespaces can be designed to collect large amounts of personal information about the persons who are accessing and registering with the namespace. They can also be designed to store as little personal information as possible. Whereas information-rich namespaces may lead to privacy concerns, information-poor namespaces may become a tool for privacy protection.

As described above,[228] Microsoft Passport creates a user namespace in which a large amount of personal information is stored in one location.[229] An information-rich namespace centralizes knowledge. Such architecture may be privacy-protecting because services that depend on the namespace do not have to store such information themselves. However, it may also pose threats to privacy as the central storage may be insecure or the namespace provider himself may misuse this information.[230]

Another example of an information-rich namespace is the DNS. Personal information about the registrants of Internet domain names has traditionally been publicly available through the WHOIS

227. *See* Saltzer et al., *supra* note 213, at 70.

228. *See supra* text accompanying notes 131–34.

229. After all, that is one of the goals of any authentication system. Today, one's identity on the Internet is fragmented across various identity providers, including employers, Internet portals, various communities, and business services. Authentication systems attempt to reduce such fragmentation. *See* Liberty Architecture Overview, *supra* note 156, at 9–16.

230. For this argument in the Microsoft Passport context, see *supra* text accompanying note 136.

database.[231] In contrast, no global public databases exist that contain personal information about every telephone subscriber. Therefore, from an outside perspective, the telephone network is an information-poor namespace.[232]

Also, to what detail a namespace identifies objects determines whether the namespace is information-rich or information-poor. In DRM systems, "metadata" namespaces are used to identify digital objects—such as music, video, or text files—that are protected by and transmitted over the DRM system.[233] The optimal granularity with which digital objects should be identified by the metadata namespace is an open question. Should a text be only identifiable in its entirety or should each paragraph, sentence, word, or even character be identifiable by the namespace?[234] Answering this

231. *See* Network Solutions, *at* http://www.networksolutions.com/cgi-bin/whois/whois (last visited Jan. 21, 2003).

232. The different treatment of personal information in the DNS and the telephone system creates problems for ENUM which attempts to connect both namespaces. As ENUM stands between the Internet and the telephone system, it is unclear which privacy model it should adopt. *See* Cannon, *supra* note 94, at 2, 4. ENUM potentially stores a large amount of private contact information. *See id.* at 4. Since such information is stored in a DNS-like database, it is questionable whether the traditionally lax privacy approach of DNS should also apply to ENUM. *See id.* at 35; Hwang et al., *supra* note 94, at 22–23; *see also* Electronic Privacy Information Center: ENUM, *at* http://www.epic.org/privacy/enum (last updated Dec. 2, 2002) (explaining the issue of privacy and the protection of personal information stored in ENUM); ENUM Forum—Working Documents, *at* http://www.enum-forum.org/workingdocs.html (last visited Dec. 16, 2002) (discussing privacy issues in ENUM implementation).

233. *See generally* Normal Paskin & Godfrey Rust, *The Digital Object Identifier Initiative; Metadata Implications*, *available at* http://www.doi.org/P2VER3.pdf (Feb. 10, 1999) (providing background information on "metadata" namespaces).

234. *See* BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER-ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 55, at 39; Annemique M.E. de Kroon, *Protection of Copyright Management Information*, *in* COPYRIGHT AND ELECTRONIC COMMERCE: LEGAL ASPECTS OF ELECTRONIC COPYRIGHT MANAGEMENT 229, 231 (P. Bernt Hugenholtz ed. 2000); Norman Paskin, *Towards Unique Identifiers*, 87 PROC. OF THE IEEE 1208 (1999). Whether information about the names should be embedded in the names themselves or should be stored in a separate database is a related problem. In the area of metadata systems, this led to a long-lasting battle between "intelligent" and "dumb" identifiers. Choosing an appropriate architecture along these lines has efficiency and privacy implications. *See* BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER- ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 55, at 38; Keith Hill, *A Perspective: The Role of Identifiers in Managing and Protecting*

question has efficiency and privacy implications. The more precisely an object can be identified, the better and more extensively usage data can be collected and processed. Determining a namespace's granularity determines its implications for privacy interests. This tension occurs in other namespaces as well.[235]

2. Single-purpose versus multi-purpose namespaces

While some namespaces serve specific narrow purposes, other namespaces can be used for many different purposes and accessed by different applications. This has implications for regulating such namespaces and for innovation occurring on top of them.

a. regulability

The P2P file namespace Napster, for example, served a narrowly confined purpose: to identify and locate music files in the network. Conversely, the DNS device namespace serves many different purposes. From the perspective of the DNS, it does not matter whether domain names are resolved in order to locate music, text documents, video, persons, or any other resources. The DNS is a multi-purpose namespace.

Single-purpose namespaces are more prone to regulation than multi-purpose namespaces. As soon as a court determined that the Napster namespace was used mainly for illegitimate purposes, the namespace could be regulated. A namespace such as the DNS, which is used for some illegitimate, but also for many legitimate purposes, would be much harder to shut down under this rationale. Multi-purpose namespaces therefore tend to be more stable.

Intellectual Property in the Digital Age, 87 PROC. OF THE IEEE 1228, 1232 (1999); Paskin, *supra*, at 1209, 1213–14.

235. In the disease namespace ICD, it is difficult to determine how precise the namespaces should be in order to identify causes of death and, in particular, different accidents. Doctors, epidemiologists, and statisticians each have different opinions regarding the optimal granularity of the disease namespaces. *See* BOWKER & STAR, *supra* note 21, at 101, 144–46, 270–75. For some general information about the ICD, see *supra* text accompanying note 62.

b. innovation around namespaces

Whether a namespace serves more than one purpose also determines to a large extent whether the namespace fosters or hinders innovation.

i. horizontally innovation-friendly namespaces

A multi-purpose namespace does not control the purposes for which it is accessed and used. Multi-purpose namespaces are "horizontally innovation-friendly," as they can be accessed and used by any application. A single-purpose namespace, on the other hand, exercises control over the use of the namespace. It can, for example, subject access to the namespace to some contractual agreement that imposes some restrictions on the user. It can also use technology, such as authentication techniques, to restrict the range of users that can access the namespace.

The IP address space is a multi-purpose, horizontally innovation-friendly namespace. If, for example, a P2P network wants to use IP addresses to identify and locate peers in its network, it is free to do so, as the IP address space does not control the purpose for which it is used. The IP address space therefore enables new applications to be created that use the IP address space for any purposes. The same is true for the Ethernet address space, the domain namespace, and the TCP/UDP port number space. Microsoft Passport and proprietary instant messaging systems, on the other hand, are single-purpose namespaces. Suppose, for example, that a company wants to develop an application that delivers streaming video, interactive gaming, and e-commerce applications between users connected to the Internet. Rather than creating a new user namespace for this purpose, the company plans to create a plug-in to AOL's instant messaging systems. The application would thereby use AOL's instant messaging user namespace for its own purposes. However, as long as AOL could control which application is accessing its instant messaging user namespace, the company would fail.[236] Single-purpose namespaces that are not horizontally innovation-friendly allow only certain authorized applications to

236. *See* Faulhaber, *supra* note 138, at 317–18. For information about the FCC's requirement to open AOL's instant messaging systems to competing systems, see discussion *supra* note 169 and accompanying text.

access their namespaces and control for what purposes the namespace is accessed. They can impede innovation by non-affiliated innovators.

ii. vertically innovation-friendly namespaces

Some multi-purpose namespaces are not only horizontally innovation-friendly in the sense that they can be accessed by and used in other applications for whatever purpose, they are also "vertically innovation-friendly" in the sense that they do not prevent the creation of other namespaces on top of them (see Figure 4).

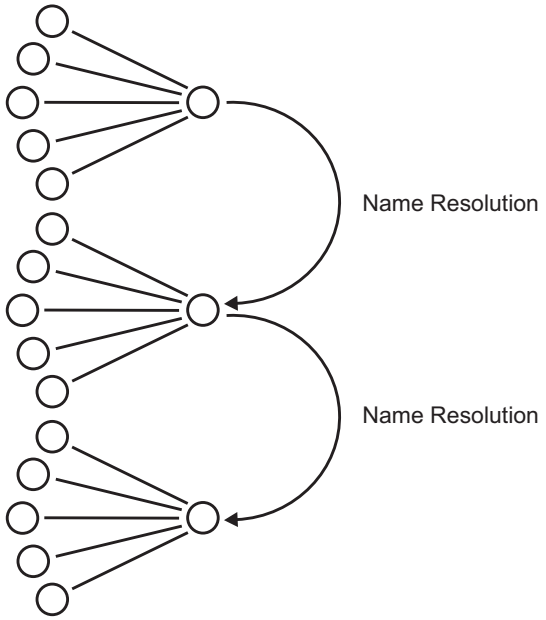

Figure 4: Vertically Innovation-Friendly Namespaces

Such multi-purpose namespaces facilitate innovation in software applications that need their own namespaces because such applications can use the existing namespace infrastructure and build their own namespaces on top of it. A single-purpose, non-vertically innovation-friendly namespace prevents such namespace creation by contractual or technological means.

A prime example of vertically innovation-friendly namespaces is the interrelation among the Ethernet address, IP address, and

domain namespaces. All three namespaces are vertically innovation-friendly as they are built on top of each other. While the DNS resolves domain names to IP addresses, an IP address is still not the address that is actually used when two computers communicate over the Internet on the level of the physical network. Rather, on this level, most computers are identified by Ethernet addresses.[237] The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) enables the network to resolve IP addresses into Ethernet addresses. While the DNS connects the domain namespace with the IP address space, ARP in a similar way connects the IP address space with the Ethernet address space.[238]

Other examples include many P2P systems that create a proprietary namespace on top of the IP address space,[239] as well as Uniform Resource Names (URNs) (a location-independent namespace that is created on top of the namespace for identifying Web pages).[240] Biotechnological research crucially depends on vertically innovation-friendly namespaces.[241] Also, many instant messaging services build user namespaces on top of the IP address or

237. However, this is not the only addressing scheme. If a computer is connected to the Internet by a non-Ethernet network (e.g., ATM), the addressing scheme differs as well.

238. For an overview of ARP, see HALL, *supra* note 202, at 97–134. For a proposal to build even two more namespaces and search layers on top of the DNS, see John C. Klensin, *A Search-Based Access Model for the DNS*, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/internet-drafts/draft-klensin-dns-search-05.txt (Nov. 3, 2002).

239. This is done, for example, in the P2P system Overnet. *See* Overnet: How it Works, *at* http://www.overnet.com/documentation/how.html (last visited Jan. 15, 2003).

240. On the World Wide Web, Web pages are identified by URLs. As URLs include domain names, a document's URL has to be changed if it is moved to another computer with a different domain name. To solve this problem of ever changing URLs, URNs create a location-independent namespace on top of the URL namespace. For more information, see Leslie L. Daigle et al., *URN Namespace Definition Mechanisms*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2611 (June 1999), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2611.txt; Ryan Moats, *URN Syntax*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2141 (May 1997), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2141.txt; Karen Sollins & Larry Masinter, *Functional Requirements for Uniform Resource Names*, Request for Comments (RFC) 1737 (Dec. 1994), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1737.txt. For an overview of all registered URN namespaces, see IANA, URN Namespaces, *at* http://www.iana.org/assignments/urn-namespaces (last updated Aug. 16, 2002).

241. DNA sequence namespaces, for example, do not prevent higher-level namespaces from being built on top of them. *See* Birney et al., *supra* note 162.

the domain namespace.[242] On top of such instant messaging user namespaces, even other namespaces can be created. The Madster network,[243] for example, creates a "virtual private network" on top of the America Online Instant Messenger (AIM) user namespace. In essence, a distinct file namespace is created on top of the AIM user namespace. Madster enables users identified by the underlying AIM user namespace to share music and other files identified by the Madster file namespace.[244] This example shows that file namespaces can be built on top of user namespaces that, in turn, are built on top of several layers of device namespaces.

Vertically innovation-friendly namespaces facilitate the creation of new applications that need a new namespace which can be built on top of existing ones. The question of whether a namespace allows other namespaces to be built on top of it is an application of the e2e argument. As described above, the e2e argument states that system functions should be located at upper rather than lower levels of a layered system.[245] If a low-level namespace can control what happens on upper levels in a system of layered namespaces, this can thwart the openness and decentralized innovation the e2e argument attempts to achieve.

3. Fixed versus adaptive internal structure

Whether a namespace serves single or multiple purposes is a question that relates to how a namespace interacts with surrounding applications. Yet, the way in which namespaces are structured

242. *See* Michael Gowan, *How it Works: Instant Messaging*, *at* http://www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/05/25/how.messaging.works.idg (May 25, 2000); Jeff Tyson, *How Instant Messaging Works*, *at* http://www.howstuffworks.com/instant-messaging.htm (last visited Jan. 21, 2003); Speta, *supra* note 143, at 236; *see also* Faulhaber, *supra* note 138, at 317 (concluding that the network effect of instant messaging is achieved via the service infrastructure rather than the instant messaging service itself).

243. *See* Madster, *at* http://www.madster.com (last visited Dec. 1, 2002). Madster was formerly known as Aimster. On October 30, 2002, a district court issued a preliminary injunction ordering Aimster to shut down its service. *See In re* Aimster Copyright Litig., 2002 WL 31443236 (N.D. Ill. 2002).

244. For an analysis of the copyright liability of Aimster, see Haydn J. Richards, Jr., *Is the Whole Greater Than the Sum of Its Parts? The Applicability of the Fair Use Doctrine to the New Breed of Instant Messaging Software*, 8 RICH. J.L. & TECH. 15 (Fall 2001), *at* http://www.law.richmond.edu/jolt/v8i2/article3.html.

245. *See* Reed et al., *supra* note 214.

internally also matters from a governance perspective. Designing the internal structure of namespaces is complicated by the fact that, to put it simply, history matters. Decisions made at the time of the initial technical design of the namespace may impede its use at a later time when the environment in which the namespace operates has changed. Designing namespaces has to take into account that the purposes for which the namespace may be used, the number of names that have to be addressable, and even the kind of names that can be addressed with the namespace may change over time. Building a comprehensive, rigid namespace structure at one time does not mean that this structure will be the best possible structure in the future.

a. changing number of names

The most widespread problem in this regard is that the size of a namespace may gradually prove too small. As was described above,[246] the size of the IP and the Ethernet address spaces was enlarged over time in order to accommodate more addresses.[247] Similar problems arose in the domain namespace,[248] the Social Security number space,[249] and the disease namespace ICD.[250]

246. *See supra* text accompanying notes 191–201.

247. Another namespace that is expanding due to scarcity concerns is the UPC bar code space. *See* Kate Murphy, *Bigger Bar Code Inches Up on Retailers*, N.Y. TIMES, Aug. 12, 2002, at C3.

248. Until the 1980s, each computer connected to the Internet stored a single list of all the names and IP addresses of all other connected computers. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 40–41, 77–78. As the Internet increased in size, a more scalable namespace architecture was needed. The current DNS hierarchy is the result of this evolutionary process. *See id.* For a detailed history of the DNS, see *id.* at 73–208; Froomkin, *supra* note 70, at 50–92; Kesan & Shah, *supra* note 70, at 169–76.

249. Originally, Social Security numbers were used to administer potential retirement and survivor benefit payments under the Social Security Act of 1935. *See* SIMSON GARFINKEL, DATABASE NATION 18–20 (2000). Today, Social Security numbers are used by a wide variety of federal, state, and local authorities, as well as private companies for identification purposes. *See id.* at 21–25. Nevertheless, the small size of the number space, the lack of a check digit, and other disadvantages severely impede the utility of Social Security numbers for many purposes. *See id.* at 20.

250. Originally, the ICD featured a maximum of 200 disease categories. *See* BOWKER & STAR, *supra* note 21, at 64. This limitation was set not because only 200 diseases existed, but because Austrian census forms could not hold

Namespace architectures have to respond to changing demands. Making a namespace too small in the beginning may put a namespace at a disadvantage in the long run.[251]

b. changing kinds of names

A namespace can encode information about the kinds of names that are included in the namespace in its very structure. Because the kinds of names the namespace has to deal with change over time, its structure may become outdated. This is especially important in a particular class of namespaces, namely, bibliographic classifications schemes.

Libraries use bibliographic classification schemes to place books on bookshelves in a particular order and to create classified catalogues and bibliographies.[252] For a long time, classification schemes organized knowledge in a strictly hierarchical manner. For example, the LCC, one of the largest in the world, continues to do so up to the present day.[253] In such a classification scheme, each book or document is assigned one or several numerical classifiers which locate the contained knowledge in a hierarchical representation of all the existing knowledge.

However, all bibliographic classification schemes have to grapple with the problem that knowledge is constantly emerging and changing. As new subjects and areas of research emerge, classification schemes become outdated. They have a certain

more lines. *See id.* For some general information about the ICD, see *supra* text accompanying note 62.

251. This makes it particularly hard to estimate the appropriate size of a namespace when it is designed. It is estimated, for example, that a namespace for identifying scientific and technical literature should be able to identify at least 100 trillion articles. *See* Paskin, *supra* note 234, at 1212.

252. For a general overview of the theory, problems, history, and current examples of classification schemes, see MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 121, at 65–112 (giving an overview of the history and present examples of classification schemes). For a comprehensive account of the history of library classification systems, see EVGENIJ I. SAMURIN, GESCHICHTE DER BIBLIOTHEKARISCH-BIBLIOGRAPHISCHEN KLASSIFIKATION [The History of Librarian Bibliographic Classification] (1964).

253. "LCC is fundamentally and irrevocably an enumerative scheme, with perhaps the least synthesis of all the general schemes." MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 121, at 85. Over sixty-two percent of U.S. university libraries use the LCC. *See id.* at 80. It boasts over 60,000 distinct classification numbers. For an overview of the LCC, see *id.* at 79–89.

"built-in obsolescence."[254] Editors of the scheme (so-called "classificationists") then must add new classifiers to enumerate classification schemes. Although many classification schemes are updated on a regular basis, it can take years until new fields of science and knowledge are properly reflected in the schemes. Due to the sluggish internal structure of such namespaces, the integration of new kinds of names is a lengthy and tedious task. Sometimes, classification schemes are even incapable of integrating new subjects into their existing structure. Such classification difficulties impede the organization and processing of new knowledge, which can have a detrimental impact on scientific progress.[255] The problems of coding information into the structure of the namespace and the resulting path dependencies are not confined to bibliographic classification schemes, but can also be observed in other namespaces—such as the IP address space or disease namespaces.[256] Encoding information

254. *Id.* at 30.

255. Clause Poulsen gives a summary of the subject access problem as follows:

> A dynamic information society depends on subject access to pioneering literature from the dominant paradigms and literature from the marginal paradigms, as this literature is central for the innovation processes. Classification systems are made from yesterday's concepts of the dominant paradigms. Therefore classification systems are normally not suited to providing subject access to literature from marginal paradigms and pioneering literature in the dominant paradigms.

Claus Poulsen, *Subject Access to New Subjects, Specific Paradigms and Surveys: PARADOKS-registration*, 40 LIBRI 179, 183 (1990); *see also* S.R. Ranganathan, *Self-Perpetuating Scheme of Classification*, 4 J. DOCUMENTATION 223, 231 (1949) (stating that in the Library of Congress, Decimal Classifications and the Universal Decimal Classification, classifiers have little chance to anticipate class numbers for new formulations because they are virtually arbitrary); Gerhard J.A. Riesthuis, *Sociological Aspects of Classification*, 24 INT'L CATALOGUING AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL 35, 36 (1995). A similar problem exists with disease namespaces, as Bowker and Star describe: "Even at ten-year intervals [of publishing a new edition of the disease namespace], a new disease entity may take more than twenty years to be included since the pace of medical discovery and the uncertain process of consensus can be very slow." BOWKER & STAR, *supra* note 21, at 122.

256. Initially, the IP address space was hierarchically structured in "classes" of different sizes ("classful IP addressing"). *See* COMER, *supra* note 107, at 283–85; *see also* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 33–35 (discussing routers and IP addresses). The information expressed by this hierarchy was used by the network routers to route traffic efficiently over the Internet. *See* MUELLER,

about the kinds of names into the internal structure of a namespace is not advisable in dynamically changing environments. Or, to paraphrase Geoffrey C. Bowker and Susan Leigh Star, the only good namespace is a living namespace.[257]

Regarding bibliographic classification systems, library and information science has invested large amounts of time and effort to get rid of these structural, innovation-hostile shortcomings. Over the last few decades, various "self-perpetuating" classification schemes have been proposed to solve these problems. The basic idea, developed by the Indian librarian Shiyali R. Ranganathan in the 1930s, is to fit "a [classification] scheme with [an] inner mechanism by which any classifier can arrive at the correct class number for a new formation in the field of knowledge without waiting for the classificationist to give the number."[258]

As it is beyond the scope of this Article to describe the so-called "faceted analytico-synthetic" approach in detail, suffice it to say that such classification schemes do not list all specific subjects of knowledge. Rather, they list "the fundamental constituent concepts [or "facets" of knowledge] by the combination of a few, from which the specific subjects are formed."[259] By using these facets and digits

supra note 14, at 33–35. As the Internet grew larger, this mechanism proved inefficient. *See id.* at 36. Therefore, new routing mechanisms (such as "subnet addressing" and "classless inter-domain routing") were developed. *See id.* at 37. However, for these mechanisms, the information expressed in the hierarchical structure of the IP address space was not unnecessary. *See id.* at 38. The fixed hierarchical structure itself was obstructive to the new routing mechanisms. *See id.* at 37–38. Therefore, the assignment procedure of IP addresses and the internal structure of the namespace had to be adapted. *See id.* at 36; *see also* COMER, *supra* note 107, at 289–92 (discussing the addressing scheme used by IP). Another example is the ICD, which constantly has to be adapted as new knowledge about existing diseases, new diseases, or other new causes of death emerge. *See* BOWKER & STAR, *supra* note 21, at 69–77, 80–85, 123.

257. *See* BOWKER & STAR, *supra* note 21, at 326 ("The only good classification is a living classification.").

258. Ranganathan, *supra* note 255, at 224; *see also* MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 121, at 30–31 (discussing the fully faceted approach).

259. Ranganathan, *supra* note 255, at 232. For an introduction to faceted classification schemes, see BRIAN C. VICKERY, FACETED CLASSIFICATION: A GUIDE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF SPECIAL SCHEMES (1960) (providing a practical guide to classification techniques).

with mnemonic values,[260] librarians should be able to come up with a uniform classification number for newly emerging knowledge. Ideally, even different classifiers working in different libraries should be able to create new subjects without waiting for the next edition of the classification and still achieve identical results.[261] By providing librarians with modularized tools by which they can build classification numbers on their own in a decentralized, yet uniform way, faceted analytico-synthetic classification schemes attempt to enable a self-perpetuating classification.

That, at least, is the idea. The faceted analytico-synthetic classification approach faces numerous objections and has only partly been implemented in large contemporary classification schemes.[262] It is not the goal of this Article to analyze the details of

260. For an overview of the concept of seminal mnemonics as used in Colon Classification (CC), see RAGHUNATH S. PARKHI, DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION AND COLON CLASSIFICATION IN PERSPECTIVE 461–73 (1964); *see also* MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 121, at 58 (discussing seminal mnemonics aids within Ranganthan's CC scheme).

261. *See* Ranganathan, *supra* note 255, at 231. The approach is called "faceted analytico-synthetic" because subjects that have to be classified are first analyzed into their individual facets; then, these facets are synthesized or brought together to form a class number. *See* MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 121, at 25. An example for creating a new classification number with the faceted analytico-synthetic approach is given by PARKHI, *supra* note 260, at 469–70. For a comparison between enumerative and faceted classification schemes see MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 121, at 20–28. Marcella and Newton also provide a general description:

> The theory is based upon the argument that, instead of attempting to list all subjects, a classification should first identify main classes or distinct disciplines. Then, within each discipline, it need only enumerate basic concepts, or elements, arranging these within the appropriate category. Each category represents a *facet* of a subject. Most subjects are compounds made up of two or more elements from the various facets of a subject field or from facets common to all subjects, such as form of presentation, place and time. To classify an item, we analyse [sic] it into its facets and then focus on the appropriate element in each. We then employ what is called notational synthesis, by linking together in a specified order and manner the symbols representing these elements, or *foci*, thus building up an appropriate classmark.

Id. at 19–20.

262. Over the last half-century, the value of the facet approach for bibliographic classification schemes has been widely acknowledged. To various extents, it has been incorporated in the Dewey Decimal Classification, the Universal Decimal Classification, and the Bliss Bibliographic

classification schemes. Rather, faceted analytico-synthetic classification schemes are examples of namespaces that can be changed and adapted in a decentralized, yet uniform way because the *kinds* of names that must be identified change over time. By providing tools for modularized and decentralized name creation, such namespaces can be dynamically changed in substance and scope without changing their underlying basic modular components.[263]

These ideas can be applied and found in other namespaces as well. The chemical periodical system provides a limited number of elements by which all chemical compounds can be identified. If a new compound or mixture emerges, different chemists working in different laboratories will come up with a uniform name for it. As with the facets in analytico-synthetic classification schemes, the periodic system provides a modularized tool set by which the namespace of all chemical compounds can be dynamically changed in substance and scope without changing the underlying basic structure of the namespace (i.e., the periodic system).[264] Modularization and decentralization can enable innovation within the namespace itself.

Classification. *See* MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 121, at 28–30; Clare Beghtol, *'Facets' as Interdisciplinary Undiscovered Public Knowledge: S.R. Ranganathan in India and L. Guttman in Israel*, 51 J. DOCUMENTATION 194, 201 (1995). However, the best-known self-perpetuating classification scheme is the CC developed by Shiyali R. Ranganathan in the 1930s. *See id.* at 58, 71. In CC, the faceted analytico-synthetic approach is realized to the largest extent. For an assessment of the self-perpetuating feature of CC, see ABDUL MAJID BABA, DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION, UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION AND COLON CLASSIFICATION 336–37, 449 (1988); ARTHUR MALTBY, SAYERS' MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATION FOR LIBRARIANS 199–201 (5th ed. 1975); *see also* SHIYALI R. RANGANATHAN, PROLEGOMENA TO LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION (3d ed. 1967) (discussing basic concepts and principals of classification); M.A. Gopinath, *Colon Classifiation*, *in* CLASSIFICATION IN THE 1970S 51, 75 (Arthur Maltby ed., 1972) ("CC is approximating towards a freely-faceted classification."). For a general overview of the CC, see ELAINE SVENONIUS, THE INTELLECTUAL FOUNDATION OF INFORMATION ORGANIZATION 174–76 (2000). CC is not used by many libraries worldwide and is fading away slowly for various reasons. *See* MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 121, at 103–04.

263. For a general analysis of the importance of modularity, see BALDWIN & CLARK, *supra* note 180.

264. *See* Ranganathan, *supra* note 255, at 232. For attempts to build a facet-oriented search layer on top of the DNS, see Klensin, *supra* note 238.

IV. IMPLICATIONS OF GOVERNANCE DIMENSIONS

Hitherto, this Article has identified several dimensions along which namespace governance can be studied (means, intensity and scope of governance, namespace topology, and who should govern). Choosing a particular design for a namespace has numerous legal and policy consequences. Although these dimensions differ in many respects, they are concerned with two basic aspects. First, choosing a particular design for a namespace along the governance dimensions described above has implications for the values protected and expressed by the namespace. Second, it also influences the allocation of knowledge, control, and responsibility within the namespace.

A. Namespace Architectures Protect and Express Values

As this Article illustrates, technical control over a namespace can be used as leverage for policy and legal control. Such control may encompass speech, access, privacy, content, copyright, trademark, liability, conflict resolution, competition, innovation, and market structure regulation.

Choosing particular namespace architectures can influence the way in which such values are protected. In the domain namespace, for instance, the namespace provider does not merely control trademark-related aspects of the namespace through the UDRP. It can also decide whether to charge a fee for domain name registrations,[265] what personal information a domain name registrant must provide, and who can access such information afterwards.[266] The namespace provider can regulate the domain name registration industry by imposing price controls and enforcing market structures.[267] It can decide what TLDs should exist.[268] For instance, whether to introduce a .biz TLD for businesses, a .ps TLD for

265. ICANN discussed introducing such a fee in 1999. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 7, 188–90; *see also* Froomkin, *supra* note 70, at 87–89 (discussing ICANN's search for revenue).

266. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 8. The current design of the domain namespace allows everyone to identify the name as well as the physical and e-mail address of every domain name registrant. *See id.* at 219, 235–38.

267. *See id.* at 219.

268. *See* Name.Space, Inc. v. Network Solutions, Inc., 202 F.3d 573 (2d Cir. 2000).

Palestine,[269] a .eu TLD for the European Union,[270] a .xxx TLD for Web sites with sexually explicit material, or a .kids TLD for Web sites which are suitable for children are all policy decisions a namespace provider makes.[271] Many such decisions are policy choices that involve issues of international politics, freedom of speech, and content regulation.[272]

Other examples of how the namespace architecture determines the values protected by the namespace include federated namespaces that enable competition between different namespace providers;[273] centralized P2P user namespaces that protect the interests of copyright owners;[274] decentralized P2P user namespaces that are specifically designed to preserve the privacy of information producers and consumers and resist censorship;[275] and uncoordinated namespaces such as the TCP/UDP port number spaces that create an open platform for decentralized, uncoordinated innovation.[276]

At the same time, by protecting certain values, many namespaces communicate a particular *Weltanschauung*.[277] This is particularly noticeable in bibliographic classification schemes.[278] In library and information sciences, it is a well-known fact that classification schemes often demonstrate structural biases on the basis of gender, sexuality, race, age, ability, ethnicity, language,

269. This TLD was created in 2000. *See* IANA, *Root*-Zone Whois Information, .ps-Palestinian Territories, *at* http://www.iana.org/root-whois/ps.htm (last updated Jan. 6, 2003); *see also* Froomkin, *supra* note 70, at 47–48 (discussing the .ps as the code for Palestine).

270. *See* Council Regulation 733/2002 of 26 April 2002 On the Implementation of the .eu Top Level Domain, 2002 O.J. (L 113) 1.

271. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 9; Froomkin & Lemley, *supra* note 71, at 19–21.

272. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 9.

273. *See supra* text accompanying notes 145–73.

274. *See supra* text accompanying notes 128–30.

275. *See supra* text accompanying note 189.

276. *See supra* text accompanying notes 202–27.

277. Defined as a "particular philosophy or view of life; a concept of the world held by an individual or a group." 20 THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 149 (2d ed. 1989).

278. *See* Wilson, *supra* note 105, at 392. Wilson writes: "In all these classifications, the dominant ideology is assumed to represent the society in which it was born. That is, in DCC and [LCC] the principal Weltanschauung is white, Protestant, English, capitalist male . . . . In the BBK, the equivalent is assumed to be white, atheist, Russian (i.e., European), Party member." *Id.* at 395 (citation omitted).

culture, or religion.[279] The DDC class for religion is biased towards—or, more gently spoken, heavily focused on—Christianity.[280] LCC exhibits distinct biases "towards the social structure, history, law and cultural concerns of the United States."[281] The major Russian classification system has been criticized for reflecting Socialist ideology.[282] Biases in bibliographic classification schemes do not only occur in publicly governed schemes. While government-sponsored classification schemes exhibit the greatest degree of ideological deformation, privately sponsored classification schemes tend to show various degrees of ethnocentricity.[283] The

279. For an overview of relevant empirical research literature, see Hope A. Olson & Rose Schlegl, *Standardization, Objectivity, and User Focus: A Meta-Analysis of Subject Access Critiques*, 32 CATALOGING & CLASSIFICATION Q. 61 (2001). A database surveying this literature is located at http://www.ualberta.ca/~holson/marginal/database.htm (last visited Jan. 13, 2003); *see also* Hope A. Olson, *Mapping Beyond Dewey's Boundaries: Constructing Classificatory Space for Marginalized Knowledge Domains*, 47 LIBR. TRENDS 233 (1998) (identifying classifications as bounded systems that marginalize certain groups and topics); Wilson, *supra* note 105, at 394 (describing how DDC "demonstrates national, linguistic, religious, and ethnic biases.").

280. In the twenty-first edition of DDC, the class on religion (200) is divided into the following divisions: "Philosophy & Theory of Religion" (210), "The Bible" (220), "Christianity & Christian Theology" (230), "Christian Practice & Observance" (240), "Christian Pastoral Practice & Religious Orders" (250), "Church Organization, Social Work & Worship" (260), "History of Christianity" (270), "Christian Denominations" (280), and finally, "Other Religions" (290). DDC, *at* http://www.oclc.org/dewey/about/hundreds.htm (last visited Feb. 4, 2003). For other biases in the DDC, see Olson, *supra* note 279, at 253 n.1; Wilson, *supra* note 105, at 394–95. Over the last few years, DDC has undertaken great efforts to reduce systematic biases in its classification scheme.

281. MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 121, at 88.

282. *See* Tamara S. Goltvinskaya & Eduard S. Sukiasyan, *Library-Bibliographical Classification: On the Path of Renovation*, 20 KNOWLEDGE ORG. 77, 78–79 (1993) (referring to the LBC/BBK, the most widely used classification system in Russia and some neighboring countries). Whereas the DDC starts with the division "generalities," the LBC/BBK starts with "Marxism-Leninism" as its first division. For a comparison of the major divisions in the DDC, LBC/BBK, and LCC, see Wilson, *supra* note 105, at 394–95. Other classification and subject heading schemes suffer from similar shortcomings. Classic biases in schemes used in the United States include the treatment of Native Americans as well as of African cultures and religions. *See* Olson & Schlegl, *supra* note 279, at 67–68.

283. *See* Wilson, *supra* note 105, at 393, 395.

plasticity of bibliographic classification schemes can also be used strategically: Chinese classification systems have been deliberately shaped to reflect particular political and ideological beliefs.[284]

This is not the place to criticize particular classification schemes. Indeed, some biases in classification schemes may be unavoidable.[285] Biased bibliographic classification schemes merely illustrate that namespaces are "social construct[s] . . . [which] reflect the same biases as the culture that creates [them]."[286] Such problems do not only occur in bibliographic classification schemes. The ICD is heavily focused on—or biased towards—accidents and diseases that occur in the western industrialized world and can be treated by western medicine.[287] Furthermore, it reflects ethical controversies, such as abortion, and stillbirth. Finally, the Apartheid regime in South Africa used namespaces to classify human beings according to a predefined set of races, with all the consequences to South Africa's

284. *See* William E. Studwell et al., *Ideological Influences on Book Classification Schemes in the People's Republic of China*, 19 CATALOGING & CLASSIFICATION Q. 61–64 (1994) (tracing back such influences to an early Chinese classification scheme in 26 B.C.). For a similar statement regarding the Russian LBC/BBK, see N. P. Zhurzhalina, *The Soviet Bibliothecal-Bibliographical Classification (BBK)*, INT'L CATALOGUING, Apr.–June 1980, at 21.

285. Unavoidable biases may result from the fact that their users are not free from biases themselves. As Holley and Killheffer point out, "biased terms may have to remain as cross-references unless we are prepared to sacrifice access for patrons who are accustomed to using the biased alternative." Robert P. Holley & Robert E. Killheffer, *Is There an Answer to the Subject Access Crisis?*, 1 CATALOGING & CLASSIFICATION Q. 125, 126 (1982). Furthermore, many scholars argue that it is simply impossible to design a totally objective, unbiased classification scheme. *See* Olson, *supra* note 279, at 252. However, other scholars propose that, due to their ability to construct themselves, faceted and analytico-synthetic classification schemes such as CC exhibit less inherent biases than other schemes. *See* Wilson, *supra* note 105, at 393.

286. Olson, *supra* note 279, at 233–34; Riesthuis, *supra* note 255; *see also* Eric de Grolier, *Classifications as Cultural Artefacts*, *in* 1 UNIVERSAL CLASSIFICATION I: SUBJECT ANALYSIS AND ORDERING SYSTEMS 19–34 (Ingetraut Dahlberg ed., 1982).

287. *See* BOWKER & STAR, *supra* note 21, at 66–67, 86, 120–21. "The ICD is richest in its description of ways of dying in developed countries at this moment in history; it is not that other accidents and diseases cannot be described, but they cannot be described in as much detail." *Id.* at 76. "A simple agonistic reading of the ICD is that the system was set up in an age of imperialism and helped impose an imperialist reading of disease from the West onto the rest of the world. There is truth in this . . . ." *Id.* at 115.

society, economy, and politics.[288] The structure of other namespaces, such as Web directories, can express values in similar ways.

B. Allocation of Knowledge, Control, and Responsibility

While this Article identifies several distinct governance dimensions, most of them can be reduced to a single, abstract dimension. Most governance dimensions described thus far differ in the allocation of knowledge, control, and responsibility within a namespace.

A flat namespace, for example, has a single point of *knowledge*.[289] One database knows all names and their related attributes. Such centralized knowledge can pose a privacy risk. At the same time, centralized knowledge can lead to centralized *control*. If one single entity in a namespace knows about all actions occurring within the namespace, it is an optimal starting point for namespace control. The existence of centralized control can lead to an environment in which the flat namespace is held centrally *responsible* for all actions occurring within the namespace. The Napster case is a prime example of such a centralization of knowledge, control, and responsibility.

On the other hand, in vertically distributed—or, hierarchical—namespaces, different parts of the namespace can be managed by different entities and, occasionally, different policies.[290] Hierarchical namespaces distribute knowledge, control, and responsibility over different hierarchies of the namespace.[291]

A similar dichotomy can be observed in horizontally distributed namespaces. Centralized namespaces concentrate *knowledge* in one location. They are therefore prone to surveillance and can be used for data mining purposes. Centralized namespaces have a single point of *control* that can be regulated. This may also lead to centralized *responsibility* within the namespace. In a decentralized

288. *See id.* at 195–225.

289. *See* Watson, *supra* note 37, at 207 (discussing two forms of addresses in common use, single level or flat, and hierarchical).

290. *See* COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 358.

291. Minar therefore writes that hierarchical systems are more "fault-tolerant and lawsuit-proof than centralized systems." Minar, *Part 2*, *supra* note 107, at 4.

namespace, however, knowledge, control, and responsibility can be dispersed throughout the network to such a degree that they essentially fizzle out of the network. In a decentralized namespace, such as Gnutella, no entity exists that has central knowledge, control, and responsibility for the actions occurring in the namespace.

Other dimensions of namespace regulation have similar features. As described above,[292] an uncoordinated namespace is fully "democratized" in the sense that no entity in the namespace has more knowledge, control, or responsibility over the namespace than any other entity. Figure 5 gives an overview of the allocation of knowledge, control, and responsibility in most of the dimensions of namespace governance identified in this Article.

292. *See supra* text accompanying note 202.

Namespace Architecture		Allocation of		
		Knowledge	Control	Responsibility
Vertical Distribution	Flat	c[293]	c	c
	Hierarchical	d	m	m
Horizontal Distribution	Centralized	c	c	c
	Federated	m	m	m
	Decentralized	d	d	d
Intensity	Controlled	c	c	c
	Coordinated	m	d	m
	Uncoordinated	d	d	d
Scope	Information-rich	c	c	c
	Information-poor	d	d	d
	Single-purpose	c	c	c
	Multi-purpose	d	d	d
	Rigid Internal Structure	c	c	c
	Adaptive Internal Structure	d	d	d

Figure 5: Allocation of Knowledge, Control, and Responsibility

V. DESIGNING NAMESPACE GOVERNANCE

Designing the architecture of namespaces is not merely a technical matter. It entails decisions about legal and policy

293. Key: c = fully centralized; m = intermediate between centralized and decentralized; d = fully decentralized.

questions. Structure has consequences. Legal and policy values can be frozen into the very structure of a namespace. While this Article provides a descriptive analysis of the close intertwining between technology, law, and policy in regards to namespaces, it has not addressed the normative consequences of this analysis. Should namespaces be designed according to certain principles? What are those principles?

Although answering these questions seems necessary to develop a full-fledged normative theory of namespace governance, this Article does not attempt to provide such answers. It is beyond the scope of the Article, and may even be impossible for several reasons:

1. Namespaces are used in many different areas, ranging from network authentication and communication to bibliographic classification issues. While this Article has stressed common features of namespaces, there are also large differences. Therefore, it is hard to draw any general conclusions that are applicable to namespaces. What may represent a wise regulatory decision for one particular namespace may be totally erroneous for another one. After all, authenticating users in a PKI is not the same as developing a method to place books in library shelves in some reasonable order.
2. Developing a theory of namespace regulation is complicated by the fact that it should be based on a sound general theory of regulation. Technology is plastic and, therefore, values such as freedom, competition, copyright, and privacy can be "engineered" into technology.[294] However, solving social problems by technological design usually is an *ex ante* regulation—the regulation takes place before the problem that is addressed can emerge. Regulation by technological design regulates the problem away. While such regulation may be the most efficient, it may not be the most desirable in an environment lacking predictability. If it is unclear what kind of problems will emerge in the future, how could an *ex ante* regulation—by

294. *Cf.* LESSIG, CODE, *supra* note 13 (discussing values and policies inherently infused in the laws regulating technology and the Internet).

technological design—ever deal with them? On the other hand, any *ex post* regulation has to grapple with the problem that certain regulatory options may be foreclosed due to path dependency. The regulation is restricted by the already-existing technology and earlier regulatory decisions. Ultimately, the tension between lack of predictability and path dependency could lead to an answer as to what kinds of values should be implemented by an *ex ante* regulation (i.e., by engineering them into technology), and what kinds of values should be left to *ex post* regulation (by the legislature, the courts, and other regulators). Such a normative theory of namespace governance could provide guidelines in which legal and policy considerations are taken into account during the technical design of a namespace. It could also prompt lawyers to become more involved in the design of namespace architectures. However, developing the underlying general normative theory of regulation is an endeavor that has far larger applications and implications than the mere governance of namespaces.

3. A complete theory of how namespaces should be governed is complicated by the fact that it is not enough to look solely at individual namespace governance dimensions. Rather, the interaction between different governance dimensions should be taken into account as well. Consider, for example, the DNS. As described above, the hierarchical structure of the DNS leads to a certain decentralization—different parts of the namespace can be governed by different entities.[295] Yet, ICANN's registry regulations and the UDRP can be understood as attempts to reverse some of the decentralization that is embedded in the namespace structure.[296] Different dimensions of namespace governance (here, contractual webs and topology) are not always used to achieve the same goal.

295. *See supra* text accompanying notes 115–16.

296. The author is indebted to Milton Mueller for this remark.

4. Finally, designing a namespace architecture must not only take into account the interactions between different governance dimensions in a namespace, but also those between different namespaces. If, for example, a namespace is specifically designed to protect certain values (such as privacy or freedom of expression), it is important to note that the mere protection of such values in the namespace is often not sufficient to protect them in reality. Often, namespaces depend on other namespaces. If one namespace is designed to be open and innovation-friendly, but depends on another namespace that is closed and innovation-hostile, openness and innovation are not preserved in the overall system. An example of this problem is the potential tension between the TCP port number space and centralized P2P file namespaces. When the recording industry wanted to shut down Napster, it could have done so by shutting down the "channel" over which Napster communicated. In other words, it could have tried to shut down the TCP port 6699. However, the e2e-compliant TCP port number space made such regulation impossible. No central entity exists that administers TCP port 6699. Furthermore, Napster could have easily switched to another TCP port. To achieve its goal, the recording industry turned to another namespace that is more controllable—Napster's own file namespace. While the regulation of TCP port 6699 would have only shut down one object in the TCP port number space, the recording industry succeeded in shutting down the whole file number space of Napster. As long as an open and decentralized namespace depends on another namespace with a different architecture and, therefore, value system, keeping the namespaces open and decentralized does not necessarily mean that openness and decentralization will ultimately reign (see Figure 6).[297]

297. Another example where the interaction between different namespaces becomes important is DRM. DRM systems often employ several device, file, and user namespaces at the same time. As many DRM systems try to serve the interests of content owners, a proprietary, centralized, intense namespace

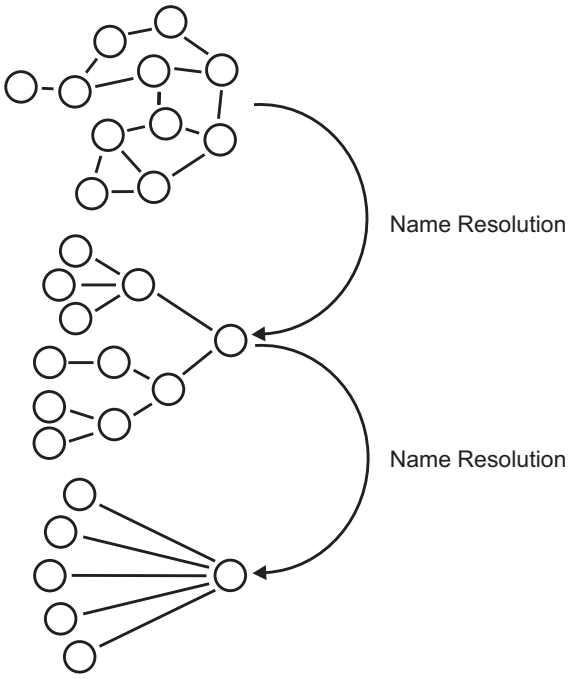

Figure 6: Interaction Between Namespaces

For all these reasons, this Article is confined to presenting a taxonomic structure under which the governance of various namespaces can be analyzed. This taxonomy proves helpful for discussing the legal and policy implications of a namespace during its technical design. If one determines, for example, that a namespace should be open, enable competition, protect privacy, and foster innovation, the taxonomy presented provides answers as to how these legal and policy goals may be implemented in a namespace. It provides a tool for analyzing and answering normative questions.

VI. CONCLUSION

Namespaces are an overlooked facet of governance both in real space and cyberspace. Although we are surrounded by namespaces,

governance structure is often appropriate. In order to achieve the utmost security and robustness, however, DRM systems have to design each of their namespaces according to these principles and must ensure proper and secure interaction and communication among them.

discussions have not regularly paid any attention to general policy problems of namespaces. This Article demonstrates that the technical design of namespaces in general has numerous legal and policy implications. As analytical tools, this Article has developed several dimensions—in fact, a namespace of the dimensions of namespace governance—that prove useful in analyzing governance questions in regards to namespaces. Many of these dimensions differ in the way knowledge, control, and responsibility are allocated within the namespace. They also differ in the values they protect. The taxonomic structure developed in this Article might be useful to legal scholars who think about the implications of various namespaces. It may also be useful to designers of namespaces who ponder the legal and policy implications of their actions. Finally, it may assist lawyers and policymakers in becoming involved in governance discussions at the time of the technological design of namespaces. While this Article has focused mainly on namespaces in cyberspace, many of its findings can be applied to namespaces in real space as well.[298] As we are literally surrounded by namespaces in cyberspace and real space, governance in namespaces is an ubiquitous theme.

298. The P.O. box system, for example, can be thought of as a namespace identifying personal or corporate names. In a given geographical region, the P.O. box number space is flat and centralized (i.e., controlled by one entity—the local Post Office). It is also proprietary; United Parcel Service (UPS), for example, does not offer P.O. box numbers compatible with the P.O. box numbers provided by the U.S. Postal Service. Furthermore, the P.O. box number space is a scarce, information-poor, publicly regulated, multi-purpose namespace that uses a contractual protection.

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GOVERNANCE IN NAMESPACES

Stefan Bechtold∗

The assignment of numbers is usually handled by Jon. If you are developing a protocol or application that will require the use of a link, socket, port, protocol, or network number please contact Jon to receive a number assignment. [1]

Anyone can assign names. We each do that all the time. [2]

eBay reserves the right to modify, alter or suspend any User ID at any time (at our sole discretion and without notice) for any reason whatsoever. [3]

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1. Jon Postel, *Assigned Numbers*, Request for Comments (RFC) 776, at 1 (Jan. 1981), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc776.

txt. 2. Carl Ellison & Bruce Schneier, *Ten Risks of PKI: What You're Not Being Told About Public Key Infrastructure*, 16 COMPUTER SECURITY J. 1, 2 (2000), *available at* http://www.counterpane.com/pki-risks.pdf (last visited Jan. 22, 2003).

3. eBay, Inc., Frequently Asked Questions About User IDs, *at* http://pages.ebay.com/help/basics/f-faq-UserId.html#9 (last visited Jan. 9, 2003).

ABSTRACT

Since the creation of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regulation of the Domain Name System (DNS) has become a central topic in Internet law and policy discussions. ICANN's critics argue that ICANN uses its technical control over the DNS as undue leverage for policy and legal control over the DNS itself and over activities that depend on the DNS. Such problems are not unique to the DNS. Rather, the DNS discussions are an example of the more abstract governance problems that occur in a set of technologies known as "namespaces."

A namespace is a collection of all names in a particular system. Namespaces are ubiquitous. They can be found both in real space and cyberspace. Namespaces analyzed in this Article include the DNS, IP addresses, ENUM, Microsoft Passport, peer-to-peer systems, TCP port numbers, public key infrastructures as well as digital rights management and instant messaging systems. This Article also shows that many of its findings can also be applied to namespaces outside of cyberspace—such as bibliographic classification schemes, P.O. boxes, Social Security numbers, as well as the names of DNA sequences, diseases, and chemical compounds.

Namespaces are an overlooked facet of governance both in real space and cyberspace. This Article develops a general theory of the governance of namespaces. Designing namespaces and exercising control over them is not a mere technical matter. Rather, the

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technical control over a namespace creates levers for the intrusion of politics, policy, and regulation. In particular, the technical control may lead to speech, access, privacy, copyright, trademark, liability, conflict resolution, competition, innovation, and market structure regulation. The Article provides several dimensions along which namespaces can be analyzed. From a legal and policy perspective, it matters, for example, whether a namespace is centralized or decentralized, whether the namespace is controlled by a public or private entity, and the degree to which the internal structure is adaptive. These and other dimensions influence how namespaces protect social values and how they allocate knowledge, control, and responsibility. This Article will also demonstrate that the "end-to-end argument" was implemented on the Internet by a particular design of a specific namespace.

The taxonomic structure developed in this Article can be useful to legal policy debates about the implications of various namespaces. It may also be helpful to designers of namespaces who consider the legal and policy consequences of their actions.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 2000, a Web site offered a new service allowing individuals, and corporations to bid on and buy political votes from citizens. The first Internet auction site for real votes opened. The election in question was the U.S. presidential election in 2000, a memorable event for many reasons. The Web site in question, which described itself as "satirical," was located in Austria. It bore the name "**voteauction**.com." After the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners filed a lawsuit against **voteauction**.com on October 18, 2000, the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, issued an injunction against the

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Web site. The company that registered the domain name was named as a co-defendant in the lawsuit.[5] After the court issued the injunction, the registrar cancelled the domain name, effectively shutting down the Web site all over the world.[6]

About a week later, the Web site appeared again under the new domain name "vote-auction.com." This time, the domain name was registered with a Swiss registrar. A few days later, it was also cancelled. However, no court issued any injunction ordering the cancellation. No official authority addressed the question of whether a domain name registered in Switzerland and located in Austria is subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Rather, the domain name was cancelled after some telephone and e-mail discussions between the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners and the Swiss domain name registrar. The Swiss registrar, a private entity, exercised its power over an asset, the domain namespace, to exclude this domain name from the Internet.[7]

4. *See* Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Towards a Hybrid Regulatory Scheme for the Internet*, 2001 U. CHI. LEGAL F. 215, 242.

5. *See id.*

6. *See id.*

7. For more information on this case, see *id.* at 241–44; RTMark, **Voteauction**.com, *at* http://www.rtmark.com/**voteauction**.html (last visited Jan. 23, 2003).

In September 1998, a freshman at Northeastern University in Boston began working on a software program that would revolutionize online music business.[8] Only two and a half years later, the Napster network had over seventy million users who downloaded up to 2.8 billion music files per month.[9] In July 2000, the District Court for the Northern District of California issued a preliminary injunction effectively ordering Napster to shut down its service. The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit later

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affirmed in injunction with some modifications.

Voteauction.com and Napster each raise different problems. **Voteauction**.com is a case about election fraud, freedom of speech, and personal jurisdiction. Napster is a case about copyright infringement and innovation policy. At the same time, both cases are very similar. They illustrate how technical control over a particular component of a network can be used as leverage for legal and policy control. **Voteauction**.com lost both of its domain names because private entities—the domain name registrars and, ultimately, the domain name registry—could exclude its domain names from an authoritative list recognized by all computers connected to the Internet. Music files could no longer be shared over the Napster network because Napster could exclude them from an authoritative list of files recognized by all computers connected to the Napster network. In both cases, the network component that enabled this control was a namespace.

While namespaces may seem like an obscure concept of computer science, we are in fact surrounded by them. In the world of computers, the DNS, public key infrastructures (PKIs), Yahoo! Categories, Usenet newsgroups, and computer file systems are all examples of namespaces. Yet, namespaces are not confined to computers. Telephone numbers, Social Security numbers, the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), zip codes, bar codes, and bibliographic classification schemes form namespaces too.

8. *See* Karl Toro Greenfeld, *Meet the Napster*, TIME, Oct. 2, 2000, at 60; Steven Levy, *The Noisy War Over Napster*, NEWSWEEK, June 5, 2000, at 46.

9. *See* Jefferson Graham, *A Slimmed-Down Napster Gets Back Online; Trial Run Heavy on Little-Known Artists*, USA TODAY, Jan. 10, 2002, at 1D.

10. *See* A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 284 F.3d 1091 (9th Cir. 2002); A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 239 F.3d 1004, 1004 (9th Cir. 2001).

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:sQROStAmc40J:llr.lls...3/bechtold.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (5 of 53)3/7/2005 22:43:06

Both **Voteauction**.com and Napster illustrate that, in cyberspace, the ability for legal regulation often depends on the technical control over a namespace. Technical namespaces are not unalterable given facts. Rather, technology is a social construct.[11] The cultural and societal structure of those who produce technology shape the technology itself.[12] Conversely, technology enables, shapes, and limits social, legal, and political relationships among citizens, businesses, and the state. Technology and law are therefore inherently intertwined. As Lawrence Lessig has shown, this interrelation between technology, law, and society implies that technology is not a neutral artifact, but can be shaped according to conscious design decisions that originate from external value systems.[13] Many design choices implicitly entail legal and policy choices.[14] The particular design of a namespace determines its

11. *See* MANUEL CASTELLS, THE INTERNET GALAXY 36 (2001); Thomas P. Hughes, *The Evolution of Large Technological Systems*, *in* THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS 51 (Wiebe E. Bijker et al. eds., 1994).

12. For an analysis of how the different cultures of early Internet users shaped the Internet, see CASTELLS, *supra* note 11, at 36–63.

13. *See, e.g.*, LAWRENCE LESSIG, CODE AND OTHER LAWS OF CYBERSPACE 26 (1999) [hereinafter LESSIG, CODE] (explaining that access to the Internet at University of Chicago and Harvard Law School differs because of administrators' dissimilar beliefs about free speech); *see also* WILLIAM J. MITCHELL, CITY OF BITS 111–12 (1995) (discussing effects of emerging civic strictures and spatial arrangements of the digital era); Joel R. Reidenberg, *Lex Informatica: The Formulation of Information Policy Rules Through Technology*, 76 TEX. L. REV. 553, 554 (1998) (technological capabilities and system design choices impose rules on participants). For an application of this theory in real space, see Neal Kumar Katyal, *Architecture as Crime Control*, 111 YALE L.J. 1039, 1039 (2002).

14. For analytical purposes, this Article follows an approach that distinguishes between a technology layer and a policy layer. *See* LESSIG, CODE, *supra* note 13; Reidenberg, *supra* note 13. Conversely, in his analysis of the domain name system, Milton Mueller uses a three-layered model. On the technical layer, name allocation is coordinated to ensure uniqueness and exclusivity of names. On the economic layer, finite namespaces deal with the allocation of scarce names. On the policy layer, decisions about rights attached to names are made. *See* MILTON L. MUELLER, RULING THE ROOT: INTERNET GOVERNANCE AND THE TAMING OF CYBERSPACE 17–26 (2002). However, it is questionable whether a distinction between an economic and a policy layer should be made. Economic decisions about name allocation are a subgroup of the various policy decisions that have to be made in namespaces. In general, a layered approach proves to be very helpful in analyzing cyberlaw questions. For the analysis of communication systems, Yochai Benkler has

regulatory impact. Therefore, namespaces can be seen as a technological tool to implement certain policy goals and legal value systems into a network.

This Article analyzes the interrelation between technology and law for namespaces in general. It attempts to highlight a common feature of namespaces: designing namespaces and exercising control over them is not a mere technical matter. The technical control over a namespace creates levers for the intrusion of politics, policy, and regulation.[15] By designing namespaces in a particular way, the implementation of many regulatory goals can either be achieved or prevented. To facilitate analysis, this Article develops several dimensions of namespace governance that prove helpful in assessing the regulatory impact of design decisions made at the technical level of a namespace. A namespace can be structured, for instance, in a flat, hierarchical, or decentralized manner. Its internal architecture can be heavily controlled or loosely coordinated. A namespace can be designed to serve many different purposes or a single, narrowly defined purpose. It can be controlled by technical or by contractual means. It can be administered by a public or private entity. Although such decisions seem of technical nature, they are in fact closely intertwined with legal and policy decisions. The Article will show that the very technological architecture of a namespace may encompass a regulation of speech, access, privacy, content, copyright, trademark, liability, conflict resolution, competition, innovation, and market structures. Therefore, legal and policy

15. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 10.

developed a layered analytical framework. In Benkler's model, communication systems can be divided into the physical layer (e.g., the wires, cables, fibers, radio frequency spectrum, printing presses), the logical layer (the software and standards that decide which expression is transmitted over the physical layer and that enable this transmission), and the content layer. *See* LAWRENCE LESSIG, THE FUTURE OF IDEAS: THE FATE OF THE COMMONS IN A CONNECTED WORLD 23–25 (2001) [hereinafter LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS]; François Bar & Christian Sandvig, *Rules From Truth: Post-Convergence Policy for Access* 21 (Sept. 2000), *available at* http://www.stanford.edu/~fbar/Publications/Rules_from_Truth.pdf; Yochai Benkler, *Property, Commons, and the First Amendment: Towards a Core Common Infrastructure* 3 (Mar. 2001), *available at* http://www.law.nyu.edu/benklery/WhitePaper.pdf; Kelvin Werbach, *A Layered Model for Internet Policy* (Sept. 1, 2000), *at* http://www.edventure.com/conversation/article.cfm?ContentID=2114930.

considerations should be taken into account even during the design of a namespace.

The analysis of such questions is not novel. The best-known namespace on the Internet is the DNS. Most computers connected to the Internet are equipped with a unique numerical IP address and a unique domain name.[16] The DNS maps each domain name to an IP address. It is a prime example of how namespace control transcends the borders of technology and reaches into policy and law. Since 1998, the DNS has been managed by ICANN,[17] a private non-profit corporation under California law.[18] The status of ICANN is highly disputed. While some proponents assert that ICANN is a mere technical standardization and coordination body, critics argue that it more resembles a world government.[19] Furthermore, critics of ICANN think that it unjustly uses its control over the technical infrastructure of the DNS as leverage to control policy aspects of Internet communications such as trademark and copyright issues, surveillance of Internet users, regulation of content, imposition of tax-like fees,[20] and the regulation of the domain name supply industry.

The DNS governance discussions are an example of the many regulatory questions this Article addresses. However, this is not an article about the governance of the DNS. Although many of the issues addressed by this Article are discussed in the context of the DNS, the discussions about the DNS and ICANN often fail to recognize that these issues are not unique to the DNS. Rather, they are general governance problems of namespaces that can be found in other namespaces—from peer-to-peer (P2P) systems to instant messaging systems—as well. They are not even confined to the computer world. In real space, many namespaces—from bibliographic classification schemes to Social Security numbers—exhibit the same problems.

16. Some computers are only equipped with an IP address, but not

domain name.

17. ICANN, About ICANN, *at* http://www.icann.org (last modified Jan. 11, 2002).

18. *See* ICANN, Background, *at* http://www.icann.org/general/background.htm (last modified July 16, 1999).

19. Mueller has criticized the ICANN regime as "a conservative, corporatist regime founded on artificial scarcity and regulatory control." MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 267.

20. *See id.*

No literature exists that identifies and discusses governance dimensions of namespaces on such an abstract, general level.[21] This Article not only attempts to fill that gap, but its findings can be applied to a wide range of namespaces both in cyberspace and real space. While the study of namespaces at an abstract level may be novel, it does not operate in an analytical vacuum. Many namespaces are scarce resources: the number of names that can be assigned in such namespaces falls short of the demand.[22] In bottleneck namespaces, the assignment of names has to be controlled in some way. Analyzing the legal implications of such bottleneck situations is not an unknown task. In antitrust law, the essential facilities doctrine deals with the control of a monopolist over scarce resources.[23] In communications law, common carrier regulations cope with adverse effects of privately owned bottlenecks in the communication infrastructure.[24] The discussion whether broadband cable providers should be forced to open their networks to non-affiliated Internet service providers ("open access") is a discussion about the impact of a privately owned bottleneck: the cable network.[25] In First Amendment law, courts have regularly allocated access to different types of mass media that are allegedly

21. For an analysis of the related problems of classification, see GEOFFREY C. BOWKER & SUSAN LEIGH STAR, SORTING THINGS OUT: CLASSIFICATION

ANDITS CONSEQUENCES (1999).

22. The telephone number space, the current IP address space, and the generic top level domain namespace are examples of scarce namespaces. *See* *Infra* note 1912.

23. *See* United States v. Terminal R.R. Ass'n of St. Louis, 224 U.S. 404-309 (1912); *see also* Robert Pitofsky, *The Essential Facilities Doctrine Under United States Antitrust Law*, *available at* http://www.ftc.gov/os/comments/intelpropertycomments/pitofskyrobert.pdf (last modified Jan. 7, 2003) (discussing the development of the essential facilities doctrine beginning with *United States v. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis*).

24. *See, e.g.*, James H. Lister, *The Rights of Common Carriers and the Decision Whether to Be a Common Carrier or a Non-Regulated Communications Provider*, FED. COMM. L.J., Dec. 2000, at 91; Peter K. Pitsch & Arthur W. Bresnahan, *Common Carrier Regulation of Telecommunications Contracts and the Private Carrier Alternative*, FED. COMM. L.J., June 1996, at 447.

25. *See* Mark A. Lemley & Lawrence Lessig, *The End of End-to-End: Preserving the Architecture of the Internet in the Broadband Era*, 48 UCLA L. REV. 925 (2001).

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bottlenecks.[26] Finally, an emerging scholarship addresses specific regulatory problems of information and technology platforms, which can represent bottlenecks as well.[27]

Therefore, while analyzing bottleneck situations is not uncommon, this Article chooses a slightly different analytical approach. Rather than focusing on one specific area of law, it analyzes the implications of a particular technology—for example, namespaces—on a wide variety of areas of law and legal policy. It assesses how different design choices at the technical level create, alter, or eliminate the regulatory problems with which law and legal policy have to grapple.

26. *See generally* Arkansas Educ. Television Comm'n v. Forbes, 523 U.S. 666 (1998) (holding that a broadcaster could exclude a candidate from debate); Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC, 520 U.S. 180 (1997) (reaffirming the decision that cable providers devote some channels to local broadcasting); Denver

Adv. Telecomm. Consortium, Inc. v. FCC, 518 U.S. 727 (1996) (prohibiting indecent programming on leased channels does not violate the First Amendment, but prohibiting such programming on public access channels does); Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC, 512 U.S. 622, 656 (1994) (upholding congressional act requiring cable providers to dedicate some channels to local broadcasting); Columbia Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC, 453 U.S. 367 (1981); Miami Herald Publ'g Co. v. Tornillo, 418 U.S. 241 (1974) (striking down a state "right to reply" law that compelled newspapers to grant political candidates equal space to reply to criticism); Columbia Broad. Sys., Inc. v. Democratic Nat'l Comm., 412 U.S. 94 (1973); Red Lion Broad. Co. v. FCC, 395 U.S. 367 (1969) (upholding FCC interpretation of the "fairness doctrine" that required broadcasters to present both sides of public issues).

27. *See, e.g.*, Douglas Lichtman, *Property Rights in Emerging Platforms and Other Network Resources*, 29 J. LEGAL STUD. 615 (2000); Pamela Samuelson & Susanne Scotchmer, *The Law and Economics of Reverse Engineering*, 111 YALE L.J. 1575, 1611, 1615–26, 1643–44, 1662 (2002); Molly S. Van Houweling, *Cultivating Open Information Platforms: A Land Trust Model*, 1 J. TELECOMM. & HIGH TECH. L. 309 (2002); Philip J. Weiser, *Internet Governance, Standard Setting, and Self-Regulation*, 28 N. KY. L. REV. 822, 832–42 (2001) [hereinafter Weiser, *Internet Governance*]; Philip J. Weiser, *Law and Information Platforms*, 1 J. TELECOMM. & HIGH TECH. L. 1 (2002); Bar & Sandvig, *supra* note 14; Philip J. Weiser, *Networks Unplugged: Towards a Model of Compatibility Regulation Between Information Platforms* (Sept. 24, 2001), *at* http://www.arxiv.org/html/cs/0109070; *see also* ANNABELLE GAWER & MICHAEL A. CUSUMANO, PLATFORM LEADERSHIP: HOW INTEL, MICROSOFT, AND CISCO DRIVE INDUSTRY INNOVATION (2002); Arti K. Rai & Rebecca S. Eisenberg, *The Public and the Private in Biopharmaceutical Research*, *at* http://www.law.duke.edu/pd/papers/raieisen.pdf (last visited Jan. 22, 2003) (addressing the erosion of free access to new knowledge in the public domain as patent claims have expanded).

The Article proceeds as follows: Part II provides a more precise definition of namespaces. Part III develops several dimensions of namespace governance that can be applied to namespaces in general. Further, it shows the legal and policy implications of design decisions made along these dimensions. In Part IV, a more abstract account of the relationship between namespace design and the law is provided. Part V addresses the extent to which these insights can be applied in the actual design of namespaces. Part VI concludes

the Article.

II. WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Names are important tools for identification and communication both in real space and cyberspace. From a legal and social science perspective, personal names are a crucial aspect of personal identity and dignity.[28] A complex mix of social norms, memories, connotations, and shared experiences influences the esteem of personal names, in particular first names.[29] From an economic perspective, commercial names and trademarks facilitate identification and thereby reduce consumer search costs.[30] From a computer science perspective, the definition of "name" is even more sober—a name is a string of bits or characters that refers to a resource.[31] In communication networks, some method to identify and locate the network resources must exist. Names provide a method to facilitate sharing and communication.[32] They can bring consistency to the network—names uniquely identify resources, and

28. *See* Douglas A. Galbi, *A New Account of Personalization and Communication* 4 (Sept. 2001), *available at* http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=286288.

29. *See id.* at 28.

30. *See* William M. Landes & Richard A. Posner, *Trademark Law: An Economic Perspective*, 30 J.L. & ECON. 265, 269 (1987).

31. *See* ANDREW S. TANENBAUM & MAARTEN VAN STEEN, DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS: PRINCIPLES AND PARADIGMS 184 (2002); John F. Shoch, *Inter-Network Naming, Addressing, and Routing*, *in* PROCEEDINGS OF THE 17TH IEEE COMPUTER SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 72 (1978); David R. Cheriton & Timothy P. Mann, *Decentralizing a Global Naming Service for Improved Performance and Fault Tolerance*, 7 ACM TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTER SYS. 147 (1989).

32. *See* ROSS J. ANDERSON, SECURITY ENGINEERING: A GUIDE TO BUILDING DEPENDABLE DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS 125 (2001).

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thereby eliminate the risk of confusion between different, but similar, names. In general, names both store and filter information.

Computer science, in particular the theory of distributed systems,[33] developed a rather rigorous theory of naming that is helpful for the following analysis of namespaces. In general, different kinds of names exist. An "address" is a special type of name that "identifies the location of the object rather than the object itself."[34] The IP address of a computer and a telephone number are addresses in this sense. Addresses are not well-suited to persistently identify objects. Once an object is moved to another location, its address changes. If a computer connected to the Internet, for instance, is moved to another location, its IP address often has to be changed as well.[35] If a phone customer moves to a new city, he receives a new phone number, even if he uses the same telephone. Without call-forwarding features and number portability regulations,[36] a phone number does not identify a particular telephone, but its location, that is, the jack into which it is plugged in. In many communication networks, these shortcomings of addresses are resolved by adding a layer of location-independent names on top of the addressing scheme.[37] While addresses *locate*

33. In a distributed system, hardware or software components are located at different computers that are only connected by a communication network. Although the components are dispersed throughout the network, a distributed system appears to its users as one single coherent system. *See* GEORGE COULOURIS ET AL., DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS: CONCEPTS AND DESIGN 2 (3d ed. 2001); TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 2. While numerous distributed systems exist, the most important example is the Internet. For research on naming infrastructures in homogeneous computer systems, see Roger M. Needham, *Names*, *in* DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS 315, 317 (Sape Mullender ed., 2d ed. 1994); Jerome H. Saltzer, *On the Naming and Binding of Objects*, *in* OPERATING SYSTEMS: AN ADVANCED COURSE 99–208 (Rudolf Bayer et al. eds., 1979).

34. COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 354; *see also* Shoch, *supra* note 31, at 72; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 184.

35. This problem is most prevalent with mobile computers. *See* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 184–85. Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) are another example of the shortcomings of addresses as consistent identifiers. *See* COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 356; *see also infra* note 240 (defining and explaining URLs). *See infra* note 372.

36. *See* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 185; *see also* Richard W. Watson, *Identifiers (Naming) in Distributed Systems*, *in* DISTRIBUTED

resources, location-independent names *identify* them.[38] The domain *name* of a computer, for example, identifies a computer, while its IP *address* reveals its logical location. Location-independent names and addresses do not exist separately. Rather, names are resolved to addresses by so-called "name services."[39] Name services allow users and software programs to look up, add, change, and remove names.[40] The layering of location-independent names on top of an addressing scheme makes the communication network more flexible—the address of a resource can be changed without having to change its name. Thereby, resources can be moved without any alteration of their name. The aforementioned DNS is a name service that resolves domain names to IP addresses. Although a computer's IP address may have to be changed when its location is moved, its domain name may remain the same.

The collection of all valid names in a particular system forms a "namespace."[41] Some namespaces are designed for human use, while other namespaces are accessed by computers only. Names used by human beings should usually be "mnemonically useful," while the critical feature of names used by computers is that they are

SYSTEMS: ARCHITECTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION 191, 196 (Butler Lampson et al. eds., 1988).

38. "The *name* of a resource indicates what we seek, and *address* indicates where it is, and a *route* tells us how to get there." Shoch, *supra* note 31, at 72.

39. COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 357; *see* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 183. While a name service resolves names to addresses, a "directory service" connects names to a wider collection of attributes. Conventional name services can be compared to the telephone white pages, while directory services resemble the yellow pages. *See* COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 371; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 2.

40. *See* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 194.

41. *See* COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 358; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 186; Ronald Bourret, XML Namespaces FAQ, § 2.1, *at* http://www.rpbourret.com/xml/NamespacesFAQ.htm#q2_1 (last updated July 2003). For a helpful proposition of a unified terminology for directories and namespaces, see Harald Tveit Alvestrand, *Definitions for Talking About Directories*, Request for Comments (RFC) 3254 (Apr. 2002), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3254.txt.

"unambiguously resolvable."[42] In such a namespace, names must be unique.[43]

Namespaces are pervasive, both in cyberspace and in real space. In cyberspace, namespaces are mainly used to identify four different kinds of resources: computers (or more generally, devices), users, files, and applications (or more generally, services).[44] Device namespaces include the DNS, the telephone number system, ENUM,[45] as well as IP and Ethernet addresses.[46] User namespaces include Microsoft Passport,[47] the Liberty Alliance Project,[48] PKIs[49] as well as user identification systems on eBay, in the AOL network, and in instant messaging systems and networked computer games.[50] URLs, P2P systems,[51] Yahoo! Categories and the different file systems available on computers[52] are examples of file namespaces. Service namespaces are created, for instance, by the Transmission Control Protocol/User Datagram Protocol (TCP/UDP) port numbers[53] and Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) service in the

42. Saltzer, *supra* note 33, at 121; *see also* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 39 (asserting that mnemonics and providing single, more stable identities are two reasons for naming computers).

43. To achieve uniqueness, names are either universally valid, or equipped with a representation of the context in which they are unique. *See* Needham, *supra* note 33, at 90.

44. *See* ANDERSON, *supra* note 32, at 131–32; COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 356; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 184; Cheriton & Mann, *supra* note 31, at 147; Jerome H. Saltzer, *On the Naming and Binding of Network Destinations*, Request for Comments (RFC) 1498 (Aug. 1993), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1498.txt.

45. *See infra* text accompanying notes 92–96.

46. *See infra* text accompanying notes 193–201.

47. *See infra* text accompanying notes 76–77.

48. *See infra* text accompanying note 156.

49. *See infra* text accompanying notes 86–87.

50. For a study of a virtual world computer game, such as Everquest,

Edward Castronova, *Virtual Worlds: A First-Hand Account of Market and Society on the Cyberian Frontier*, THE GRUTER INST. WORKING PAPERS ON LAW, ECON., AND EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY (Oct. 2001), *available at* http://www.bepress.com/cgi/viewpdf.cgi?article=1008&context=giwp.

51. *See infra* text accompanying note 127.

52. For an overview, see Martin Hinner, *Filesystems HOWTO*, http://www.linux.org/docs/ldp/howto/Filesystems-HOWTO.html (last modified Aug. 22, 2000). For an overview of distributed file systems, see TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 31, at 575–646.

53. *See infra* notes 202–04.

the context of Web services.[54] Some technologies even use multiple namespaces. Digital rights management (DRM) systems, for example, employ device, user, and file namespaces at the same time.[55] The list of namespaces used by computers and computer networks is endless.[56]

In real space, telephone, credit card, bank account, Social Security, passport, and several other numbers, and tax identifiers are namespaces which identify devices, natural persons, or corporate entities. People, streets, cities, countries, and species are all identified by namespaces as well. Other examples include P.O. boxes, natural languages, the system of longitude and latitude. The travel industry uses several namespaces to identify travel agencies, hotels, airlines, car rental companies, travel insurance companies, and consumers.[57] The Dun

54. *See* http://www.uddi.org (last visited Feb. 3, 2003). UDDI enables organizations that develop Web services to register these services in a public database so that client applications may locate and use them. For an overview of UDDI, see ETHAN CERAMI, WEB SERVICES ESSENTIALS 157–99 (Simon St. Laurent ed., 2002); DAVID CHAPPELL, UNDERSTANDING .NET: A TUTORIAL AND ANALYSIS 65–71 (2002); THUAN THAI & HOANG Q. LAM, .NET FRAMEWORK ESSENTIALS 155–57 (Nancy Kotary ed., 2d ed. 2002).

55. By a combination of various technical and legal means of protection, DRM attempts to create a framework for the secure distribution of digital content to authorized users. DRM systems usually employ a number of different namespaces, such as namespaces for identifying users (important for digital fingerprinting and thereby individualizing content), identifying

(important for managing the rights attached to the content), and identifying devices (important for distinguishing authorized from unauthorized devices and for revoking compromised device keys). For an overview, see Stefan Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law: Implications of Digital Rights Management*, *in* SECURITY AND PRIVACY IN DIGITAL RIGHTS MANAGEMENT 213, 214–16 (Tomas Sander ed., 2002), *available at* http://www.jura.uni-tuebingen.de/s-bes1/pub/2002/DRM_Information_Law.pdf [hereinafter Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*]. For a more detailed discussion, see STEFAN BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER-ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT: IMPLIKATIONEN DES DIGITAL RIGHTS MANAGEMENT 34–75 (2002) [hereinafter BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER-ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT].

56. Other computer namespaces include variable names in programming languages, character sets, the X.500 directory service, XML namespaces, colorspaces such as RGB or CMYK, databases, and Microsoft Smart Tags. For even more namespaces, see IANA, Protocol/Number Assignments Directory, *at* http://www.iana.org/numbers.html (last updated Apr. 18, 2003).

57. Air travel customer information is usually stored in a so-called "Passenger Name Record" (PNR) in one of the major proprietary Global Distribution Systems (GDS) such as Amadeus, Sabre, or Apollo. Other

& Bradstreet Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S) is used to identify sixty-two million business entities around the world,[58] while the Thomas Register of American Manufacturers provides supplier IDs for over 173,000 U.S. and Canadian manufacturers.[59] The system of bar codes that is used for identification is another example of how widely namespaces are used today.[60] For example, millions of DNA sequences from over 100,000 species are uniquely identified and named by an international namespace provided by several databases.[61] The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) is a namespace maintained by the World Health Organization that classifies all statistically significant diseases.[62] In addition, traditional media can be identified by different namespaces such as the ISBN, the International Standard Recording Code (ISRC), the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), the

Unique Material Identifier (UMID), and the International Standard Work Code (ISWC).[63] Finally, bibliographic classification schemes,[64] the frequency spectrum, the various international classification systems for classifying inventions, trademarks, and

namespaces in the travel industry are administered by the International Air Transport Association. *See, e.g.*, Travel Industry Designator Service, *at* http://www.iata.org/tids/index (2001); *see* Rohit Khare, *Anatomy of a URL (and Other Internet-Scale Namespaces, Part 1)*, IEEE INTERNET COMPUTING, Sept.–Oct. 1999, at 78, 80.

58. *See* D&B D-U-N-S® Number, *at* http://www.dnb.com/US/duns_update/duns_update_print.asp (last visited Feb. 16, 2003).

59. *See* Thomas Register, *at* http://www.thomasregister.com (last visited Jan. 14, 2003).

60. For information on the Universal Product Code (UPC) and European Article Number (EAN), see Uniform Code Council, Inc.: ID Numbers and Bar Codes, *at* http://www.uccouncil.org/ID_Numbers_and_Bar_Codes.html (2002) and EAN International, *at* http://www.ean-ucc.org (2002). The Auto-ID project at MIT attempts to extend this model with "electronic Product Codes" (ePC) that can be embedded into smart tags and resolved by an "Object Naming Service." *See* Auto-ID Center, *at* http://www.autoidcenter.org/abouttheteach_indepthlook.asp (last visited Jan. 16, 2003).

61. *See infra* text accompanying notes 162–

62. *See* BOWKER & STAR, *supra* note 21, at 55–57, 68–90.

63. For an overview, see BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER-ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 55, at 39–41.

64. *See infra* text accompanying note 252.

industrial designs,[65] the ISO 3166 list of country codes,[66] as well as the names of all celestial objects[67] and chemical compounds[68] may complete this listing of namespaces. In short, namespaces are important and ubiquitous.[69]

As the variety and sheer number of all existing namespaces are overwhelming, it is an impossible task to analyze all of them in this Article. Fortunately, in order to develop a general theory

of namespace governance, this is also an unnecessary task. This Article uses several namespaces to illustrate the presented theoretical framework. Nevertheless, the framework should also be applicable to namespaces that are not explicitly studied in this Article.

III. DIMENSIONS OF NAMESPACE GOVERNANCE

By analyzing the means, intensity, and scope of namespace governance, as well as the possible namespace topologies, this Part identifies several dimensions of namespace governance that illustrate the close intertwining of technology, law, and policy.

A. Means of Namespace Governance

In general, namespace providers have varying interests in regulating the use of and access to their namespace. They may, for example, want to grant access to the namespace only under certain conditions, or to prevent certain end users from using the namespace altogether. They may also grant third-party service providers, who use the namespace in their own services, access to the namespace only after payment of a fee. Namespace providers therefore want to regulate the behavior of namespace users and service providers.

65. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) administers four international classification systems. *See* WIPO, International Classifications, *at* http://www.wipo.org/classifications/en/overview.html (last visited Feb. 16, 2003).

66. *See* Maintenance Agency for ISO 3166 Country Codes, *at* http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/index.html (last visited Jan. 13, 2003).

67. Commission 5 of the International Astronomical Union is the commission that names stars and other celestial objects. *See* International Astronomical Union, Designations and Nomenclature of Celestial Objects, *at* http://www.iau.org/IAU/Activities/nomenclature (last modified Dec. 20, 2000).

68. *See infra* note 264.

69. *See* BOWKER & STAR, *supra* note 21, at 37–39.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:sQROStAmc40J:llr.ll.../bechtold.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (19 of 53)3/7/2005 22:43:06

Such regulation can be achieved by different means. While several namespaces employ a web of contracts, all namespaces use technological means to regulate behavior that depends on the namespace.

1. Governance by contract

Namespace providers can condition access to and use of their namespace upon the prior conclusion of a contract. Namespace contracts include more than agreements about technical issues. They may limit the ways in which users access a namespace. They may also restrict the purposes and conditions under which the namespace can be accessed. Furthermore, they may restrict environments in which the names may be used or processed.

In many namespaces, the namespace provider attempts to bind all end users and service providers by contract. A web of contracts laid over the namespace is intended to protect various non-technical interests of the namespace provider (see Figure 1).

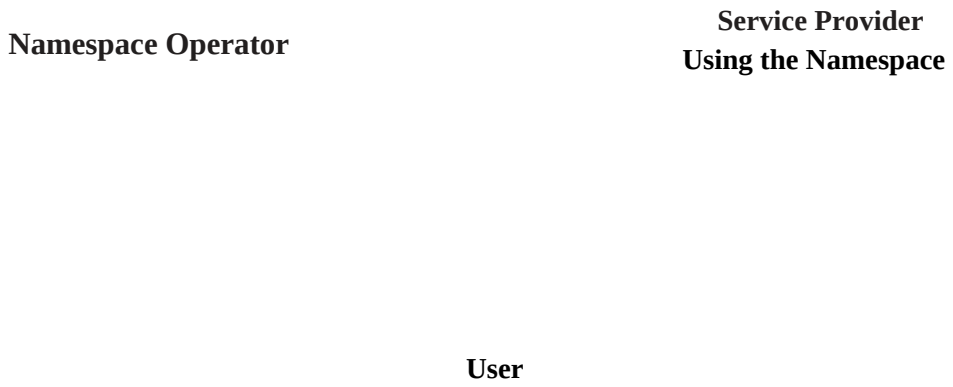

Figure 1: Namespace Governance by Contractual Webs

The DNS [70] uses such a web of contracts to govern the domain namespace. All registrants, registrars, and registries of domain

70. The DNS is a distributed name resolution service that resolves domain names to numerical IP addresses. For an overview of the architecture, history, and policy debate of the DNS, see M UELLER , *supra* note 14, at 47–48; A. Michael Froomkin, *Wrong Turn in Cyberspace: Using ICANN to Route Around the APA and the Constitution*, 50 D UKE L.J. 17 (2000); Jay P. Kesan &

names in generic top-level domains (gTLDs), such as .com, .biz, .net, and .org, are required to enter into contractual agreements that either directly or indirectly originate from ICANN, the entity that currently controls the DNS.[71] In order to resolve conflicts between domain name registrations and trademark law, ICANN, after considerable input from WIPO, created a dispute resolution mechanism. This Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP)[72] enables a trademark holder to challenge the registration of a domain name and potentially gain control over it. As part of the contracts between ICANN and the gTLD registrars,[73] ICANN requires the registrars to impose the UDRP on everyone who wants to register a domain name.[74] As a result, on the one hand, ICANN binds all registrars to the UDRP as a condition of their accreditation. On the other hand, a consumer who wants to register a domain name under the .com gTLD, for example,

Rajiv C. Shah, *Fool Us Once Shame On You: Fool Us Twice Shame On Us: What We Can Learn From the Privatizations of the Internet Backbone Network and the Domain Name System*, 79 WASH. U. L.Q. 89 (2001) (detailing the privatization processes for the DNS and proposing measures for future privatization).

71. *See* A. Michael Froomkin & Mark A. Lemley, *ICANN and Antitrust*, U. ILL. L. REV. __, 13–16 (forthcoming 2003), *available at* http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/delivery.cfm/SSRN_ID291221_code011128630.pdf?abstractid=291221#Paper%20Download. This contractual web does not exist for country code top-level domains (ccTLDs). The relationship between ICANN's overall governance of the domain namespace and the ccTLD registries is not entirely clear. ccTLD registries have at least some independence in determining policies for their ccTLD sub-namespaces. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 205–08; Tamar Frankel, *The Managing Lawmaker in Cyberspace: A Power Model*, 27 BROOK. J. INT'L L. 859, 886–93 (2002). Although ICANN is known for managing the DNS, the U.S. government still retains residual authority over the DNS root and has not expressed its intent to give up this authority in the future. For the relationship between the U.S. Department of Commerce and ICANN, see MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 197; Froomkin, *supra* note 70, at 91, 105–25; Froomkin & Lemley, *supra*, at 11–13.

72. *See* ICANN, Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy, http://www.icann.org/udrp/udrp-policy.htm (last modified May 17, 2002). For many ccTLDs, no equivalent to the UDRP system exists. In such countries, domain name trademark conflicts are left to the traditional court system to resolve. This, for example, is the case in Germany. In other namespaces such as the telephone number space, no UDRP equivalent exists either. *See In re* Toll Free Service Access Codes, 13 F.C.C.R. 9058, 9067 (1998).

74. *See* ICANN, Registrar Accreditation Agreement § II.K, *at* http://www.icann.org/nsi/icann-raa-04nov99.htm (Nov. 4,

1999).

will only be able to register it if he agrees to the terms of the UDRP. Through a hierarchical web of contracts originating from ICANN, ICANN has ensured that every registrar and every registrant is bound to the UDRP.[75] ICANN effectively enveloped the domain namespace with a web of contracts that they use to protect, among other things, the trademark holder's interests.

Another example of contractual webs as a means of governance is Microsoft Passport.[76] By mapping unique identifiers to individual users, this system allows users to establish lasting digital identities on the Internet. Once a user is registered in this namespace, he can access all Web sites that use Microsoft Passport as their authentication service without having to authenticate himself at each individual Web site, as Microsoft Passport will provide the participating Web site with the necessary authentication information.[77]

In order to ensure that participating Web sites do not use this authentication information for data mining and user profiling purposes, Microsoft has entangled the technical namespace with a web of contracts. Before a Web site can use the Passport authentication service, it has to agree by contract with Microsoft to obtain the user's consent before it uses the profile information for marketing purposes. It is also contractually required to post privacy policies on its site, both in a human-readable and machine-readable P3P-compliant[78] format.[79]

75. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 192.

76. *See* Microsoft Corp., Microsoft .NET Passport, *at* http://www.passport.net/Consumer/default.asp?lc=1033 (last visited Dec. 16, 2002).

77. User namespaces such as Microsoft Passport therefore enable a so-called "single sign-in" (SSI). *See* Microsoft Corp., .NET Passport Review Guide, *at* http://microsoft.com/netservices/passport/passport.asp (Nov.

2002) [hereinafter Microsoft Corp., .NET Passport Review Guide]. With more than 200 million accounts performing more than 3.5 billion authentications each month, Passport is currently the prevailing general authentication system. *See* Microsoft Corp., .NET Passport Overview, *at* http://www.microsoft.com/netservices/passport/overview.asp (Mar. 20, 2002).

78. The Platform for Privacy Preferences Project (P3P) allows Web sites to express their privacy policies in a machine-readable format. It enables users to evaluate these policies and make informed decisions about the privacy implications of accessing a particular Web site. For more information on P3P, see Ruchika Agrawal, *P3P Viewpoints*, *at* http://www.stanford.edu/~ruchika/P3Phome.html (last modified Mar. 11, 2002); World Wide Web Consortium, Platform for Privacy Preferences, *at* http://www.w3.org/P3P/ (last modified Nov. 8, 2002).

In addition to the contractual relationship between Microsoft and participating Web sites, Microsoft attempts to establish a contractual relationship with each Passport user as well. Before a user can register with Microsoft Passport, he must agree to the "Microsoft .NET Passport Terms of Use and Notices."[80] In this user contract,

79. *See* Microsoft Corp., .NET Passport Review Guide, *supra* note 77, at 22. Furthermore, if, in the process of delivering goods or services to the user, the participating site has to share personal information (e.g., the user's address) with a third party (e.g., a shipping service), the participating site is required by Microsoft to impose certain contractual obligations on the third party as well. *See id.* at 21. In effect, Microsoft's strategy resembles a "viral contract" attached to private data. A viral contract attempts "to make commitments with [the object]. . .so that everyone who comes into possession of [the object]. . .also inherit[s] the obligations to the initiator [of the contract]." Jane Radin, *Humans, Computers, and Binding Commitment*, 75 IND. L.J. 1125, 1132 (2000).

80. Microsoft Corp., Microsoft .NET Passport Terms of Use and Notices, *at* http://www.passport.net/Consumer/TermsOfUse.asp (last revised Aug. 2002). It is contested whether such "click-wrap licenses" are enforceable contracts. The problems posed by click-wrap licenses are similar to the question whether computer software shrink-wrap licenses are valid contracts. Traditionally, U.S. courts have been reluctant to enforce shrink-wrap licenses. *See* Step-Saver Data Sys., Inc. v. Wyse Tech., 939 F.2d 91, 98–100 (3d Cir. 1991); Arizona Retail Sys., Inc. v. Software Link, Inc., 831 F. Supp. 759, 764–66 (D.

1992); *see also* Novell, Inc. v. Network Trade Ctr., Inc., 25 F. Supp. 2d 1218 (D. Utah 1997) (explaining that the shrinkwrap license is invalid against first purchaser pertaining to the title of the software in copyright owner), *vacated in part by* Novell, Inc. v. Network Trade Ctr., Inc., 187 F.R.D. 657 (D. Utah 1999); Morgan Lab., Inc. v. Micro Data Base Sys., Inc., 41 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1850 (N.D. Cal. 1997). However, in 1997, Judge Easterbrook of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals found a shrink-wrap a valid contract. *See* ProCD, Inc. v. Zeidenberg, 86 F.3d 1447, 1450–53 (7th Cir. 1996). Following this decision, other courts have enforced shrink-wrap licenses as well. *See* Hill v. Gateway 2000, Inc., 105 F.3d 1147 (7th Cir. 1997); M.A. Mortenson Co. v. Timberline Software Corp., 998 P.2d 305, 313 (Wash. 2000); Brower v. Gateway 2000, Inc., 676 N.Y.S.2d 569, 572 (N.Y. App. Div. 1998). Courts have also held click-wrap licenses as enforceable contracts. *See* I.Lan Sys., Inc. v. Netscout Serv. Level Corp., 183 F. Supp. 2d 328, 338–39 (D. Mass. 2002); Caspi v. The Microsoft Network, L.L.C., 732 A.2d 528 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 1999); *also* Groff v. America Online, Inc., 1998 WL 307001 (R.I. Super. 1998) (discussing how the click-wrap contract binds a party to a forum selection clause); *but see* Specht v. Netscape Communications Corp., 306 F.3d 17 (2d Cir. 2002). For a general overview, see Robert A. Hillman & Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, *Standard-Form Contracting in the Electronic Age*, 77 N.Y.U. L. REV. 429 (2002).

Microsoft agrees to use personal information only in accordance with its Passport privacy policy. According to this policy, Microsoft discloses personal information only if the user has consented or if Microsoft is required to disclose information by law.[81]

As ICANN did in the DNS context, Microsoft has enveloped Passport in a web of contracts. This web is used by Microsoft to regulate non-technical, in particular privacy-related, aspects of its namespace. This is not to say that Microsoft Passport protects privacy perfectly or even adequately.[82] This example merely reinforces the claim that namespace providers use contractual webs as a tool to regulate non-technical behavior of namespace users and service providers.

The use of contractual webs for governing namespaces is not confined to the DNS and Microsoft Passport. DRM systems[83] use similar mechanisms. In general, the webs of contracts

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:sQROStAmc40J:llr.ll.../bechtold.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (24 of 53)3/7/2005 22:43:06

namespacing bind both service providers that depend on the namespace and individual namespace users. Namespace providers may use these contractual webs to regulate various legal and policy aspects of namespaces, ranging from intellectual property and privacy protection to competition issues.

2. Governance by technology

Contractual webs would not be a very promising means of namespace governance if the contracts were, as a practical matter, hard to enforce. In namespaces, however, it is the technology that enables the automatic enforcement of such contracts and policies. 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. The

81. For the specific terms of the privacy policy, see Microsoft Corp., *Microsoft .NET Passport Privacy Statement*, *at* http://www.passport.com/Consumer/PrivacyPolicy.asp?lc=1033 (last modified Aug. 2002).

82. *See infra* text accompanying notes 131–35.

83. In many DRM systems, technology license agreements are used to bind manufacturers of computer electronics and computers (i.e., namespace service providers). Usage contracts are employed to establish a contractual relationship between the DRM provider and individual consumers (i.e., namespace users). For an overview of this contractual protection in DRM systems, see Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*, *supra* note 55, at 217–22, 227.

technical control over a namespace can be used by the namespace provider as leverage for policy and legal control.[84] This phenomenon occurs in most namespaces. As described above, ICANN allows domain name registries, registrars, and registrants to enter the domain namespace only after they have agreed to certain contractual obligations. ICANN's web of contracts can be enforced by the technical control over the domain

namespace. as the contractual quasi-trademark regulation of the demonstrates. By withdrawing or reassigning a domain name, UDRP any decision under the UDRP can be enforced in a very effective and inexpensive manner: through technology.[85]

PKIs are another namespace that uses technology as a governance tool. PKIs enable the secure, convenient, and efficient discovery of public keys in asymmetric encryption systems.[86] PKIs are a cornerstone of contemporary computer security architecture. By resolving public keys to individual persons or corporate entities and vice versa, PKIs create user namespaces. In PKI namespaces, various key-revocation mechanisms exist by which compromised public keys can be excluded from further use of the namespace.[87] Technology enables PKIs to control which names exist in their user namespace. In a similar way, eBay reserves the right to suspend any user identifier in its user namespace.[88] DRM systems use various key revocation techniques to achieve the same goal.[89] In general, technology enables the namespace provider to control which names are assigned, modified, and revoked in a namespace. Technology is the most important governance tool in namespaces.

84. *See supra* text accompanying notes 71–

85. *See* M UELLER , *supra* note 14, at 191, 232–34. The combination of technological and contractual protection is a common feature in such diverse areas of Internet law as the DNS, DRM, privacy law, the cable open access debate, and hyperlinking. For an attempt to derive some unifying principles from these similarities, see B ECHTOLD , V OM U RHEBER - ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT , *supra* note 55, at 439–48; Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*, *supra* note 55, at 230.

86. *See* Radia Perlman, *An Overview of PKI Trust Models*, IEEE N ETWORK , Nov.–Dec. 2000, at

87. *See* R USS H OUSLEY & T IM P OLK , P LANNING FOR PKI 107–24 (2001).

88. *See supra* text accompanying note 38.

89. *See* B ECHTOLD , V OM U RHEBER -ZUM I NFORMATIONSRECHT , *supra* note 55, at 26–31; Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*, *supra* note 55, at 215.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:sQROStAmc40J:llr.ll.../bechtold.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (26 of 53)3/7/2005 22:43:06

B. Governance by Whom?

Namespaces can be created and governed by governments, private entities, or hybrid coalitions. Particularly in namespaces governed by private or hybrid entities, interests of third parties and the general public might become underrepresented. Private regulation of namespaces may clash with public values. Namespaces must be supported by sufficient accountability structures.

The ICANN debate is a prime example of this governance dimension. The extent to which ICANN should exercise control over the domain namespace and what accountability structures are appropriate is fiercely contested in Internet policy circles.[90] ICANN's UDRP has come under criticism for being biased towards the interests of trademark holders.[91] ICANN has been accused of

90. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 192; Edward Brunet, *Defending Commerce's Contract Delegation of Power to ICANN*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 1 (2002); Froomkin & Lemley, *supra* note 71, at 19–21; Froomkin, *supra* note 70; Gillian K. Hadfield, *Privatizing Commercial Law: Lessons from ICANN*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 257 (2002); Kesan & Shah, *supra* note 70; Joe Sims & Cynthia L. Bauerly, *A Response to Professor Froomkin: Why ICANN Does Not Violate the APA or the Constitution*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 65 (2002); Jonathan Weinberg, *ICANN and the Problem of Legitimacy*, 50 DUKE L.J. 187 (2000); Jonathan Zittrain, *ICANN: Between the Public and the Private, Comments Before Congress*, 14 BERKELEY TECH. L.J. 1071 (1999); Tamar Frankel, *Accountability and Oversight of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers* (2002), *at* http://www.markle.org/news/ICANN_fin1_9.pdf.

91. *See* Michael Geist, *Fair.com?: An Examination of the Allegations of Systemic Unfairness in the ICANN UDRP*, 27 BROOK. J. INT'L L. 903, 936 (2002); Jeffrey P. Leonard, *Domain Name Disputes: An Analysis of the UDRP Resolution Process Thus Far*, 2001 WAKE FOREST INTELL. PROP. L.J. 4, *at* http://www.law.wfu.edu/students/IPLA/sp2001/art04.pdf; Milton Mueller, *Rough Justice: An Analysis of ICANN's Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy*, *at* http://dcc.syr.edu/roughjustice.pdf (2000). *But see* Annette Kur, *UDRP*, *at* http://www.intellecprop.mpg.de/Online-Publikationen/2002/UDRP-study-final-02.pdf (2002). For general analyses of the UDRP, see Michael Froomkin, *ICANN's "Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy": Causes and (Partial) Cures*, 67 BROOKLYN L. REV. 605 (2002) [hereinafter Froomkin, ICANN's "Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy"]; Froomkin, *supra* note 70, at 96–101; Laurence R. Helfer & Graeme B. Dinwoodie, *Designing Non-National Systems: The Case of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy*, 43 WM. & MARY L. REV. 141 (2001); Elizabeth G. Thornburg, *Fast, Cheap, and Out of Control: Lessons from the ICANN Dispute Resolution Process*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 191 (2002); Luke A. Walker, *ICANN's Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy*, 15 BERKELEY

creating a new body of international, but private trademark law that lacks any of the accountability structures under which traditional statutes operate.[92]

The ENUM namespace is another example of the tension between public and private namespace ordering. ENUM is a protocol that aims to create greater convergence of traditional fixed and mobile telecommunication networks with the infrastructure of the public Internet.[93] It basically translates telephone numbers into domain names. If a user types an ENUM number into his mobile device or his computer, it can be used to query the DNS.[94] The DNS

TECH. L.J. 289 (2000); Milton Mueller, *Success by Default: A New Profile of Domain Name Trademark Disputes Under ICANN's UDRP*, *at* http://dcc.syr.edu/markle/markle-report-final.pdf (2002); UDRPinfo.com, *at* http://www.udrpinfo.com (last visited Dec. 16, 2002); UDRPlaw.net, *at* http://www.udrplaw.net (last visited Dec. 16, 2002). For an analysis of the UDRP under antitrust aspects, see Froomkin & Lemley, *supra* note 71, at 50–52.

92. *See* Froomkin, ICANN's "Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy," *supra* note 91, at 612; Thornburg, *supra* note 91, at 208.

93. *See* Craig McTaggart, *E Pluribus ENUM: Unifying International Telecommunications Networks and Governance* 2 (2001), *at* http://www.arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0109/0109091.pdf. It is clear that ENUM is an abbreviation, but it is unclear what this abbreviation stands for. The explanations range from "Electronic NUMbering," "tElephone NUmber Mapping," and "E-number" to "E.164 Number Mapping." For an overview of ENUM, see Patrick Faltstrom, *E.164 Number and DNS*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2916 (Sept. 2000), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2916.txt; Internet Engineering Task Force, Telephone Number Mapping (ENUM) Charter, *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/enum-charter.html (last modified Sept. 9, 2002); Washington Internet Project, ENUM, *at* http://www.cybertelecom.org/dns/enum.htm (last modified Jan. 7, 2003); International Telecommunication Union, ENUM, *at* http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/infocom/enum (last visited Dec. 16, 2002).

94. ENUM assigns each telephone number a unique domain name. The number 1 (555) 497–2815, for example, is translated by ENUM into 5.1.8.2.7.9.4.5.5.5.1.e164.arpa. While no technical necessity exists why ENUM numbers have to be telephone numbers, the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) ENUM working group determined that ENUM numbers would equal telephone numbers. *See* Robert Cannon, *ENUM: The Collision of Telephony and DNS Policy* 5, 14–17 (2001), *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=287492; *see also* Faltstrom, *supra* note 93, § 2; Junseok Hwang et al., *Analyzing ENUM Service and Administration from the Bottom Up: Addressing System for IP Telephony and Beyond* 3, *at* http://www.arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0109/0109044.pdf (2001) (analyzing possible administrative models of ENUM service and discussing policy related issues stemming from

ENUM).

then performs a name lookup and returns personal contact information such as telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, or fax numbers.[95] With ENUM, a user could be assigned one "universal number" under which he then could be reached by any imaginable means of communication—for example, telephone, cell phone, e-mail, fax, WWW pages, voicemail, and instant messaging.[96] With ENUM's interconnection of the domain namespace and the telephone number space, two different regulatory frameworks clash. Traditionally, the Internet has been dominated by light regulation that was often exercised by private entities. On the other hand, the national and international telephone system has always been heavily regulated by public actors, ranging from the U.S. Congress, the Federal Telecommunications Commission, and the North American Numbering Plan Administration[97] to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The discussion how the Internet device namespace should be governed oscillates between these two extremes.[98]

95. *See* Cannon, *supra* note 94, at 4; McTaggart, *supra* note 93, at 5. Therefore, ENUM competes with other discovery services for personal information; one competitor might be Microsoft .NET My Services. *See id.* at 23.

96. *See* Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunications, Principles and Conditions for Implementation of an ENUM Protocol in France 7 (2001), *at* http://www.art-telecom.fr/publications/syntconsenum-ang.doc; Cannon, *supra* note 94, at 2.

97. *See* ELI M. NOAM, INTERCONNECTING THE NETWORK OF NETWORKS 204–05 (2001).

98. Currently, it is planned that the international ENUM database ("Tier 0") will be operated by traditional Internet governance bodies such as RIPE NCC (http://www.ripe.net) in the Netherlands, but administered under the auspices of the ITU. On the national level ("Tier 1"), ENUM service regulatory

providers selected by national regulatory authorities. *See* Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunications, *supra* note 96, at 12–13; Roy Blane, *Liaison to IETF/ISOC on ENUM*, Request for Comments (RFC) 3026, at 2 (Jan. 2001), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3026.txt; Cannon, *supra* note 94, at 7–8, 24–26; *The History and Context of Telephone Number Mapping (ENUM) Operational Decisions*, Request for Comments (RFC) 3245, at 7–8 (John Klensin ed., Mar. 2002), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3245.txt [hereinafter RFC 3245]; Hwang et al., *supra* note 94, at 4–5. Due to the involvement of the ITU at Tier 0 and the national governments at Tier 1, ENUM has been criticized as a government-backed monopoly. *See* *Cannon*, *supra* note 94, at 22.

Whereas the DNS and ENUM device namespaces are governed by hybrid models, the IP [99] and Ethernet address, [100] Microsoft Passport, [101] P2P, [102] and TCP/UDP port number [103] namespaces are examples of namespaces that are subject to purely private governance. Bibliographic classification schemes, which are also all types of namespaces, [104] are usually sponsored by governments or private consortiums of interested parties and users. [105] PKI systems are another example of namespaces that cover the whole spectrum—from publicly governed to hybrid and purely privately governed

99. IP addresses are administered by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). Under the auspices of IANA, currently three regional IP registries exist in North America, Europe, and Asia. The regional IP registries coordinate and represent local IP registries that operate usually within particular countries. Internet Service Providers (ISPs) can request IP addresses for their customers from regional registries or from upstream ISPs. *See* Kim Hubbard et al., *Internet Registry IP Allocation Guidelines*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2050, at 4 (Nov. 1996), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2050.txt. For an explanation of IP addresses, see *infra* text accompanying notes 193–200.

100. The 802 Committee of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standardized the Ethernet system. IEEE still controls the Ethernet address space. *See* IEEE Registration Authority, *at*

http://standards.ieee.org/regauth (last modified Jan. 7, 2003). For an explanation of Ethernet addresses, see *infra* text accompanying note 201.

101. With Microsoft Passport, the tension between public and private ordering becomes particularly obvious. As Lawrence Lessig wrote on Slashdot: "When we needed a passport system, we didn't tell Chase Manhattan bank [sic] that they could develop the passport system in exchange for a piece of every transaction. . . . [t]here was a recognition of the importance of neutral, commons-like, infrastructures upon which others could build." Slashdot, Lawrence Lessig Answers Your Questions, at Q 14, *at* http://slashdot.org/article.pl?sid=01/12/21/155221 (posted Dec. 21, 2001).

102. *See infra* text accompanying note 166.

103. *See infra* text accompanying notes 202–04.

104. *See infra* text accompanying note 252.

105. The world's two largest classification schemes, the U.S. Library of Congress Classification (LCC) and the Russian Library-Bibliographical Classification (LBC/BBK), are sponsored by their respective governments. The most popular classification, the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and its offspring, the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), are sponsored by private entities. *See* Allan Wilson, *The Hierarchy of Belief: Ideological Tendentiousness in Universal Classification, in* CLASSIFICATION RESEARCH FOR KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION 389, 393 (Nancy J. Williamson & Michèle Hudon eds., 1992).

namespaces. Who governs a namespace determines, in part, what values and whose interests the namespace protects.

C. Namespace Topology

Topology may be the most important governance dimension in namespaces.[106] In a namespace, system functions can be positioned in a central location or distributed along a vertical or horizontal axis. Choosing a topology along these axes has numerous policy and legal implications, as this Section will illustrate.[107]

1. Vertical distribution of namespaces

Namespace functions can be distributed along a vertical axis in various ways. Whereas a namespace without any such distribution is a "flat" namespace, a namespace with full vertical distribution is

[108]

"hierarchical" one (see Figure 2).

106. In general, the study of a network's topology is concerned with the manner in which the network nodes are interconnected. *See* ROSHAN L. SHARMA, NETWORK TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION: THE ART AND SCIENCE OF NETWORK DESIGN 8 (1990).

107. Parts of the following analysis build upon the overview of different distributed systems topologies by Nelson Minar, *Distributed Systems Topologies: Part 1* (Dec. 14, 2001), *at* http://www.openp2p.com/pub/a/p2p/2001/12/14/topologies_one.html [hereinafter Minar, *Part 1*]; Nelson Minar, *Distributed Systems Topologies: Part 2* (Jan. 8, 2002), *at* http://www.openp2p.com/pub/a/p2p/2002/01/08/p2p_topologies_pt2.html [hereinafter Minar, *Part 2*]. Minar distinguishes between centralized, ring, hierarchical, decentralized, and hybrid topologies. This categorization reminds one of the different network topologies used in Local Area Networks (LANs): mesh topology, multi-drop topology, directed link topology, star topology, ring topology, and bus topology. *See* DOUGLAS E. COMER, COMPUTER NETWORKS AND INTERNETS 103–05 (3d ed. 2001); SHARMA, *supra* note 106, at 8–13; *also* PRISCILLA OPPENHEIMER, TOP-DOWN NETWORK DESIGN 121–55 (1999) (discussing techniques to develop a network topology).

108. See Shoch, *supra* note 31, at 75–76.

Figure 2: Flat Versus Hierarchical Namespaces [109]

In a flat namespace, a single entity provides the full name service and thereby operates the full namespace. Therefore, a single point of control exists. The namespace provider, the government, or hackers can easily regulate flat namespaces. [110] Flat namespaces also have a single point of knowledge: [111] one database stores the names of all objects as well as their locations and other attributes. If the database misuses this knowledge for data mining and marketing purposes, flat namespaces can pose a privacy risk.

Hierarchical namespaces have different characteristics. In a hierarchical namespace, the name service is distributed over a hierarchy of different entities. Each entity is responsible for a different subset of names. No single entity exercises direct and perfect control over the whole namespace. [112] Rather, different parts of the namespace can be managed by different entities [113] and,

109. This and the following figure were inspired by Nelson Minar. *See* Minar, *Part 1*, *supra* note 107.

110. This point is made in the PKI context by John Marchesini & Sean Smith, *Virtual Hierarchies: An Architecture for Building and Maintaining Efficient and Resilient Trust Chains* 3 (Draft of May 17, 2002), *available at* http://www.cs.dartmouth.edu/pkilab/papers/vh.pdf.

111. *Cf.* Watson, *supra* note 37, at 207.

112. *See infra* Part IV.B. Nevertheless, even in a hierarchical namespace, the root node at the top of the hierarchy retains important regulatory power over the whole namespace. *See infra* text accompanying notes 295–96 (noting that ICANN's registry regulations and the UDRP can be understood as an attempt of the root node to retain control over the domain namespace).

113. Indeed, that was one of the reasons for introducing the concept of domains on the Internet in 1984. *See* Jon Postel & Joyce Reynolds, *Domain Requirements*, Request for Comments (RFC) 920 (Oct. 1984), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc920.txt.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:sQROStAmc40J:llr.ll.../bechtold.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (33 of 53)3/7/2005 22:43:06

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occasionally, governed by different policies.[114] Hierarchical namespaces therefore enable some competition to occur within the namespace.

The DNS may exemplify this governance dimension. The DNS is not a monolithic system. Rather, it consists of a hierarchically organized network of databases, operated by a network of so-called "registries." Therefore, domain names under the top-level domain (TLD) .de are assigned and administered by a different registry than domain names under the TLD .com. The registries have at least some discretion in the way they assign domain names. Many ccTLD registries, for example, do not impose ICANN's UDRP upon domain name registrars and registrants.[115] To some extent, responsibility for assigning domain names and for maintaining the name service is distributed throughout the hierarchical DNS network.[116] Thereby, the decision as to what policies are appropriate for governing the domain namespace is decentralized as well. This decentralization in deciding policy issues could only be achieved by making a technical decision at the design stage of the DNS—choosing a hierarchical structure as the DNS's topology.

ENUM,[117] IP addresses,[118] and the Library of Congress bibliographic classification are further examples of hierarchical

114. *See, e.g.*, COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 33, at 358; ICANN, ICP-3: A Unique, Authoritative Root for the DNS ¶ 1 (July 9, 2001), at http://www.icann.org/icp/icp-3.htm (discussing ICANN's commitment to a single public root for the Internet Domain System). For an example of different policies within a hierarchical PKI namespace, see CHARLIE KAUFMAN ET AL., NETWORK SECURITY: PRIVATE COMMUNICATION IN A PUBLIC WORLD 381 (2d ed. 2002); Perlman, *supra* note 86, at 41.

115. *See In re* Toll-Free Service Access Codes, 13 F.C.C.R. 9058, 9067 (1998).

116. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 61.

117. IETF has proposed to structure the ENUM namespace according to a hierarchical model (so-called "golden tree" architecture). *See* Faltstrom, *supra* note 93, at 4; Anthony Rutkowski, *The ENUM Golden Tree: The Quest for a Universal Communications Identifier*, 3 INFO 97 (Apr. 2001), *available at* http://www.ngi.org/enum/pub/info_rutkowski.pdf. On top of this hierarchy lies the single international database tier 0 that points to the single databases for each telephone country code, tier 1. For this single database in each country code, different service providers can offer registration services (tier 2). *See* Cannon, *supra* note 94, at 7; McTaggart, *supra* note 93, at 8–9; *see also supra* text accompanying note 98 (discussing whether ENUM should use a single, coordinated global DNS domain).

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:sQROStAmc40J:llr.ll.../bechtold.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (34 of 53)3/7/2005 22:43:06

namespaces.[119] Conversely, Microoft Passport and TCP/UDP port numbers are flat namespaces. In PKI systems, both flat and hierarchical namespaces exist.[120]

Introducing hierarchical structures into a namespace can enable decentralization and thereby competition within the namespace. However, this is not a necessary consequence. Some hierarchical namespaces are controlled by a single entity at all levels of their hierarchy and therefore do not allow competition between different providers within the namespace.[121] In other namespaces, although different providers exist within the hierarchy, the provider at the top of the hierarchy—the "root"—exercises considerable control over the whole namespace by technological or contractual means. This feature can be found in the domain namespace[122] and in PKI user namespaces.[123]

2. Horizontal distribution of namespaces

Besides different vertical distributions, namespace functions can be distributed along a horizontal axis in various ways. Whereas a namespace without any such distribution may be called a "centralized" namespace, a namespace with full horizontal distribution is a "decentralized" one. Between those two extremes

118. The IP address space is administered by a pyramid of authorities consisting of IANA at the top and regional IP registries at the bottom. Namespace responsibility is distributed across this pyramid. *See* Hubbard et al., *supra* note 4.

119. For an argument against the popular belief that the telephone system is a strictly hierarchical namespace see Rutkowski, *supra* note 117.

120. *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 87, at 54–55; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 114, at 372; Perlman, *supra* note 86, at 38–42.

121. In the LCC, for example, it is the Library of Congress that exercises all the power in the hierarchical namespace. *See* RITA MARCELLA & ROBERT NEWTON, A NEW MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATION 87 (1994).

122. In the DNS namespace, the entity that controls the so-called "root zone file" could theoretically exclude lower-level registries from the DNS hierarchy. This technical regulatory power enables the entity to impose contractual obligations on lower-level registries. While the hierarchical structure of the domain namespace reduces the dependency of lower hierarchies on the root, its power is still considerably large. For a detailed discussion see MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 47–56; *see also infra* text accompanying notes 295–96 (discussing how DNS structure leads to decentralization but regulations tend to

reverse decentralization).

123. *See* Perlman, *supra* note 86, at 41.

lie various forms of "federated" or interconnected namespaces (see Figure 3).[124] Choosing a namespace topology along the horizontal axis determines its regulability as well as its privacy, liability, and competition implications.

(a) Centralized Namespace (b) Federated Namespaces (c) Decentralized Namespace

Figure 3: From Centralized to Decentralized Namespaces[125]

a. centralized namespaces

In a centralized namespace, a single entity provides the name service and thereby operates the full namespace.[126]

i. regulability

Centralized namespaces have a single point of control that can be regulated. This is most obvious in centralized P2P systems. P2P systems are networked computer systems in which the communication does not take place within a hierarchical system of servers and clients, but within a network of cooperating peers that have similar rights.[127] In a P2P network, files can be shared among

124. Minar, *Part 1*, *supra* note 107; Minar, *Part 2*, *supra* note 107.

125. *See* Minar, *Part 2*, *supra* note 107.

126. *See id.* Therefore, flat and centralized namespaces are essentially the same. While the dichotomy between flat and hierarchical namespaces deals with the vertical distribution of a namespace, the dichotomy between centralized and decentralized namespaces deals with its horizontal distribution. *See id.*

127. *See* Adam Langley, *Freenet*, *in* PEER-TO-PEER (Andy Oram ed., 2001); LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 134; *see also* Beverly Yang & Hector Garcia-Molina, *Designing a Super-Peer Network* 1 (2002), *at* http://www-db.stanford.edu/byang/pubs/superpeer.pdf (discussing P2P

the participating peer computers without any intervention by a centralized server. However, in order to share files, the individual peer must know where files are located in the network. Therefore, P2P networks need a namespace in which each file available in the network is assigned to the address of the peer computer where the file is located.

Early P2P systems used a centralized namespace for locating files in the network. For example, until Napster was shut down by a court order in 2001, it used a centralized namespace located at a server operated by Napster.[128] P2P systems such as Napster have been criticized for facilitating mass-scale piracy. To suppress such piracy, record companies and other copyright holders demanded that Napster be shut down.

In a P2P network with a centralized namespace, shutting down the overall system is a relatively easy task: shutting down the central namespace destroys the whole P2P network because without the namespace a peer computer can no longer locate any file in the P2P network.[129] A centralized namespace opens the system to regulation of various sorts: regulatement or courts may order that the

networks as spreading costs of sharing data securely among peers in the network). For an overview of the innovation enabled by P2P systems, see LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 134–38.

128. *See, e.g.*, Sylvia Ratnasamy et al., *A Scalable Content-Addressable Network*, *available at* http://www.acm.org/sigcomm/sigcomm2001/p13-ratnasamy.pdf (last visited Jan. 17, 2003). In contrast to the original P2P idea, this type of system some functionality—the name resolution—is centralized. Such systems are sometimes characterized as "hybrid" P2P systems. *See* Yang & Garcia-Molina, *supra* note 127, at 1; *see also* LESSIG, FUTURE OF IDEAS, *supra* note 14, at 135 (discussing Napster and the SETI project).

129. In the Napster case, record companies achieved this result by prompting a court to order Napster to shut down its central namespace. *See* A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 239 F.3d 1004, 1027 (9th Cir. 2001), *aff'd*, 284 F.3d 1091 (9th Cir. 2002). The court required Napster to exclude files from its network that violated the plaintiff's copyrights. *See id.* By exercising control over its central namespace, Napster was able to exclude such files. *See id.* That Napster was in general able to exclude specific files from its P2P network was not a disputed issue during the Napster case. However, it was highly disputed who should bear the burden of identifying the files Napster should exclude, and what level of accuracy the employed filtering technology should have. *See id.* at 1027.

namespace be shut down or the namespace may be shut down by the namespace provider or by hackers.[130]

ii. privacy

A centralized namespace is not only easy to regulate, it may also pose privacy risks. In a centralized namespace all information about the namespace is located within one entity. This entity assigns names so it knows who is accessing the namespace and which names are looked up. During Napster's operation, for example, Napster was in the unique position to know about every download occurring from every computer connected to the Napster network. Such information can be valuable data for surveillance, data mining, marketing, and personalization purposes. However, centralized namespaces may have

ambivalent implications for privacy protection, as the Microsoft Passport user namespace exemplifies. Microsoft Passport is a centralized [131] namespace because Microsoft is currently the only provider of the namespace. User namespaces can theoretically be used to collect large amounts of personal data. Microsoft Passport stores user account names and corresponding passwords in its namespace database. Also, if the user so chooses, it can also store the name of the user, the user's credit card information, address, and demographic or preference data such as gender, occupation, state, ZIP code, time zone, birthday, and language preference. [132] Passport does not transmit such data to participating Web sites without the user's consent. [133] Rather, as a default, Passport only transmits a sixty-four-bit-long unique user identifier. [134]

With this identifier, users can access third-party Web sites—such as eBay or McAfee—without having to provide the site with any personal information such as the user's name, e-mail address, or phone number. The only service that possesses such

130. If a hacker succeeds in attacking a central P2P file namespace, the whole P2P network is shut down. *See* Ian Clarke et al., *Protecting Free Expression Online with Freenet*, IEEE INTERNET COMPUTING, Jan.–Feb. 2002, at 40, 44.

131. For announcements of Microsoft to open Passport to competing authentication services, see *infra* note 155.

132. *See* Microsoft Corp., *supra* note 83.

133. *See id.*

134. *See id.*

information is Passport itself. [135] Through the design of Passport's namespace, the storage of private data is therefore centralized. Such namespace design can enhance the privacy of its users in light of the fact that the amount of information a user has to share with a particular Web site to gain access can be decreased.

This is not to say that the user's privacy is perfectly or

adequately protected in Microsoft Passport.[136] If user names, even passwords, personal preferences, addresses, and credit card information are all stored at one central location on the Internet, securing this location against malicious attacks and accidental server failures becomes a primary issue. Furthermore, the centralization of information storage may lead to increased privacy risks if the central information storage provider is not trustworthy. Yet, the Passport example illustrates how different namespace topologies lead to different allocations of privacy risks. Centralized namespaces may protect privacy interests because services that depend on the namespace do not have to store personal information by themselves. However, they may also threaten privacy interests as the central storage may be insecure or the namespace provider itself may misuse the stored information.

iii. liability

In a centralized namespace, knowledge about all issues relating to the namespace is centralized as well. This centralization of knowledge means that, under certain circumstances, the single namespace provider might be held responsible for the activities that

135. *See id.*

136. After a complaint by privacy advocacy groups led by the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC), the Federal Trade Commission conducted an investigation of Microsoft Passport and, in August 2002, proposed a consent order that would prohibit Microsoft from misrepresenting information practices and force the company to implement a comprehensive information security program in Microsoft Passport. *See In re* Microsoft Corp., 2002 WL 1226831 (FTC 2002), *available at* http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2002/08/microsoft.htm. In Europe, after an investigation by the European Union's data protection authorities, Microsoft agreed in January 2003 to substantially modify the information flow in the Passport system. *See Microsoft to Alter Online System to Satisfy Europe*, N.Y. TIMES, Jan. 31, 2003, at W1; Article 29 Data Protection Working Party, Working Document on On-line Authentication Services, at http://europa.eu.int/comm/internal_market/en/dataprot/wpdocs/wp68_en.pdf (Jan. 31, 2003).

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:sQROStAmc40J:llr.ll.../bechtold.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (40 of 53)3/7/2005 22:43:07

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its users engage in with the names. Doctrines of contributory and vicarious infringement can be used against centralized namespaces. The courts, for example, held Napster responsible for alleged copyright violations of its users because, as a provider of a centralized namespace, Napster had knowledge about every event occurring within the namespace.[137]

iv. competition

Choosing a centralized topology for a namespace also influences the competitive framework in which the namespace operates. Namespaces are subject to network effects.[138] The more users and service providers use a particular namespace, the larger and therefore more valuable the namespace becomes to them.[139] As a result, in communication markets shaped by network effects, the optimal number of namespaces is often one. Network effects can lead to *de*

137. *See A&M Records*, 239 F.3d at 1011.

138. In a market shaped by positive network effects, a consumer's utility of a good "increases with the number of other agents consuming the good." Michael L. Katz & Carl Shapiro, *Network Externalities, Competition, and Compatibility*, 75 AM. ECON. REV. 424, 424 (1985). The existence, importance, and impact of network effects is controversial on a theoretical as well as an empirical level. *See* S. J. Liebowitz & Stephen E. Margolis, *Network Externality: An Uncommon Tragedy*, J. ECON. PERSP., Spring 1994, at 133, 149; *see also* BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER-ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 55, at 351–64; Mark A. Lemley & David McGowan, *Legal Implications of Network Economic Effects*, 86 CAL. L. REV. 479, 485, 601, 610 (1998) (discussing that because theoretical implications have not, to date, been fully developed in economic literature and that the controversy makes it difficult to use network economic effects in legal argument). As Gerald Faulhaber correctly points out, in many communication networks it is the underlying namespace, rather than the network itself, that is subject to network effects. *See* Gerald Faulhaber, *Network Effects and Merger Analysis: Instant Messaging and the AOL-Time Warner Case*, 26 TELECOMM. POL'Y 311, 317 (2002).

139. This increasing utility prompts more and more users and service providers to use the namespace. After passing a certain "tipping" point, such a market shows so-called "positive feedback" effects. Positive feedback effects lead to a vicious cycle in which a network good absorbs the market share of all competing goods. *See* CARL SHAPIRO & HAL R. VARIAN, INFORMATION RULES: A STRATEGIC GUIDE TO THE NETWORK ECONOMY 175–79 (1999); *also* Lemley & McGowan, *supra* note 138, at 496–97 (noting that "tipping is neither inherently good nor bad.").

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:sQROStAmc40J:llr.ll.../bechtold.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (41 of 53)3/7/2005 22:43:07

facto standards, or even monopolies in a market.[140] In such markets, switching from one namespace to another may involve such high costs for both consumers and producers ("switching costs") that the market is locked into a particular namespace.[141]

Many centralized namespaces are subject to these effects. Network effects are one of the main reasons why no competitor to the ICANN-administered DNS has succeeded in providing universally accessible alternate TLDs.[142] The refusal of AOL to interconnect its instant messaging systems with competing[143] systems can be explained by network effects as well.[144] If, in a market shaped by network effects, a centralized namespace is used, competing namespaces may effectively be driven out of the market.

140. *See* Michael L. Katz & Carl Shapiro, *Systems Competition and Network Effects*, J. ECON. PERSP. 93, 105 (1994).

141. *See* SHAPIRO & VARIAN, *supra* note 139, at 104; *see also* OZ SHY, THE ECONOMICS OF NETWORK INDUSTRIES 4–5 (2001) (outlining various types of switching costs that affect the amount of lock-in).

142. For an overview of the debate on alternate DNS roots, see *infra* note 170.

143. Instant messaging is a service that lets users communicate over the Internet with each other in real time. With its Instant Messaging and ICQ systems, AOL Time Warner is the largest provider of instant messaging systems. *See In re* Matter of Applications for Consent to the Transfer of Control of Licenses and Section 214 Authorizations by Time Warner, Inc. and America Online, Inc., Transferors, to AOL Time Warner, Inc., Transferee, 16 FCC.R. 6547, 6606 (2001) [hereinafter AOL/TW Merger Order]. Competitors in real-time communications include Yahoo and Microsoft. Instant messaging systems employ distinct user namespaces—so-called "address and presence databases" (NPDs)—that enable the system to know who is online. *See id.* If an instant messaging provider decides to share access to its NPD with other providers, it makes the instant messaging system interoperable or, in other words, federates the namespace. *See id.* For general information about instant messaging, see Faulhaber, *supra* note 138; *see also* James B. Speta, *A Common Carrier Approach to Internet Interconnection*, 54 FED. COMM. L.J. 225, 235–38 (2002) (discussing the effect of FCC's order in AOL/Time Warner on instant messaging); Weiser, *Internet Governance*, *supra* note 27, at 842–46 (describing the NPD as the core of instant messaging

as well as interconnectability issues).

144. *See* Faulhaber, *supra* note 138, at 315–16, 324.

b. federated namespaces

i. competition

Although network effects can lead to a namespace monopoly, this is not inherently bad from an economic perspective. If, in a particular market, having a single namespace is more efficient than having several competing namespaces, then this is desirable.[145] Having a single namespace does not mean, however, that the namespace should be owned by a single company, or that only one company should provide the whole namespace.[146] Rather, such namespaces can be opened to competitors. Several competitors may offer competing namespace services that all adhere to one common standard. Open standards reduce the lock-in effects produced by network effects.[147] They shift the locus of competition from competing *within* the market to competing *for* the market, using common standards.[148] Such a market structure may combine the best of both worlds—the efficiency gains of one common namespace pushed by network effects, and the efficiency gains of competition between different providers in this namespace.[149]

Centralized namespaces can be opened to competition by introducing interoperability and interconnection between different namespace providers, for example, by "federating" the namespace into (see Figure 3). Federating namespaces introduces competition in the namespace market.[150] It frees namespaces from proprietary

145. *See* Lemley & McGowan, *supra* note 138, at 497.

146. *See id.*

147. *See id.* at 516, 600; *see also* M UELLER , *supra* note 14, at 53.
148. *See* S HAPIRO & V ARIAN , *supra* note 139, at 231.
149.

> Even if network effects force all consumers to migrate to a single product standard, they (and society) will benefit if numerous companies compete to provide products compatible with that standard. Not only will the price of the product standard fall, and the adoption of the standard correspondingly rise toward the optimal level, but competition within a standard should spur technological innovation toward improved standards.

Lemley & McGowan, *supra* note 138, at 599–600 (citations omitted).
150. *See* AOL/TW Merger Order, *supra* note 143, ¶ 131.

control. In a federated namespace, functions are horizontally distributed across several providers participating in the federation.[151] Microsoft Passport may exemplify the difference between a centralized namespace and a federated one. Microsoft formerly structured its Passport namespace as a proprietary service.[152] Passport did not interoperate with other competing identification and authentication services. In such a centralized namespace, technical, economic, and policy control are exercised by a single entity. However, in September 2001, Microsoft announced that it would open Passport to other authentication systems.[153] By "federating" Passport, competing authentication systems could interoperate with Passport. A user with an account at a competing authentication system could still access Web sites that use Passport as their authentication service.[154] Passport would accept the authentication from the competing service and issue a Passport ticket for this user. In other words, Passport would translate the "foreign" identity into a Passport identity.[155] A different proposal for a federated namespace was made in July 2002 by the Liberty Alliance Project.[156]

151. As a relatively small number of namespace providers exist, namespaces are hybrids between fully centralized and fully decentralized federated

namespaces. Their regulatory implications lie between those two extremes as well.

152. *See* Microsoft Corp., .NET Passport Review Guide, *supra* note 77, at 22.

153. *See id.*

154. *See id.*

155. Underlying this new architecture of Passport will be the Kerberos 5.0 security architecture. This technology enables a distributed computer environment in which different users are registered with different authentication servers. In Kerberos 5.0, "cross-realm authentication" allows a user to prove his identity to any authentication server in the system since all authentication servers in the network mutually accept tickets issued by other authentication servers. Under this architecture, Passport would accept Kerberos tickets supplied by other federated authentication services to issue its own authentication ticket. To achieve this "federation of trust," in Kerberos 4.0, every authentication server had to register with every other authentication server. Due to scalability and performance problems, Kerberos 5.0 now supports multi-hop (or transitive) cross-realm authentication, allowing keys to be shared hierarchically. For a detailed overview, see B. Clifford Neuman & Theodore Ts'o, *Kerberos: An Authentication Service for Computer Networks*, IEEE C OMM . M AG ., Sept. 1994, at 33, 36; *see also* John T. Kohl et al., *The Evolution of the Kerberos Authentication Service*, *in* D ISTRIBUTED O PEN SYSTEMS 78 (1994); Ken Hornstein, *Kerberos FAQ, v2.0, at* http://www.cmf.nrl.navy.mil/CCS/people/kenh/kerberos-faq.html (last modified Aug. 18, 2000) (answering frequently asked questions about administrating, using, troubleshooting, and programming Kerberos); Brian Tung, *The Moron's Guide to Kerberos, Version 1.2.2*, *at* http://www.isi.edu/~brian/security/kerberos.html (last modified Dec. 16, 1996). For some

Further examples for federated namespaces are various PKIs. If, in a PKI system, a single organization is granted a *de facto* monopoly on granting certificates, this organization might charge excessive fees for certificates.[157] Centralized namespaces may stifle competition. Such problems can be prevented by using architectural approaches that enable federated PKI user namespaces. Bridge certification authorities,[158] oligarchy models,[159] "mesh

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information on Microsoft's strategy regarding federated identity, see Microsoft Corp., Microsoft's Federated Security and Identity Roadmap, *at* http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dnwebsrv/html/wsfederate.asp (June 2002).

156. The Liberty Alliance Project attempts to establish an open standard for federated network identity that could either compete or cooperate with Microsoft Passport. Liberty-enabled networks would enable single sign-on with a choice of identity providers. With the user's consent, his identity with a particular service provider (such as a car rental company) can be linked to (or federated with) his identity stored at an identity provider (such as his bank or an airline). Then, after the identity provider has authenticated the user, he can use Web sites of all federated service providers without having to log in again. *See* Liberty Alliance Project, Liberty Architecture Overview (Version 1.1-05), *at* http://www.projectliberty.org/specs/v1_1draft/draft-liberty-architecture-overview-v1.1-05.pdf (Nov. 25, 2002) [hereinafter Liberty Architecture Overview].

157. *See* Perlman, *supra* note 86, at 39.

158. *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 87, at 64–66; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 114, at 378; William T. Polk & Nelson E. Hastings, *Bridge Certification Authorities: Connecting B2B Public Key Infrastructures* 8–9 (Sept. 2000), *available at* http://csrc.nist.gov/pki/documents/B2B-article.pdf.

159. In an oligarchy model, it is the user who can select which certification authorities he wants to trust. Thereby, the user can decide which part of the certification namespace he wants to use. Theoretically, this could enable competition between different certification authorities. The oligarchy model is commonly used in WWW browsers in SSL-protected and other secure communication. *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 87, at 55–56; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 114, at 374; Perlman, *supra* note 86, at 39; Microsoft Corp., Using Digital Certificates, *at* http://www.microsoft.com/windows/ie/using/howto/digitalcert/using.asp (posted Sept. 7, 2001). Interestingly, this is exactly the scenario which the proponents of a single DNS root zone file want to prevent for security and reliability reasons: that the user can decide which DNS root servers he wants to use.

architectures,"[160] and various means of cross-certification[161] are different approaches to create one large federated PKI namespace.

The move from centralized to federated namespaces is further exemplified by DNA sequence namespaces.[162] In order to identify DNA sequences in a permanent manner, many biological

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journals require authors who describe newly discovered sequences to submit the DNA sequence data to a public database as a condition of publication.[163] Formerly, each of these databases used different systems-or namespaces—to address DNA sequences. DNA sequence identification numbers were not consistent across the databases. However, in early 1999, the three major databases in the United States, Europe, and Japan[164] implemented a system that ensures the unique assignment of names across the databases. In other words, the DNA sequence namespace became federated.[165]

160. In a mesh PKI architecture, a web of trust relationships between certification authorities is created by cross-certifications between these authorities. *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 87, at 58–60; Marchesini & Smith, *supra* note 110, at 3–4; Polk & Hastings, *supra* note 158, at 5–8.

161. In cross-certification, one certification authority certifies another certification authority. Thereby, both certification namespaces become interconnected. *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 87, at 62–64; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 114, at 377.

162. For information on DNA sequence databases, see Dennis A. Benson et al., *GenBank*, 30 NUCLEIC ACIDS RES. 17 (2002); Ewan Birney et al., *Databases and Tools for Browsing Genomes*, 3 ANN. REV. GENOMICS & HUM. GENETICS, 2002, at 293.

163. *See* Benson et al., *supra* note 162, at 17.

164. These are GenBank (operated by the U.S. National Center for Biotechnology Information), the EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database (operated by the European Bioinformatics Institute), and DDBJ (operated by the Center for Information Biology and DNA Data Bank of Japan). *See* Benson et al., *supra* note 162, at 17.

165. For information on the introduction of the "accession.version" system of sequence identifiers that led to a fully federated namespace, see National Center for Biotechnology Information, Sequence Identifiers: A Note, *at* http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Sitemap/sequenceIDs.html (revised Jan. 13, 2000); *see also* Dennis A. Benson et al., *GenBank*, 27 NUCLEIC ACIDS RES. 38, 39 (1999) (discussing sequence identifiers and accession numbers); Benson et al., *supra* note 162, at 19 (discussing how GenBank can assign an accession number to a sequence submission). However, the main reason for introducing this system was not the need to introduce competition among the databases, but to guarantee data consistency among the scientific databases. *See* National Center for Biotechnology Information, *supra*, at 2.

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GOVERNANCE IN NAMESPACES

Other examples of federated namespaces include interconnected telephone networks,[166] the Internet,[167] hybrid P2P systems,[168] as well as discussions about interoperable instant messaging systems[169] and root zone level competition in both the DNS[170] and ENUM.[171]

166. Interconnection arrangements and mandates are tools to federate telephone namespaces. *See* NOAM, *supra* note 97 at 204–05; Mark Armstrong, *Network Interconnection in Telecommunications*, 108 ECON. J. 545 (1998).

167. On the Internet, interconnection between different networks is achieved by peering arrangements between backbone providers. *See* Stanley Besen et al., *Advances in Routing Technologies and Internet Peering Agreements*, 91 AM. ECON. REV. PAPERS & PROC. 292 (2001); Jean-Jacques Laffont et al., *Interconnection and Access in Telecom and the Internet: Internet Peering*, 91 AM. ECON. REV. PAPERS & PROC. 287 (2001). For a general analysis of interconnection problems on the Internet, see Speta, *supra* note 143.

168. Hybrid P2P networks use a namespace architecture that lies between the two extremes of a centralized and decentralized namespace. The FastTrack technology on which Grokster and KaZaA as well as the P2P system eDonkey, are based uses such an approach. *See* Beverly Yang & Hector Garcia-Molina, *Comparing Hybrid Peer-to-Peer Systems* 1, *available at* http://www-db.stanford.edu/byang/pubs/hybridp2p_long.pdf (Sept. 2001) (explaining how hybrid P2P systems lie between pure P2P and client/server architectures); *see also* Kelly Truelove & Andrew Chasin, *Morpheus Out of the Underworld*, http://www.openp2p.com/pub/a/p2p/2001/07/02/morpheus.html (July 2, 2001) (reviewing the origins, architecture, and major features of Morpheus, a network based on Fast Track technology and similar to KaZaA); Complaint for Damages and Injunctive Relief for Copyright Infringement, MGM Studios v. Grokster, Ltd., 2003 WL 186657 at ¶ 45 (C.D. Cal. 2003), *available at* http://www.eff.org/IP/P2P/MGM_v_Grokster/20011002_mgm_v_grokster_complaint.pdf (suit to stop the massive infringement of plaintiffs' copyrighted works on the Internet).

169. As a condition of the merger approval between AOL and Time Warner, the FCC required AOL not to offer any video-based instant messaging systems not interoperable (unfederated) with unaffiliated systems. *See* AOL/TW Merger Order, *supra* note 143, ¶ 325; Faulhaber, *supra* note 138, at 25; Speta, *supra* note 143, at 235–38; Weiser, *Internet Governance*, *supra* note 27, at 842–46. In July 2002, AOL Time Warner announced a shift in its strategy to offer interoperable instant messaging systems. *See* AOL Time Warner, Third Progress Report on Instant Messaging Interoperability, *available at* http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DA-02-1772A2.pdf (July 16, 2002); AOL Time Warner Inc. Submits Third Progress Report on Instant Messaging Interoperability, 17 F.C.C.R. 14263 (2002); 'Technical Challenges' Spike AOL IM Interoperability, *at* http://www.theregister.co.uk/content/6/26347.html (July 24, 2002).

170. Several IETF working groups pursue divergent approaches to set standards for server-to-server instant messaging interoperability. *See* Application Exchange (apex), *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/apex-charter.html (last modified Oct. 2, 2001); Presence and Instant Messaging Protocol (prim), *at*

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By creating interconnections between different namespaces, competition between federated, interoperable namespaces becomes possible. A competing user authentication service, for example, could offer its service under a privacy policy different from Passport's privacy policy. If Microsoft chose to offer Passport only on a high-usage fee basis, or if it tied the Passport service to another product, a competitor could always offer his authentication service under very different terms, but still interoperate with Passport. By federating user namespaces, they are no longer a proprietary tool for data mining, but rather an open authentication platform on which other applications can build.

However, the mere interconnection of different namespaces does not necessarily lead to well-functioning competition between them. Such competition can be hindered by prohibitively high switching costs. If users or participating Web sites are locked into a particular namespace, the possibility to switch to another federated namespace that offers better service under better terms is only a theoretical one.[172] Furthermore, a federated namespace architecture only leads

http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/prim-charter.html (last modified July 31, 2001); SIP for Instant Messaging and Presence Leveraging Extensions (simple), *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/simple-charter.html (last modified Jan. 14, 2003).

173. For an overview, see Kent Crispin, *Alt-Roots, Alt-TLDs, at* http://www.icann.org/stockholm/draft-crispin-alt-roots-tlds-00.txt (May 2001); Internet Architecture Board, *IAB Technical Comment on the Unique DNS Root*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2826 (May 2000), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2826.txt; ICANN, *supra* note 114; Milton Mueller, *DNS Points: Creative Destruction or Just Plain Destruction?*, *available at* http://www.arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0109/0109021.pdf (Oct. 2001). For the history of this debate, see MUELLER, *supra* note 14, at 130–34, 148–49, 152–53.

171. *See* Cannon, *supra* note 94, at 17–19. *But see* RFC 3245, *supra* note 98, at 2–3; McTaggart, *supra* note 93, at 10–14 (discussing "unofficial" ENUM namespaces). For an overview of different architectural alternatives for ENUM's design, see Hwang et al., *supra* note 94, at 13–21.

172. A user of one federated namespace may have invested considerable time and effort in shaping his identity in this namespace (by supplying additional personal information such as his address, taste, preferences, etc.). If he would switch to a competing user namespace, he could lose all of this information attached to his old identity, even though both namespaces are

federated. This may deter the user from switching authentication systems in the first place, thereby impeding competition among authentication systems in the federation.

to competition if the providers actually do open their namespaces to competitors.[173]

ii. regulability

Federating namespaces prevents any single company from controlling the whole user namespace. Federated namespaces are therefore harder to regulate as no single point of control exists. For example, in a P2P system with such a namespace architecture,[174] shutting down any single namespace will not shut down the whole system. Therefore, such systems promise to combine the advantages of both centralized and decentralized namespace architecture, particularly the efficiency of centralized namespaces

It is interesting to note that in other networks, such problems have been solved at a technical level. Under the U.S. Telecommunications Act of 1996, FCC requires local exchange carriers to provide "local number portability," thereby allowing consumers to retain their telephone number when switching local telephone providers. *See* 47 U.S.C. § 251(b)(2) (2001); *In re Telephone Number Portability*, 11 F.C.C.R. 8352 (1996). Local number portability reduces customer's switching costs and facilitates competition between local telephone providers. *See* Thomas H. Reinke, *Local Number Portability and Local Loop Competition*, 22 TELECOMM. POL'Y 73 (1998); Joshua S. Gans et al., *Numbers to the People: Regulation, Ownership and Local Number Portability*, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=223189 (Apr. 13, 2000); Justus Haucap, *Telephone Number Allocation: A Property Rights Approach*, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/delivery.cfm/SSRN_ID308003_code020423670.pdf?abstractid=308003 (Mar. 2002). *But see* NOAM, *supra* note 97, at 206–09; Reiko Aoki & John Small, *The Economics of Number Portability: Switching Costs and Two-Part Tariffs*, *available at* http://www.crnec.auckland.ac.nz/research/papers/Aoki_Small.pdf (Nov. 1998).

173. Microsoft, for example, has announced that it will open Passport only to other authentication systems that "meet the same high bar on privacy that

we've set for Microsoft's own Passport service." Q&A: Open Passport Enables a "Network of Trust," *at* http://www.microsoft.com/presspass/press/2001/Sep01/09-20passport.asp (Sept. 20, 2001). If the system does not adhere to or enforce a comparable privacy policy, Microsoft could cut the connection between both authentication systems. *See id.* While this may be a laudable procedure, it is important to note that, in a federated authentication architecture, no structural reason exists why authentication providers could not also cut off competing systems for less laudable, strategic reasons. A similar point is made in the PKI context by Polk & Hastings, *supra* note 158, at 5. For an analysis of the legal consequences in the PKI context, see Michael S. Baum & Warwick Ford, *Public Key Infrastructure Interoperation*, 38 J URIMETRICS J. 359 (1998).

174. *See supra* note 168 and accompanying text.

with the robustness and lack of a single point of failure of decentralized namespaces.[175]

iii. privacy

The partial decentralization in federated namespaces can enhance the protection of privacy interests. In a centralized namespace, such as the Microsoft Passport architecture, each user is assigned a globally unique ID. Globally unique IDs always pose privacy risks as they can easily be used to connect personal information gathered from various sources.

In the federated user namespace of the Liberty Alliance Project,[176] globally unique IDs that are tied to a particular identity provider do not exist.[177] Rather, users have different accounts with one or more identity providers as well as with numerous service providers. With the consent of the user, all or some of the user's identities can be linked together.[178] However, even if two identities are linked together, no common identity exists. Both services remember the other's handle for the user and communicate with each other only with these handles.[179] This architecture enables the user to decide in a very fine-grained way which identities become linked together and which should stay separate. Therefore, the user

can control which providers can exchange personal information.[180]

Federated user namespaces can be designed in different ways. One alternative approach would be to federate all namespaces in their entirety by default. Such architecture would in fact create an ID that is unique and recognized by all namespaces in the federation. This would facilitate the exchange of personal information that is tied to the globally unique ID across namespace borders. However, the Liberty Alliance Project chose a different approach. By empowering the user to determine to what extent his identity is federated in the user namespace, the Liberty Alliance Project allows the user to control the dissemination of personal information across the namespace in a fine-grained way.[181] Federating namespaces can enhance privacy protection as the overall namespace is effectively modularized.

175. *See* Yang & Garcia-Molina, *supra* note 127, at 1–3.

176. *See* Liberty Architecture Overview, *supra* note 156, at 24–25.

177. *See id.* at 24–25, 27.

178. Identities can also be linked together in a chain. In such a case, providers cannot skip over each other in the trust chain. *See id.* at 25.

179. *See* Liberty Alliance Project, Liberty Protocols and Schemas Specification (Draft Version 1.1-07) 23, *at* http://www.projectliberty.org/specs/v1_1draft/draft-liberty-architecture-protocols-and-schemas-v1.1-07.pdf (Nov. 15, 2002) [hereinafter Liberty Protocols].

180. If, for example, a user has federated each of his identities at two different service providers with his one identity at an identity provider, the service providers are still unable to exchange information about him because the user has not created a federation between the two service providers. *See* Liberty Architecture Overview, *supra* note 156, at 26–27, 29. For a general account of the importance of modularity in system design, see CARLISS Y. BALDWIN & KIM B. CLARK, DESIGN RULES (2000).

c. decentralized

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While in a federated namespace a small number of *namespaces* interconnected namespaces exist, in a fully decentralized namespace the namespace itself is fully scattered across the network. Decentralized P2P networks are prime examples of such namespaces. In a fully decentralized P2P system, no single namespace exists. Rather, each peer has a namespace in which all locally stored files are registered.

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Too late to sell out

By Becca Costello and Steven T. Jones

If you were inspired by the SN&R's coverage of Internet vote-buying ("Sell Your Vote," Sept. 14) and were still hoping to cash in on your apathy, you've missed your chance. But you might have saved yourself from prosecution.

California Secretary of State **Bill Jones** warned voters in August that it's a felony to sell their votes through Internet sites such as **voteauction.com**, but his office seemed powerless to stop the site, which was located in Europe and guaranteed anonymity to vote buyers and sellers.

That changed last week. Jones held a press conference on Monday, Oct. 16, warning that his office was aggressively seeking to shut down the site, which was boasting of the 1,836 Californians and 15,128 voters nationwide that had offered their votes for sale. Later that day, voteauction.com announced that "bidding has been cancelled" in California, New York and Illinois.

The next day, Jones said, "The company's decision to suspend the bidding for votes in selected states is not enough. Voteauction.com must be shut down immediately, and the individuals who offered to buy or sell votes through the site must be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law."

His first demand is exactly what happened that same day, when a federal judge in Illinois granted the Chicago Board of Elections a temporary restraining order that shut down the voteauction.com site.

Yet voteauction.com founder **James Baumgartner** and current owner **Hans Bernhard** are fighting back. 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 that is for now beyond the reach of American courts.

"We will keep on focusing on the American election until mid-November this year," Vote-auction.com declared in a press release.

A trial in the Illinois case is set to begin Oct. 30. Meanwhile, Jones' office continues to explore ways to shut down vote-buying operations and to obtain the names of Californians who have offered to sell votes on voteauction.com.

"To buy or sell your vote is a felony," points out Jones spokeswoman **Beth Miller**.

While Jones intends to prosecute Californians who have engaged in vote buying and selling, that will likely require getting those names from voteauction.com. And operators of the site defend their actions on free speech grounds and say that providing a forum for vote-auctioning is not a crime. Election officials disagree.

"We are pursuing additional steps to shut them down, and we do have an active criminal investigation," Miller said. "This is uncharted territory, and our legal office is pursuing all possible channels."

October 26, 2000

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Too late to sell out

By Becca Costello and Steven T. Jones

If you were inspired by the SN&R's coverage of Internet vote-buying ("Sell Your Vote," Sept. 14) and were still hoping to cash in on your apathy, you've missed your chance. But you might have saved yourself from prosecution.

California Secretary of State **Bill Jones** warned voters in August that it's a felony to sell their votes through Internet sites such as **voteauction.com**, but his office seemed powerless to stop the site, which was located in Europe and guaranteed anonymity to vote buyers and sellers.

That changed last week. Jones held a press conference on Monday, Oct. 16, warning that his office was aggressively seeking to shut down the site, which was boasting of the 1,836 Californians and 15,128 voters nationwide that had offered their votes for sale. Later that day, **voteauction**.com announced that "bidding has been cancelled" in California, New York and Illinois.

The next day, Jones said, "The company's decision to suspend the bidding for votes in selected states is not enough. **Voteauction**.com must be shut down immediately, and the individuals who offered to buy or sell votes through the site must be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law."

His first demand is exactly what happened that same day, when a federal judge in Illinois granted the Chicago Board of Elections a temporary restraining order that shut down the **voteauction**.com site.

Yet **voteauction**.com founder **James Baumgartner** and current owner **Hans Bernhard** are fighting back. 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 that is for now beyond the reach of American courts.

"We will keep on focusing on the American election until mid-November this year," Vote-auction.com declared in a press release.

A trial in the Illinois case is set to begin Oct. 30. Meanwhile, Jones' office continues to explore ways to shut down vote-buying operations and to obtain the names of Californians who have offered to sell votes on **voteauction**.com.

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Voteauction.com resurge como Vote-auction.com

(25.10.2000): Tan sólo días después de que un juez de Illinois ordenara el cierre temporal de Voteauction.com, portal que ofrecía votos al mejor postor, el sitio está de nuevo en línea como vote-auction.com. Sin embargo, en vez de ofrecer la venta de votos, está pidiendo donaciones por ellos.

"Durante las semanas pasadas, han circulado diversos rumores en cuanto a que el sitio web explora el alto riesgo de los mercados de la industria de las elecciones. Pero mientras las autoridades toman su tiempo y el dinero de los contribuyentes para perseguir legalmente a casi todo lo relacionado con la existencia del sito web, los dueños del sitio trabajaron en un rediseño y estrategia para la versión 2.0 del proyecto", se escribe en el propio sitio.

"Muchos de los usuarios de Vote-auction.com han dado testimonio de su apoyo en varios correos electrónicos. Esta es la otra razón por la cual decidimos no esperar para regresar en línea hasta que las autoridades legales de EEUU entiendan que Vote-auction.com trabaja a favor y no en contra de la democracia", agrega el sitio.

Aunque el sitio promete proteger los datos enviados por los usuarios, advirtió que la corte ha ordenado "que todos los datos de los usuarios registrados en el sitio sean revelados a las autoridades, lo que podría permitir a los fiscales en Chicago demandar individualmente a los usuarios del sitio por fraude electoral".

Sitio relacionado:

- http://www.vote-auction.com

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Published the 25,10,2000 - 08:00 GMT

Voteauction.com resurges like Vote-auction.com

(25.10.2000): Only days after a judge of Illinois ordered the temporary closing of Voteauction.com, vestibule that offered votes to the best postor, the site is again in line as it votes-auction.com. Nevertheless, instead of offering the sale of votes, it is requesting donations by them.

"During the last weeks, diverse rumors as far as that have circulated the Web site explores the high risk of the markets of the industry of the elections. But while the authorities take their time and the money from the contributors to persecute legally to almost all the related one to the existence of the situated Web, the owners of the site worked in a redesign and strategy for version 2,0 of the project ", is written in the own site.

"Many of the users of Vote-auction.com have given testimony of their support in several electronic mails. This is the other reason by which we decided not to hope to return in line until the legal authorities of the U.S.A. understand that Vote-auction.com works to favor and not against the democracy ", adds the site.

Although the site promises to protect the data sent by the users, noticed that the cut has ordered "that all the data of the users registered in the site are revealed to the authorities, which could allow the public prosecutors in Chicago to demand individually to the users of the site by electoral fraud".

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von Karin Hinterleitne

Für große Aufmerksamkeit in den US- und mittlerweile auch in den europäischen Medien sorgt die Wahlplattform voteauction.com. Dort konnten ganz unverblümt Wählerstimmen für den aktuellen Präsidentschaftswahlkampf zum An- und Verkauf angeboten werden. Die Plattform entwickelte James Baumgartner, ein Kurstudent in N. Y, als Diplomarbeit. Nach juristischen Problemen verkaufte Baumgartner die Domain im August an ubermorgen.com. Die Transformation eines künstlerischen Projekts in ein Business-Modell ist ein klarer Fall von Borderline-Marketing - darauf ist die vor einem Jahr gegründete Agentur ubermorgen.com, bestehend aus Hans und LIZVLX, spezialisiert. Karin Hinterleitner traf die beiden in Berlin.

Das Gespräch mit Hans und LIZVLX fand an ihrem derzeitigen Büroplatz bei Mikro.org in Berlin statt. Aktuelle IP: http://62.116.31.68/.

Was steckt hinter der Idee, im Internet Wählerstimmen zu versteigern? Euer Slogan "bringing capitalism and democracy closer together" klingt ironisch...

Hans:
Die Grundidee, die ubermorgen.com mit dem Projekt voteauction.com verfolgt, ist die Schaffung eines perfekten Marktplatzes im volkswirtschaftlichen Sinn. Es wird darin mit immateriellen Gütern im Netz gehandelt, mit Stimmen. Die wichtige Rahmenbedingung eines freien Marktes ist der freie Zugang - zeitgleich für alle zu allen Informationen. Die erwünschte Konsequenz eines "perfekten" Marktes sind Preise, die stimmen. In Europa haben wir eine sogenannte Soziale Marktwirtschaft, in den USA haben wir eine durchregulierte Marktwirtschaft. Wir versuchen nun, die Prinzipien der Demokratie und der Marktwirtschaft zu vereinen.

LIZVLX:
Voraussetzung sind viele kleine Marktteilnehmer. Es dürfen nicht in bestimmten Marktsegmenten Monopole oder Oligopole herrschen - so wie momentan etwa einige Media-Players mit wenigen Campagne-Funds den Wahlkampfmarkt in den USA unter sich aufteilen. Die Aufgabe der Plattform ist es, für jeden offen zu sein und den zeitgleichen Zugang zu gewährleisten. Ich habe dazu auch einige interessante Feedbacks aus der theoretischen Richtung. Die Kombination von kapitalistischen Methoden des freien Marktes und Wahlvorgängen wurde derart wohl noch gar nicht in Betracht gezogen. Aber die Frage stellt sich: Warum sollte bei einer demokratischen Wahl in einer kapitalistischen Gesellschaft nicht ebenso das Wahlprozedere nach Marktgesetzten strukturiert werden?

Ihr habt vor etwa fünf Wochen einen Hinweis über die Betacity-Mailingliste gepostet. Ehrlich gestanden fand ich das ganze höchst plausibel. Die einzige Frage, die sich mir stellte, war die, ob es sich um einen Link auf ein Businessmodell handelt, auf das ihr aufmerksam machen wollt - und das alles bisherige toppt - oder ob ihr auf ein eigenes Projekt aufmerksam machen wollt. Nach einem kurzen Blick kam ich zu dem Ergebnis - damals war das Layout noch etwas anders - es handle sich hier um eine reale US- Business-Seite!

Hans:
Ubermorgen.com ist genau auf solche Grenzfälle spezialisiert. Auch bei Etoy habe ich als Sprecher und Kommunikationsstratege diese Taktik gepflegt. Wie funktioniert dieser Mechanismus? Es geht im Falle von voteauction.com darum, zu 99 Prozent die Sicherheit zu vermitteln, dass es sich um ein ganz normales legitimes Businessmodell handelt, das Profis knallhart durchziehen. Aber ein Prozent Unsicherheit ist dabei. Dieses eine Prozent ist unser Spezialgebiet. Der umgekehrte Fall ist eher die Etoy-Methode: 99 Prozent Spiel und 1 Prozent Business.

Ja, das war die pubertäre, bezehungsweise die jugendkulturelle Variante!

Hans:

Es ist eine ästhetische und teilweise eine strategische Entscheidung, wie man ein Projekt gewichtet. Ich finde es jedoch weitaus spannender, den einprozentigen Unsicherheitsfaktor zu erzeugen, denn damit trifft man den Punkt, an dem die Nerven, die Emotionen, die Moral bündeln - also alle Instanzen, die ein Mensch zur Verfügung hat, um Informationen zu bearbeiten. Dort kann man spielen.

Welche Wirkung wollt Ihr erziehlen? Ich fand strategisch gesehen die Etoy-Kampagnen äußerst gewitzt. Jedoch kam - insbesondere von Frauen - folgender Kommentar: Einem kleinen Spielzeughändler kurz vor dem Börsen-Crash im Februar 2000 Probleme zu bereiten, ist nicht so schwierig. Wozu die martialische Terminologie?

Hans:
Nun, es ist supercool, als Etoy-Agent so etwas in diesem Kontext zu hören! Gerade auch deshalb, da ich während des Toy-Wars nur ganz im Hintergrund operiert habe. Ich habe mir damals eine Auszeit von 1998 bis Anfang dieses Jahres genommen. Ich war in dieser Zeit nur als Investor beteiligt. Die pubertären Grundlagen - wie du richtig sagst - wurden selbstverständlich vorher mit meiner Mitarbeit gelegt. Ich habe diese Auszeit genommen, um mit LIZVLX ubermorgen.com aufzubauen. Wir haben zusammen eine reale Firma aufgebaut und den Sprung ins kalte Wasser gewagt. Wir betreuen Kunden und wollen damit soviel verdienen, um für längerfristige Projekte wie voteauction.com von kurzfristig operierenden Investoren unabhängig zu sein. Würden wir im aktuellen Stadium des Projekts bereits versuchen, Umsätze und Gewinn zu erzielen, würden wir uns selbst diskreditieren.

Längerfristig wollt ihr also nicht nur auf metaphorischer Ebene arbeiten, sondern ein reales Business starten?

Hans:
Ja genau. Wir gehen mit voteauction.com ein sehr hohes Risiko ein. Das ist der große Unterschied zur Strategie, wie sie Etoy zur Zeit fährt. Mit ihren neuen Kunstaktien bedienen Sie ganz konservativ den klassischen Kunstmarkt. Unser voteacution.com Projekt setzt andere Maßstäbe inhaltlicher Art. Als Businessleute investieren wir in gute Ideen, in technische, juristische, sozialpolitische und Businessbase-Ideen. Der amerikanische Markt ist durch seine Härte und Schnelligkeit für unser Pilotprojekt ein Geschenk. Wir optimieren bereits ständig die Plattform "on-the-fly". Wir versprechen uns von der Auswertung des Projekts nach der Wahl wichtige Resultate und möchten daraus weitere Investitionsmodelle entwickeln.

LIZVLX:

Insofern ist uns momentan das Feedback äußerst wichtig, die Begründung der User, warum Sie an unserer Auktion teilnehmen wollen. Es geht also auf der Site noch nicht darum, Stimmen konkret zu versteigern. Wir wollen den Leuten, die sich mit diesem Thema auseinander setzen wollen, vielmehr eine Plattform bieten. Uns interessiert eine Community, in der eine ehrliche Auseinandersetzung stattfinden kann, die nicht so selbstgerecht dogmatisch à la Achziger Jahre geführt wird. Ich sehe, dass die Leute im Umgang mit dem Medium und mit sich selbst seither gewachsen sind. Wir lesen das auch daran ab, dass die aggressiven Feedback-Mails einen sehr kleinen Prozentsatz ausmachen. Der Tenor vieler Begründungen ist: Meine Meinung interessiert niemanden. Ich habe jedoch gelernt: Sobald es um Geld geht in unserer Gesellschaft, wird es interessant.

Welche Leute bieten Geld für die Wählerstimmen, welche Firmen und Personen haben sich als Käufer registrieren lassen?

Hans:

Unter der Sektion "Corporate" kommen 50 Prozent der Angebote über E-Mail. Die anderen bevorzugen aus Vorsicht Telefon und Fax. Zum Teil geben die Geldbieter auch keine Begründung an. Wir gehen davon aus, dass es sich bei 50 bis 70 Prozent um Strohmänner handelt, und dass einige Government-Agencies mitbieten - aus welchen Gründen auch immer. Ich wundere mich, warum die staatlichen Institutionen in den USA so überreagieren und juristisch gegen uns vorgehen - unsere Seiten sind gespickt mit Anspielungen. Wichtig ist, dass wir am Ende des Registrierungsformulars nach einer Begründung fragen. Die Medien verstehen es; sie spielen nur die Entrüstung, weil sie wissen, dass dieser Tabubruch eine total gute Story ist. Es kam soweit, dass CNN in der Lunchprimetime die zwanzigminütige Sendung, burdon of proof voteauction. com widmete. Das entspricht dem Medienolymp! Es geht darum, mit diesem Ruhm etwas Sinnvolles anzufangen.

Voteauction.com ist also noch ein Non-Profit-Projekt, das sich dem System Kunst zuordnen lässt. Sicherlich stützt das eure Glaubwürdigkeit, und ihr werdet nicht einfach so kriminalisiert...

Hans:

In der CNN-Sendung "burdon of proof" wurde von Stuart Biegel aus Harvard unser Fall ganz klar als eine Frage der "Free Speach" definiert. Die Antwort von William Wood von der kalifornischen Regierung war: "zero tolerance!". Wir sind in diesem Zusammenhang sehr froh, dass unser Geschäftssitz innerhalb der Grenzen der EU liegt, denn wir wissen, das wir uns hier mit unserem Geschäftsmodell zumindest auf einen gesetzlichen Rahmen berufen können, der die Freiheit der Kunst garantiert. Hingegen wären wir in den USA massiven Repressalien ausgesetzt - wie ich sie während des Etoy-Projekts erlebt habe. Da steht ganz schnell ein FBI-Mann vor deiner Tür.

LIZVLX:
Es wurde uns die Frage gestellt: Warum kreiert ihr eine Election-Industry?. Die Antwort ist eindeutig: Diese Industrie gibt es bereits. Unser Ansatz ist weniger idealistisch als realistisch, indem wir diesen bereits existierenden Markt fast "klassisch" ins Internet bringen, das heißt, wir schalten die Mittelsmänner aus und bringen dem Enduser mehr Profit, mehr Transparenz - so wie man es eben kennt aus dem Internetbusiness. In der momentanen Phase stellt sich nicht wirklich die Frage, ob es nun Kunst oder ein kommerzielles Projekt ist. Wenn wir es schaffen, dass das Projekt innerhalb der "legal boundaries" funktioniert, dann bin ich überhaupt nicht abgeneigt und habe kein moralisches Problem, es zukünftig kommerziell aufzuziehen.

Welche konkreten Schritte wurden bereits gegen euch eingeleitet?

Hans:
Auf amerikanischer Seite werden eventuell von Staatsanwälten nach amerikanischem Recht Klagen erhoben - respektive werden wir bereits zivilrechtlich vom Chicago Board of Election verklagt. Nicht nur ich als natürliche Person, sondern auch unser Provider "SilverServer" in Österreich wird verklagt und auch die US-amerikanische Domainbank, bei der wir uns mit voteauction.com registieren ließen. Der Register wurde durch eine einstweilige Verfügung gezwungen, unsere Domain abzuschalten. Wir kauften daraufhin in Deutschland die voteauction.com-Domain. Jetzt warten wir, wie lange es braucht, bis die US-Behörden auch diese Domain ausschalten können - wenn Sie es überhaupt können. Dann würden wir weiter ziehen: voteacution.ru oder voteauction.whatever - einfach ausserhalb die amerikanische Hoheit. Dadurch wird der Fall politisch, und auf der Ebene des internationalen Rechts interessant. [Anmerkung der Redaktion: die Domain wurde inzwischen illegal ausgeschaltet, deshalb ist die Website inzwischen nur noch unter der IP-Adresse: http://62.116.31.68/ erreichbar]

Ihr fordert mit eurem Projekt die Hegemonie US-amerikanischer Rechtsvorstellungen im Internet heraus. Welche Rechtsfragen wirft der Streit um voteaction.com auf?

LIZVLX:
Es gibt verschiedene Rechtsvorstellungen. Der klassische Ansatz hat wenig mit Internet zu tun und besagt, dass eine Sache dort strafrechtlich verfolgt wird, wo sie auch tatsächlich stattgefunden hat. Es wird nun versucht, dieses Recht auf das Internet zu übertragen, indem man nach dem Land des Zielpublikums fragt. In unserem Falle wären das die USA. Aber man kann auch anders argumentieren und sagen, der Gerichtsort ist Österreich, da die Leute freiwillig auf unseren Server kommen. Dieser Meinung schließen sich Internet-Rechts-Experten

an, die sich sehr genau die Frage stellen: Ist das Internet eine Push- oder eine Pull-Technology. Wenn es eine Pull-Technology ist, geht ein User freiwillig auf eine Domain und holt sich von dort Informationen - in diesem Sinne kann man wirklich nicht sagen, dass das lokale Recht des Users anzuwenden sei. Nach dieser Rechtsvorstellung müßte man weltweit alle Rechtsvorschriften beachten - eine unmögliche Konsequenz. Momentan stehen also noch Grundsatzfragen der Zuständigkeit zur Debatte.
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gewachsen und wissen alle genau, worum es geht. Ich war während des letzten Präsidentschaftswahlkampfs in den USA und empfand ihn als einen lachhafter Prozess. Wer sich auf Demokratie verlassen möchte, empfindet diese Lächerlichkeit schmerzhaft.

Eine Version dieses Artikels erschien auf www.betacity.de am 1.11.2000

www.ubermorgen.com
http://62.116.31.68/ , voteauction

etoy:

http://dumag.ch/etoy.html

http://www.toywar.com/

Heisse:

www.heisse.de/tp/deutsch/html/result.xhtml?url=/tp/deutsch/special/auf/4176/1.html&words=ubermorgen%20com

www.heisse.de/tp/deutsch/html/result.xhtml?url=/tp/deutsch/special/auf/8969/1.html&words=ubermorgen%20com

www.heisse.de/tp/deutsch/html/result.xhtml?url=/tp/deutsch/special/auf/8654/1.html&words=ubermorgen%20com

CNN:

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with ueb voteauction.co

of Karin Hinterleitner

For large attention in US and meanwhile also in the European media the choice platform provides voteauction.com . There completely unverbluemt votes for the current presidency election fight could for the on and sales to be offered. The platform developed James Baumgartner, a cure student in N.Y, as thesis (diploma). After legal problems Baumgartner sold the Domain in August on ubermorgen.com . The transformation of an artistic project into a Business model is a clear case of boron the LINE marketing - whereupon one year ago the created agency is ubermorgen.com, consisting of Hans and LIZVLX, specialized. Karin Hinterleitner met the two in Berlin.

The discussion with Hans and LIZVLX took place at its present office place at Mikro.org in Berlin. Current IP: http://62.116.31.68/.

What is votes behind the idea, in the InterNet to auctions? Your slogan "bringing capitalism and democracy more closer more together" sounds ironical...

Hans:
The philosophy, which pursues ubermorgen.com with the project voteauction.com, is the creation of a perfect market place in the economical sense. It is acted therein with immaterial goods in the net, with voices. The important basic condition of a free market is contemporaneous the free entrance - for all to all information. The desired consequence of a "perfect" market are prices, which are correct. In Europe we have a so-called social free-market economy, in the USA have we an through-adjusted free-market economy. We try now to unite the principles of the democracy and the free-market economy.

LIZVLX:

A condition are many small market participants. Monopolies or oligopolies may not prevail - as momentarily about some Media Players with few Campagne find the election campaign market in the USA under itself to divide in certain market segments. The task of the platform is it to be open and the contemporaneous entrance ensure for everyone. I have in addition also some interesting feedbacks from the theoretical direction. The combination of capitalistic methods of the free market and choice procedures was not considered in such a manner probably yet at all. But the question arises: Why not likewise should the Wahlprozedere be structured after market-set with a democratic choice in a capitalistic society?

You five weeks ago ago a reference over the beta town center mailing list gepostet. Honestly confessed I found the whole most plausible. The only question, which arose to me, was those, whether it concerns a left on a Businessmodell, on which it to make attentive wants - and the all past toppt - or whether want to draw the attention of it to an own project. To a short view I came to the result - at that time was the layout still somewhat different - it concern material US Business side here!

Hans:

Ubermorgen.com is exactly specialized in such border lines. Also with Etoy I maintained this tactics as speaker and a communication strategist. How does this mechanism function? It concerns security in the case of voteauction.com to obtain to 99 per cent that it concerns a completely normal legitimate Businessmodell, which professionals pull through bang-hard. But a per cent of uncertainty participates. This per cent is our special field. The reverse case is rather the Etoy method: 99 per cent play and 1 per cent of Business.

Yes, that was the pubertaere, the bezehungsweise youth-cultural variant!

Hans:

It is partial an aesthetic and a strategic decision, how one weights a project. I find it however by far more exciting to produce the in-per cent factor of uncertainty because thus one meets the

point, at that the nerves, the emotions, which bundle moral - thus all instances, which humans have available, in order to work on information. There one can play.

Which effect want to erziehlen you? I found strategically the Etoy campaigns seen extremely gewitzt. However - in particular of women - the following comment came: A small spielzeughaendler before the stock exchange Crash in the February of 2000 problems to prepare briefly, is not so difficult. For what the martialische terminology?

Hans:
Now, it is supercool to hear as an Etoy agent such a thing in this context! Straight one also therefore, since I operated only completely during the Toy Wars in the background. I at that time took myself a time-out from 1998 to beginning of this yearly. I was involved in this time only as an investor. The pubertaeren bases - as you say correctly was put naturally before - with my cooperation. I took this time-out, in order to develop with LIZVLX ubermorgen.com. We developed together a material company and dared the jump in the cold water. We care for customers and want as much to earn in order to be independent from investors operating at short notice for long-term projects as voteauction.com. If we would already try in the current stage of the project to obtain conversions and profit we would discredit ourselves.

At longer term want to work you thus not only on metaphorical level, but start a material Business?

Hans:
Exactly. We are received with voteauction.com a very high risk. That is the large difference to the strategy, as she drives Etoy at present. With their new art shares you serve completely conservatively the classical art market. Ours voteacution.com project sets other yardsticks of contentwise kind. As Businessleute we invest into good ideas, in technical, legal, sociopolitical and Businessbase ideas. The American market is by its hardness and speed for our pilot project a gift. We already constantly optimize the platform "on-the-fly". We promise ourselves from the evaluation of the project after the choice important results and would like to develop from it further investment models.

LIZVLX:
To that extent momentarily the feedback is extremely important to us, the reason the user, why you want to participate in our auction. Thus voices are not concretely to auctions on the Site not yet around. We want to offer rather a platform to the people, which want to set themselves with

this topic apart. A Community interests us, in which an honest argument can take place, which is not led so self-righteously dogmatisch à la Achziger years. I see that the people in handling the medium and itself grew since that time. We read off also from the fact that the aggressive feedback Mails constitutes a very small percentage. The tenor of many reasons is: My opinion does not interest anybody. I learned however: As soon as it concerns, becomes money in our society it interesting.

Which people offer money for the votes, which companies and persons let themselves be registered as buyers?

Hans:
Under the section "Corporate" come 50 per cent of the offers over E-Mail. The others prefer no reason from caution telephone and fax partially indicate the Geldbieter also. We assume it concerns with 50 to 70 per cent stooges, and that it along-offers some Government Agencies - for what reasons also always. I am surprised, why the national institutions in the USA so over-reacted and legally against us proceeds - our sides are gespickt with allusions. It is important that we ask at the end of the form for registration for a reason. The media understand it; they play only the Entruestung, because they know that this taboo break is a totally good Story. It came so far that CNN dedicated OF into the Lunchprimetime the zwanzigminuetige transmission, burdon proof voteauction.com. That corresponds to the Medienolymp! It concerns to begin with this fame something meaningful.

Voteauction.com is thus still another Non profit project, which can be assigned to the system art. Surely support that your reliability, and it not simple so kriminalisiert...

Hans:
In the CNN transmission "burdon OF proof" was defined of Stuart Biegel from Harvard our case completely clearly as a question of the "Free Speach". The answer of William Wood from the California government was: "zero tolerance!". We are very glad in this connection that our registered place of business lies within the borders of the European Union, because we know, which we can appoint ourselves here with our business model at least to a legal framework, the liberty of the art guaranteed. However we would be in the USA suspended substantial repressalien - like I had experienced them during the Etoy project. There completely fast a FBI man before your door stands.

LIZVLX:

The question was asked to us: Why you create a Election Industry?. The answer is clear: This industry gives it already. Our beginning is less idealistic than realistically, by bringing this market already existing nearly "classically" in the InterNet, i.e., we switches the intermediaries off and brings the final user more profit, more transparency - as one it evenly knows from the Internetbusiness. In the momentary phase the question really does not arise whether it is now art or a commercial project. If we create it that the project functions within the "legally boundaries", then I am not not at all averse and have a moral problem to draw it up in the future commercially.

Which concrete steps were already introduced against you?

Hans:
On American side from state lawyers after American right complaints are possibly raised - respectively we are sued already civilly of Chicago board OF Election. Not only I as natural person, but also our Provider "SilverServer" in Austria is sued and also the US-American Domainbank, with which we could be registieren with voteauction.com. The registers by a provisional order was forced to switch off our Domain. We bought thereupon in Germany the voteauction.com Domain. Now we wait, how long it needs, until the US authorities can switch also this Domain off - if you it at all to be able. Then we would continue to pull: voteacution.ru or more voteauction.whatever - simply outside of the American sovereignty. Thus the case becomes political, and on the level of the international right interesting.
[Anmerkung der Redaktion: die Domain wurde inzwischen illegal ausgeschaltet, deshalb ist die Website inzwischen nur noch unter der IP-Adresse: http://62.116.31.68/ erreichbar]

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These search terms have been highlighted: **voteauction**

If anybody should be paid for my vote, it´s me!

Interview mit übermorgen.com über die Wahlplattform voteauction.com

von Karin Hinterleitner

Für große Aufmerksamkeit in den US- und mittlerweile auch in den europäischen Medien sorgt die Wahlplattform voteauction.com. Dort konnten ganz unverblümt Wählerstimmen für den aktuellen Präsidentschaftswahlkampf zum An- und Verkauf angeboten werden. Die Plattform entwickelte James Baumgartner, ein Kurstudent in N. Y, als Diplomarbeit. Nach juristischen Problemen verkaufte Baumgartner die Domain im August an ubermorgen.com. Die Transformation eines künstlerischen Projekts in ein Business-Modell ist ein klarer Fall von Borderline-Marketing - darauf ist die vor einem Jahr gegründete Agentur ubermorgen.com, bestehend aus Hans und LIZVLX, spezialisiert. Karin Hinterleitner traf die beiden in Berlin.

Das Gespräch mit Hans und LIZVLX fand an ihrem derzeitigen Büroplatz bei Mikro.org in Berlin statt. Aktuelle IP: http://62.116.31.68/.

Was steckt hinter der Idee, im Internet Wählerstimmen zu versteigern? Euer Slogan "bringing capitalism and democracy closer together" klingt ironisch...

Hans:

Die Grundidee, die ubermorgen.com mit dem Projekt voteauction.com verfolgt, ist die Schaffung eines perfekten Marktplatzes im volkswirtschaftlichen Sinn. Es wird darin mit

immateriellen Gütern im Netz gehandelt, mit Stimmen. Die wichtige Rahmenbedingung eines freien Marktes ist der freie Zugang - zeitgleich für alle zu allen Informationen. Die erwünschte Konsequenz eines "perfekten" Marktes sind Preise, die stimmen. In Europa haben wir eine sogenannte Soziale Marktwirtschaft, in den USA haben wir eine durchregulierte Marktwirtschaft. Wir versuchen nun, die Prinzipien der Demokratie und der Marktwirtschaft zu vereinen.

LIZVLX:
Voraussetzung sind viele kleine Marktteilnehmer. Es dürfen nicht in bestimmten Marktsegmenten Monopole oder Oligopole herrschen - so wie momentan etwa einige Media-Players mit wenigen Campagne-Funds den Wahlkampfmarkt in den USA unter sich aufteilen. Die Aufgabe der Plattform ist es, für jeden offen zu sein und den zeitgleichen Zugang zu gewährleisten. Ich habe dazu auch einige interessante Feedbacks aus der theoretischen Richtung. Die Kombination von kapitalistischen Methoden des freien Marktes und Wahlvorgängen wurde derart wohl noch gar nicht in Betracht gezogen. Aber die Frage stellt sich: Warum sollte bei einer demokratischen Wahl in einer kapitalistischen Gesellschaft nicht ebenso das Wahlprozedere nach Marktgesetzten strukturiert werden?

Ihr habt vor etwa fünf Wochen einen Hinweis über die Betacity-Mailingliste gepostet. Ehrlich gestanden fand ich das ganze höchst plausibel. Die einzige Frage, die sich mir stellte, war die, ob es sich um einen Link auf ein Businessmodell handelt, auf das ihr aufmerksam machen wollt - und das alles bisherige toppt - oder ob ihr auf ein eigenes Projekt aufmerksam machen wollt. Nach einem kurzen Blick kam ich zu dem Ergebnis - damals war das Layout noch etwas anders - es handle sich hier um eine reale US- Business-Seite!

Hans:
Ubermorgen.com ist genau auf solche Grenzfälle spezialisiert. Auch bei Etoy habe ich als Sprecher und Kommunikationsstratege diese Taktik gepflegt. Wie funktioniert dieser Mechanismus? Es geht im Falle von **voteauction**.com darum, zu 99 Prozent die Sicherheit zu vermitteln, dass es sich um ein ganz normales legitimes Businessmodell handelt, das Profis

knallhart durchziehen. Aber ein Prozent Unsicherheit ist dabei. Dieses eine Prozent ist unser Spezialgebiet. Der umgekehrte Fall ist eher die Etoy-Methode: 99 Prozent Spiel und 1 Prozent Business.

Ja, das war die pubertäre, bezehungsweise die jugendkulturelle Variante!

Hans:
Es ist eine ästhetische und teilweise eine strategische Entscheidung, wie man ein Projekt gewichtet. Ich finde es jedoch weitaus spannender, den einprozentigen Unsicherheitsfaktor zu erzeugen, denn damit trifft man den Punkt, an dem die Nerven, die Emotionen, die Moral bündeln - also alle Instanzen, die ein Mensch zur Verfügung hat, um Informationen zu bearbeiten. Dort kann man spielen.

Welche Wirkung wollt Ihr erziehlen? Ich fand strategisch gesehen die Etoy-Kampagnen äußerst gewitzt. Jedoch kam - insbesondere von Frauen - folgender Kommentar: Einem kleinen Spielzeughändler kurz vor dem Börsen-Crash im Februar 2000 Probleme zu bereiten, ist nicht so schwierig. Wozu die martialische Terminologie?

Hans:
Nun, es ist supercool, als Etoy-Agent so etwas in diesem Kontext zu hören! Gerade auch deshalb, da ich während des Toy-Wars nur ganz im Hintergrund operiert habe. Ich habe mir damals eine Auszeit von 1998 bis Anfang dieses Jahres genommen. Ich war in dieser Zeit nur als Investor beteiligt. Die pubertären Grundlagen - wie du richtig sagst - wurden selbstverständlich vorher mit meiner Mitarbeit gelegt. Ich habe diese Auszeit genommen, um mit LIZVLX ubermorgen.com aufzubauen. Wir haben zusammen eine reale Firma aufgebaut und den Sprung ins kalte Wasser gewagt. Wir betreuen Kunden und wollen damit soviel verdienen, um für längerfristige Projekte wie **voteauction**.com von kurzfristig operierenden Investoren unabhängig zu sein. Würden wir im aktuellen Stadium des Projekts bereits versuchen, Umsätze und Gewinn zu erzielen, würden wir uns selbst diskreditieren.

Längerfristig wollt ihr also nicht nur auf metaphorischer Ebene arbeiten, sondern ein reales Business starten?

Hans:
Ja genau. Wir gehen mit **voteauction**.com ein sehr hohes Risiko ein. Das ist der große Unterschied zur Strategie, wie sie Etoy zur Zeit fährt. Mit ihren neuen Kunstaktien bedienen Sie ganz konservativ den klassischen Kunstmarkt. Unser voteacution.com Projekt setzt andere

Maßstäbe inhaltlicher Art. Als Businessleute investieren wir in gute Ideen, in technische, juristische, sozialpolitische und Businessbase-Ideen. Der amerikanische Markt ist durch seine Härte und Schnelligkeit für unser Pilotprojekt ein Geschenk. Wir optimieren bereits ständig die Plattform "on-the-fly". Wir versprechen uns von der Auswertung des Projekts nach der Wahl wichtige Resultate und möchten daraus weitere Investitionsmodelle entwickeln.

LIZVLX:
Insofern ist uns momentan das Feedback äußerst wichtig, die Begründung der User, warum Sie an unserer Auktion teilnehmen wollen. Es geht also auf der Site noch nicht darum, Stimmen konkret zu versteigern. Wir wollen den Leuten, die sich mit diesem Thema auseinander setzen wollen, vielmehr eine Plattform bieten. Uns interessiert eine Community, in der eine ehrliche Auseinandersetzung stattfinden kann, die nicht so selbstgerecht dogmatisch à la Achziger Jahre geführt wird. Ich sehe, dass die Leute im Umgang mit dem Medium und mit sich selbst seither gewachsen sind. Wir lesen das auch daran ab, dass die aggressiven Feedback-Mails einen sehr kleinen Prozentsatz ausmachen. Der Tenor vieler Begründungen ist: Meine Meinung interessiert niemanden. Ich habe jedoch gelernt: Sobald es um Geld geht in unserer Gesellschaft, wird es interessant.

Welche Leute bieten Geld für die Wählerstimmen, welche Firmen und Personen haben sich als Käufer registrieren lassen?

Hans:
Unter der Sektion "Corporate" kommen 50 Prozent der Angebote über E-Mail. Die anderen bevorzugen aus Vorsicht Telefon und Fax. Zum Teil geben die Geldbieter auch keine Begründung an. Wir gehen davon aus, dass es sich bei 50 bis 70 Prozent um Strohmänner handelt, und dass einige Government-Agencies mitbieten - aus welchen Gründen auch immer. Ich wundere mich, warum die staatlichen Institutionen in den USA so überreagieren und juristisch gegen uns vorgehen - unsere Seiten sind gespickt mit Anspielungen. Wichtig ist, dass wir am Ende des Registrierungsformulars nach einer Begründung fragen. Die Medien verstehen es; sie spielen nur die Entrüstung, weil sie wissen, dass dieser Tabubruch eine total gute Story ist. Es kam soweit, dass CNN in der Lunchprimetime die zwanzigminütige Sendung, burdon of proof **voteauction**.com widmete. Das entspricht dem Medienolymp! Es geht darum, mit diesem Ruhm etwas Sinnvolles anzufangen.

***Voteauction**.com ist also noch ein Non-Profit-Projekt, das sich dem System Kunst zuordnen lässt. Sicherlich stützt das eure Glaubwürdigkeit, und ihr werdet nicht einfach so kriminalisiert...*

Hans:
In der CNN-Sendung "burdon of proof" wurde von Stuart Biegel aus Harvard unser Fall ganz klar als eine Frage der "Free Speach" definiert. Die Antwort von William Wood von der kalifornischen Regierung war: "zero tolerance!". Wir sind in diesem Zusammenhang sehr froh, dass unser Geschäftssitz innerhalb der Grenzen der EU liegt, denn wir wissen, das wir uns hier mit unserem Geschäftsmodell zumindest auf einen gesetzlichen Rahmen berufen können, der die Freiheit der Kunst garantiert. Hingegen wären wir in den USA massiven Repressalien ausgesetzt - wie ich sie während des Etoy-Projekts erlebt habe. Da steht ganz schnell ein FBI-Mann vor deiner Tür.

LIZVLX:
Es wurde uns die Frage gestellt: Warum kreiert ihr eine Election-Industry?. Die Antwort ist eindeutig: Diese Industrie gibt es bereits. Unser Ansatz ist weniger idealistisch als realistisch, indem wir diesen bereits existierenden Markt fast "klassisch" ins Internet bringen, das heißt, wir schalten die Mittelsmänner aus und bringen dem Enduser mehr Profit, mehr Transparenz - so wie man es eben kennt aus dem Internetbusiness. In der momentanen Phase stellt sich nicht wirklich die Frage, ob es nun Kunst oder ein kommerzielles Projekt ist. Wenn wir es schaffen, dass das Projekt innerhalb der "legal boundaries" funktioniert, dann bin ich überhaupt nicht abgeneigt und habe kein moralisches Problem, es zukünftig kommerziell aufzuziehen.

Welche konkreten Schritte wurden bereits gegen euch eingeleitet?

Hans:
Auf amerikanischer Seite werden eventuell von Staatsanwälten nach amerikanischem Recht Klagen erhoben - respektive werden wir bereits zivilrechtlich vom Chicago Board of Election verklagt. Nicht nur ich als natürliche Person, sondern auch unser Provider "SilverServer" in Österreich wird verklagt und auch die US-amerikanische Domainbank, bei der wir uns mit **voteauction**.com registieren ließen. Der Register wurde durch eine einstweilige Verfügung gezwungen, unsere Domain abzuschalten. Wir kauften daraufhin in Deutschland die **voteauction**.com-Domain. Jetzt warten wir, wie lange es braucht, bis die US-Behörden auch diese Domain ausschalten können - wenn Sie es überhaupt können. Dann würden wir weiter ziehen: voteacution.ru oder **voteauction**.whatever - einfach ausserhalb die amerikanische Hoheit. Dadurch wird der Fall politisch, und auf der Ebene des internationalen Rechts interessant. [Anmerkung der Redaktion: die Domain wurde inzwischen illegal ausgeschaltet, deshalb ist die Website inzwischen nur noch unter der IP-Adresse: http://62.116.31.68/ erreichbar]

Ihr fordert mit eurem Projekt die Hegemonie US-amerikanischer Rechtsvorstellungen im Internet heraus. Welche Rechtsfragen wirft der Streit um voteaction.com auf?

LIZVLX:
Es gibt verschiedene Rechtsvorstellungen. Der klassische Ansatz hat wenig mit Internet zu tun und besagt, dass eine Sache dort strafrechtlich verfolgt wird, wo sie auch tatsächlich stattgefunden hat. Es wird nun versucht, dieses Recht auf das Internet zu übertragen, indem man nach dem Land des Zielpublikums fragt. In unserem Falle wären das die USA. Aber man kann auch anders argumentieren und sagen, der Gerichtsort ist Österreich, da die Leute freiwillig auf unseren Server kommen. Dieser Meinung schließen sich Internet-Rechts-Experten

an, die sich sehr genau die Frage stellen: Ist das Internet eine Push- oder eine Pull-Technology. Wenn es eine Pull-Technology ist, geht ein User freiwillig auf eine Domain und holt sich von dort Informationen - in diesem Sinne kann man wirklich nicht sagen, dass das lokale Recht des Users anzuwenden sei. Nach dieser Rechtsvorstellung müßte man weltweit alle Rechtsvorschriften beachten - eine unmögliche Konsequenz. Momentan stehen also noch Grundsatzfragen der Zuständigkeit zur Debatte.
Um wieder auf unseren Fall **voteauction**.com zurückzukommen: Es gibt noch eine von konkreten Interessen gezeichnete Ebene, wie uns von dritter Seite berichtet wurde. Der Election Board of Chicago, der die Wahlen in Chicago bisher im Monopolauftrag abgehalten hat, klagt gegen uns, da wir mit unserem Internetangebot eine klare Konkurrenz für diese privatwirtschaftliche Institution darstellen. Auch die heftigen Reaktionen aus Kalifornien lassen sich erklären, da dort bereits Internetwahlsysteme entwickelt werden. Nach deren Ansicht diskreditieren wir mit unserer Plattform Internetwahlen als solche. Das liegt zwar nicht in unserer Absicht, aber wir verschleiern damit zusammenhängende Probleme nicht.

Auf eurer Seite fand ich einen Hinweis auf das Gesetz von 1976 zur Regelung der Wahlkampagnen in den USA? Was kennzeichnet den dortigen Wahlkampf und dessen Finanzierung?

LIZVLX:
Tendenziell werben die Kandidaten weniger mit ihrer politischen Position und ihren Moralvorstellungen, sondern locken spezifische Wählergruppen mit konkreten Finanzvorteilen an. Zum Beispiel gab es den Vorschlag, dass Medikamente um zwei Dollar billiger werden, und dafür Sozialhilfeempfänger statt zwölf nur noch zehn Monate Unterstützung beziehen sollen. In zehn Minuten kann sich jeder in einem Kalkulationsprogramm selbst seinen exakten Finanzvorteil ausrechnen.

Werden diese Wahlversprechen eingehalten?

LIZVLX:
Nun, wie wir alle wissen sind Wahlversprechen nicht einklagbar. Diese Problematik trifft übrigens auch unser Projekt - bei der Frage, wie wir garantieren können, dass die User, dann auch wirklich den Kandidaten wählen, für den sie sich verpflichtet haben, zu stimmen. So handelt es sich in unserem Modell ebenfalls um eine "relationship of trust". Es kommt darauf an, wie moralisch konsequent ein User ist. Es läßt sich nicht wegdiskutieren, dass es sowohl im Business, wie auch in der Demokratie auf die Moral des Einzelnen ankommt.

Ohne Vertrauensvorschuß funktioniert also euer Modell nicht?

LIZVLX:
Das ist klar. Wer unser Geschäft verwerflich findet, dem kann ich nur entgegnen: Wenn du dich nicht verpflichtet fühlen würdest, kann ich dir bei deiner Moral nicht behilflich sein. Die Alternative würde bedeuten, die Moral des Einzelnen bemessen zu müssen. Konkrete Wahlversprechen, die mit einem individuellen Finanzvorteil werben, sind Beeinflussung Einzelner durch Geld. Dabei handelt es sich um genau das, was die US-amerikanischen Gesetze eigentlich verbieten. Es mag damit früher sicher etwas anderes gemeint gewesen sein, als es gegen die Bekämpfung von Wählerbestechung vor dem Wahllokal ging. Jedoch sind wir mit der Demokratie

gewachsen und wissen alle genau, worum es geht. Ich war während des letzten Präsidentschaftswahlkampfs in den USA und empfand ihn als einen lachhafter Prozess. Wer sich auf Demokratie verlassen möchte, empfindet diese Lächerlichkeit schmerzhaft.

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Similar ideas have occurred to others. In August, an eBay user offered to sell his vote to the highest bidder and was followed by five copycat vote-sellers before the online auction house pulled the "wares" off the market. At about the same time, James Baumgartner, a graduate student in Troy, New York, launched Voteauction.com, a Web site devoted to buying and selling votes en masse. While Baumgartner, who studies new media and Internet commerce, has since sold the auction house to a European businessman, the site is still operating, in spite of numerous inquiries and pending investigations by both federal and state attorneys.

Though Voteauction.com's new owner claims to be interested in profit potential, it's not hard to detect an underlying satirical point. According to the site, "spending money to influence voters is protected by the free speech clause of the First Amendment of the U.S. constitution"--a tenet Voteauction.com claims is supported by the Supreme Court's 1976 *Buckley v. Valeo* decision, which nullified campaign spending limits. Baumgartner didn't test this claim in court; he sold his Web site in August immediately after the state of New York began to question its legality. It was probably a wise decision for Baumgartner to bail out. The Supreme Court's 1982 *Brown v. Hartlage* ruling established that buying and selling votes was not protected by the First Amendment, as "no body politic worthy of being called a democracy entrusts the selection of leaders to a process of auction or barter."

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empowerment kit," a collection of downloadable materials, including business cards, bumper stickers, and form letters to candidates that say, "I look forward to doing business with you." To date several states have begun to take legal action-- most recently, California and Illinois. But the site, now registered in Austria, presents an obvious jurisdictional challenge for U.S. authorities. Nevertheless, the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners--ever conscious of that city's reputation for creative voting schemes--filed a lawsuit October 16 asking a court to prohibit Illinois voters from participating in the auction. And the California secretary of state's office announced an investigation and informed Domain Bank, the registrar of Internet domain names, that Voteauction.com was in violation of state election codes. Domain Bank said the Web site's owners were given a 30-day notice to stop illegal activities or else risk losing their domain name. The November 14 deadline, however, left open the question of whether the site would function through election day.

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Nor is Wertheimer, a former head of Common Cause, impressed with the political point the vote-sellers are trying to make. "This *is* a new democracy ... a *corrupt* democracy. Other than being immoral, unethical, and illegal, it seems like a terrifically creative idea."

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GOVERNANCE IN NAMESPACES[†]

By Stefan Bechtold[‡]

The assignment of numbers is also handled by Jon. If you are developing a protocol or application that will require the use of a link, socket, port, protocol, or network number please contact Jon to receive a number assignment.[1]

Anyone can assign names.
We each do that all the time.[2]

eBay reserves the right to modify, alter or suspend any User ID at any time (at our sole discretion and without notice) for any reason whatsoever.[3]

ABSTRACT

Since the creation of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regulation of the Domain Name System (DNS) has become a central topic in Internet law and policy discussions. ICANN's critics argue that ICANN uses its technical control over the DNS as an undue leverage for policy

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[†] Version 3.0, September 2002.

[‡] Research Assistant, University of Tübingen Law School, Germany; J.S.M., 2002, Stanford Law School; Dr. iur. (J.S.D.), 2001, University of Tübingen Law School, Germany; Visiting Scholar, 1999 & 2000, University of California at Berkeley, School of Law (Boalt Hall); Referendar (J.D.), 1999, University of Tübingen Law School, Germany. The author thanks Peter Bechtold, Jonathan Greenberg, Jeff Gould, Kurt Jaeger, Lawrence Lessig, Nelson Minar, Wernhard Möschel, Milton Mueller, Markus Müller, Tomas Sander, and participants at workshops and seminars at Stanford Law School and the University of Tübingen Law School, Germany, for their valuable comments and suggestions. This research was made possible in part by a scholarship of the German Fulbright Commission. Comments to the author are most welcome and should be directed to stef@n-bechtold.com. His webpage is http://www.jura.uni-tuebingen.de/~s-bes1.

[1] Jon Postel, *Assigned Numbers*, Request for Comments 776, at 1 (1981), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc776.txt.

[2] Carl Ellison & Bruce Schneier, *Ten Risks of PKI: What You're not Being Told about Public Key Infrastructure*, 16 (1) COMPUTER SECURITY JOURNAL 1, 2 (2000), http://www.counterpane.com/pki-risks.pdf.

[3] eBay, Inc., *Frequently Asked Questions About User IDs*, *at* http://pages.ebay.com/help/basics/f-faq-UserId.html#9 (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

and legal control over the DNS itself and over activities that depend on the DNS. Such problems are not unique to the DNS. Rather, the DNS discussions are an example of the more abstract governance problems that occur in a set of technologies known as "namespaces".

A namespace is the collection of all names in a particular system. Namespaces are ubiquitous. They can be found both in real and cyberspace. Namespaces analyzed in this paper include the DNS, IP addresses, ENUM, Microsoft Passport, peer-to-peer systems, TCP port numbers, public key infrastructures as well as digital rights management and instant messaging systems. The paper also shows that many of its findings can be applied to namespaces outside of cyberspace – such as bibliographic classification schemes, P.O. boxes, Social Security numbers and the names of chemical compounds – as well.

Namespaces are an overlooked facet of governance both in real and cyberspace. This paper develops a general theory of the governance of namespaces. Designing namespaces and exercising control over them is not a mere technical matter. Rather, the technical control over a namespace creates levers for the intrusion of politics, policy, and regulation. In particular, the technical control may lead to speech, access, privacy, copyright, trademark, liability, conflict resolution, competition, innovation, and market structure regulation. The paper provides several dimensions along which namespaces can be analyzed. From a legal and policy perspective, it matters, for example, whether a namespace is centralized or decentralized, whether it is controlled by a public or a private entity, and how adaptive its internal structure is. These and other dimensions influence how namespaces protect social values, and how they allocate knowledge, control, and responsibility.

The taxonomic structure developed in the paper can be useful to legal and policy debates about the implications of various namespaces. It can also be helpful to designers of namespaces who think about the legal and policy consequences of what they are doing.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 2000, a web site offered a new service allowing politicians, individuals, and corporations to bid on and buy political votes from citizens. The first Internet auction site for real votes had opened. The election in question took place in the United States. It was the U.S. Presidential Election of 2000, a memorable event for many reasons. The web site in question,

which described itself as "satirical", was located in Austria. It bore the name "voteauction.com".

After the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners had filed a lawsuit against voteauction.com, on October 18, 2000, the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, issued an injunction against the web site. The U.S. registrar, who had registered the domain name, had been named as a co-defendant in the lawsuit. After the injunction was issued, the registrar cancelled the domain name, effectively shutting down the web site all over the world.

About a week later, the web site appeared again under the new domain name "vote-auction.com". This time, the domain name had been registered with a Swiss registrar. A few days later, it was cancelled as well. However, no court had issued any injunction demanding the cancellation. No official authority had addressed the question whether a domain name registered in Switzerland and located in Austria is subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Rather, the domain name was cancelled after some telephone and e-mail discussions between the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners and the Swiss domain name registrar. The Swiss registrar, a private entity, exercised its power over an asset, the domain name space, to exclude this domain name from the Internet.[4]

In September 1998, a freshman at Northeastern University in Boston began working on a software program that would revolutionize online music business. Only two and a half years later, the Napster network had over 70 millions users who downloaded up to 2.8 billion music songs per month. In July 2000, the District Court for the Northern District of California issued a preliminary injunction effectively ordering Napster to shut down its service. The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit later affirmed the injunction with some modifications.[5]

Voteauction.com and Napster each raise different problems. Voteauction.com is a case about election fraud, freedom of speech, and personal jurisdiction. Napster is a case about copyright infringement. At the same time, both cases are very similar. They illustrate how technical control over a particular component of a network can be used as leverage for legal and policy

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[4] For more information on this case, *see* Henry H. Perritt, *Towards a Hybrid Regulatory Scheme for the Internet*, 2001 U. CHI. LEGAL F. 215, 241-244; RTMark, Inc., *Voteauction.com*, *at* http://www.rtmark.com/voteauction.html (last modified 2000); Voteauction, *at* http://www.voteauction.at (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

[5] *See* A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 239 F.3d 1004 (9th Cir. 2001), *remanded* 2001 WL 227083 (N.D. Cal. 2001), *aff'd*, 284 F.3d 1091 (9th Cir. 2002).

control. Voteauction.com lost its domain names because private entities – the domain name registrars and, ultimately, the domain name registry – could exclude its domain names from an authoritative list recognized by all computers connected to the Internet. Music files could no longer be shared over the Napster network because Napster could exclude them from an authoritative list of files recognized by all computers connected to the Napster network. In both cases, the network component that enabled this control was a "namespace".

While namespaces may seem an arcane concept of computer science, we are in fact surrounded by them. In the world of computers, the domain name system, public key infrastructures, Yahoo! Categories, Usenet newsgroups, and computer file systems all are examples of namespaces. Yet, namespaces are not confined to computers. Telephone numbers, Social Security numbers, the "International Standard Book Number" (ISBN), zip codes, bar codes, and bibliographic classification schemes form namespaces, too.

Both Voteauction.com and Napster show that in cyberspace, the ability for legal regulation often depends on the technical control over a namespace. Technical namespaces are not unalterable, given facts. Rather, technology is a social construct.[6] The cultural and societal structure of those producing technology shape the technology itself.[7] Conversely, technology enables, shapes, and limits social, legal, and political relationships among citizens, businesses, and the state. Technology and law are therefore inherently intertwined. As Lawrence Lessig has shown, this interrelation between technology, law, and society implies that technology is not a neutral artifact, but can be shaped according to conscious design decisions that originate from external value systems.[8] Many design choices implicitly entail legal and policy choices.[9]

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6 *See* MANUEL CASTELLS, THE INTERNET GALAXY 36 (2001); Thomas P. Hughes, *The Evolution of Large Technological Systems*, *in* THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS 51 (Wiebe E. Bijker et al. eds., 1987).

7 For an analysis of how the different cultures of early Internet users shaped the Internet, *see* CASTELLS, *supra* note 6, at 36-63.

8 LAWRENCE LESSIG, CODE AND OTHER LAWS OF CYBERSPACE (1999); *see also* Joel R. Reidenberg, *Lex Informatica: The Formulation of Information Policy Rules Through Technology*, 76 TEX. L. REV. 553 (1998); WILLIAM J. MITCHELL, CITY OF BITS 111-112 (1995). For an application of this theory in real space, *see* Neal K. Katyal, *Architecture as Crime Control*, 111 YALE L.J. 1039 (2002).

9 This paper follows an approach that, for analytical purposes, distinguishes between a technology layer and a policy layer; *see* LESSIG, *supra* note 8; Reidenberg, *supra* note 8. Conversely, in his analysis of the domain name system, Milton Mueller uses a three-layered model: on the technical layer, name allocation is coordinated to ensure uniqueness and exclusivity of names. On the economic layer, finite namespaces deal with the allocation of scarce names. On the policy layer, decisions about rights attached to names are made. *See* MILTON MUELLER, RULING THE ROOT – INTERNET GOVERNANCE AND THE TAMING OF CYBERSPACE 17-26 (2002). However, it is questionable whether a distinction between an economic and a policy layer should be made. Economic decisions about name allocation are a subgroup of the various policy decisions that have to be made in namespaces. In general, a layered approach proves to be very helpful in analyzing cyberlaw questions. For the analysis of communication systems, Yochai Benkler has developed a layered analytical framework. In Benkler's model, communication systems can be divided into the physical layer (the wires,

The particular design of a namespace determines its regulatory impact. Therefore, namespaces can be seen as a technological tool to implement certain policy goals and legal value systems into a network.

This paper analyzes the interrelation between technology and law for namespaces in general. It attempts to highlight a general feature of namespaces: designing namespaces and exercising control over them is not a mere technical matter. The technical control over a namespace creates levers for the intrusion of politics, policy, and regulation.[10] By designing namespaces in a particular way, the implementation of many regulatory goals can be either achieved or prevented. As its analytical tools, the paper develops several dimensions of namespace governance that prove helpful in assessing the regulatory impact of design decisions made at the technical level of a namespace. A namespace can be structured, for instance, in a flat, hierarchical, or decentralized manner. Its internal architecture can be heavily controlled or loosely coordinated. A namespace can be designed to serve many different or a single, narrowly defined purpose. It can be controlled by mere technical or, in addition, by contractual means. It can be administered by a public or a private entity. Although such decisions seem of technical nature, they are in fact closely intertwined with legal and policy decisions. The paper will show that the very technological architecture of a namespace may encompass a regulation of speech, access, privacy, content, copyright, trademark, liability, conflict resolution, competition, innovation, and market structures. Therefore, legal and policy considerations should be taken into account even during the design stages of a namespace.

The analysis of such questions is not novel. The best-known namespace in the Internet is the domain name system (DNS). Most computers connected to the Internet are equipped with a unique numerical IP address and a unique domain name.[11] The DNS maps each domain name to an IP address. It is a prime example of how namespace control transcends the borders of technology and reaches into policy and law. Since 1998, the DNS has been managed by the

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cables, fibers, radio frequency spectrum, printing presses), the logical layer (the software and standards that decide which expression is transmitted over the physical layer and that enable this transmission), and the content layer. *See* Yochai Benkler, *Property, Commons, and the First Amendment: Towards a Core Common Infrastructure* 3, *at* http://www.law.nyu.edu/benklery/WhitePaper.pdf (2001); *see also* Kevin Werbach, *A Layered Model for Internet Policy*, *at* http://www.edventure.com/conversation/article.cfm?Counter=2414930 (2000); François Bar & Christian Sandvig, *Rules From Truth: Post-Convergence Policy for Access* 21, *at* http://www.stanford.edu/~fbar/Publications/Rules_from_Truth.pdf (2000); LAWRENCE LESSIG, THE FUTURE OF IDEAS – THE FATE OF THE COMMONS IN A CONNECTED WORLD 23-25 (2001).

[10] *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 10.

[11] Some computers are only equipped with an IP address, but not a domain name.

"Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers" (ICANN),[12] a private non-profit corporation under California law. The status of ICANN is highly disputed. While some proponents assert that ICANN is a mere technical standardization and coordination body, critics claim that it more resembles a world government.[13] Critics of ICANN argue that it unjustly uses its control over the technical DNS infrastructure as leverage to control policy aspects of Internet communications such as trademark and copyright issues, surveillance of Internet users, regulation of content, imposition of tax-like fees, and the regulation of the domain name supply industry.[14]

The DNS governance discussions are an example of the regulatory questions this paper addresses. However, this is not a paper about the governance of the domain name system. Although many issues addressed by this paper are known in the context of the DNS, the discussions about the DNS and ICANN often fail to recognize that these issues are not unique to the DNS. Rather, they are general governance problems of namespaces which can be found in other namespaces – from peer-to-peer systems to instant messaging systems – as well. They are not even confined to the computer world. In real space, many namespaces – from bibliographic classification schemes to Social Security numbers – exhibit the same problems.

No literature exists that identifies and discusses governance dimensions of namespaces on such an abstract, general level. This article attempts to fill that gap. Its findings can be applied to a wide range of namespaces both in cyberspace and real space. While the study of namespaces at an abstract level may be novel, it does not operate in an analytical vacuum. Many namespaces are scarce resources: the number of names that can be assigned in such namespaces falls short of the demand.[15] In bottleneck namespaces, the assignment of names has to be controlled in some way. Analyzing the legal implications of such bottleneck situations is not an unknown task. In antitrust law, the essential facilities doctrine deals with the control of a monopolist over scarce resources.[16] In communications law, common carrier regulations cope with adverse impacts of privately owned bottlenecks in the communication

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12 Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, http://www.icann.org (Aug. 30, 2002).

13 Milton Mueller has criticized the ICANN regime as "a conservative, corporatist regime founded on artificical scarcity and regulatory control", MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 267.

14 *See id.*

15 The telephone number space, the current IP address space, and the generic top level domain name space are examples of scarce namespaces. *See infra* note 168.

16 *See* United States v. Terminal R.R. Ass'n, 224 U.S. 383 (1912).

infrastructure.[17] The discussion whether broadband cable providers should be forced to open their networks to non-affiliated Internet service providers ("open access") is a discussion about the impact of a privately owned bottleneck: the cable network.[18] In First Amendment law, courts regularly have to allocate access to different types of mass media that are allegedly bottlenecks.[19] Finally, an emerging scholarship addresses specific regulatory problems of information and technology platforms, which can represent bottlenecks as well.[20]

While analyzing bottleneck situations is therefore nothing uncommon, this paper chooses a slightly different analytical approach. Rather than focusing on one specific area of law, it analyzes the implications of a particular technology – i.e. namespaces – on a wide variety of areas of law and legal policy. It assesses how different design choices at the technical level create, alter, or eliminate the regulatory problems law and legal policy have to grapple.

The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, the paper develops a uniform analytical framework under which a wide variety of namespaces can be assessed. Thereby, it highlights unifying features of technologies that are used in very different areas, yet lead to similar policy and legal implications. Secondly, the paper analyzes what the optimal design principles and architectures for namespaces may look like. Such findings may be important for legal, policy, and technical debates that deal with any of the existing namespaces.

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17 *See*, e.g., James H. Lister, *The Rights of Common Carriers and the Decision Whether to Be a Common Carrier Or a Non-Regulated Communications Provider*, 53 FED. COMM. L.J. 91 (2000); Peter K. Pitsch & Arthur W. Bresnahan, *Common Carrier Regulation of Telecommunications Contracts and the Private Carrier Alternative*, 48 FED. COMM. L.J. 447 (1996).

18 *See* Mark A. Lemley & Lawrence Lessig, *The End of End-to-End: Preserving the Architecture of the Internet in the Broadband Era*, 48 UCLA L. REV. 925 (2001).

19 *See* Red Lion Broadcasting Co. v. FCC, 395 U.S. 367 (1969); Columbia Broadcasting, Inc. v. Democratic Nat'l Comm'n, 412 U.S. 94 (1973); CBS, Inc. v. FCC, 453 U.S. 367 (1981); Arkansas Educ. Television Comm'n (AETC) v. Forbes, 523 U.S. 666 (1998); Miami Herald Publ'g Co. v. Tornillo, 418 U.S. 241 (1974); Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC, 512 U.S. 622, 656 (1994); Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC, 520 U.S. 180 (1997); Denver Area Educ. Telecommun. Consortium v. FCC, 518 U.S. 727 (1996).

20 *See*, e.g., Douglas Lichtman, *Property Rights in Emerging Platform Technologies*, 29 J. LEGAL STUD. 615 (2000); Philip J. Weiser, *Law and Information Platforms* (2002) (unpublished manuscript, on file with the author); Philip J. Weiser, *Networks Unplugged: Towards a Model of Compatibility Regulation Between Information Platforms* (2001), *at* http://www.arxiv.org/html/cs/0109070; Philip J. Weiser, *Internet Governance, Standard Setting, and Self-Regulation*, 28 N. KY. L. REV. 822, 832-842 (2001) (hereinafter Weiser, *Internet Governance*); Molly S. van Houweling, *Cultivating Open Information Platforms: A Land Trust Model* (2002) (unpublished manuscript, on file with the author); Bar & Sandvig, *supra* note 9; Pamela Samuelson & Susanne Scotchmer, *The Law & Economics of Reverse Engineering*, 111 YALE L.J. 1575, 1611, 1615-1626, 1643-1644, 1662 (2002). *See also* ANNABELLE GAWER & MICHAEL A. CUSUMANO, PLATFORM LEADERSHIP – HOW INTEL, MICROSOFT, AND CISCO DRIVE INDUSTRY INNOVATION (2002); Arti K. Rai & Rebecca S. Eisenberg, *The Public and the Private in Biopharmaceutical Research*, *at* http://www.law.duke.edu/pd/papers/raieisen.pdf (2001).

The paper proceeds as follows. In section 2, a more precise definition of namespaces is provided. Section 3 develops several dimensions of namespace governance that can be applied to namespaces in general. It shows the legal and policy implications of design decisions made along these dimensions. In section 4, a more abstract account of the relationship between namespace design and the law is provided. Section 5 demonstrates how these insights can be used in the actual design of namespaces. Section 6 concludes the paper.

II. WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Names are important tools for identification and communication both in real and cyberspace. While it is clear that names play an important role in every society, this begs the question what a name actually is. From a legal and social science perspective, personal names are a crucial aspect of personal identity and dignity.[21] A complex mix of social norms, memories, connotations, and shared experiences influences the esteem of personal names, in particular first names.[22] From an economic perspective, commercial names and trademarks facilitate identification and thereby reduce consumer search costs.[23] From a computer science perspective, the definition of "name" is even more sober: a name is a string of bits or characters that refers to a resource.[24] In communication networks, some method to identify and locate the networked resources has to exist. Names provide such a method to facilitate sharing and communication.[25] They can bring consistency to the network: names uniquely identify resources, thereby eliminating the risk of confusion between different, but similar resources.

In fact, computer science has developed a rather rigorous theory of naming that proves helpful for the following analysis of namespaces.[26] In general, different kinds of names exist. An

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21 *See* Douglas A. Galbi, *A New Account of Personalization and Effective Communication* 4, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=286288 (2001).

22 *Id*. 6.

23 *See* William M. Landes & Richard A. Posner, *Trademark Law: An Economic Perspective*, 30 J.L. & ECON. 265, 269 (1987).

24 *Id.* 184; David R. Cheriton & Timothy P. Mann, *Decentralizing a Global Naming Service for Improved Performance and Fault Tolerance*, 7 ACM TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTER SYSTEMS 147 (1989); John F. Shoch, Inter-Network Naming, Addressing, and Routing, *in* PROCEEDINGS OF THE 17TH IEEE COMPUTER SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 72 (1978).

25 *See* ROSS J. ANDERSON, SECURITY ENGINEERING – A GUIDE TO BUILDING DEPENDABLE DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS 125 (2001).

26 The most computer science research on naming has been conducted in so-called "distributed systems". In a distributed system, hardware or software components are located at different computers that are only connected by a communication network. Although the components are dispersed throughout the network, a distributed system appears to its users as one single coherent system; *see* GEORGE COULOURIS ET AL., DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS – CONCEPTS AND DESIGN 2 (3rd ed. 2001); ANDREW S. TANENBAUM & MAARTEN VAN STEEN, DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS – PRINCIPLES AND PARADIGMS 2 (2002). While

"address" is a special type of name that identifies the location of an object rather than the object itself.[27] The IP address of a computer and the number of a telephone are addresses in this sense. Addresses are not well suited to persistently identify objects. Once the object is moved to another location, its address changes. If a computer connected to the Internet, for instance, is moved to another location, often his IP address has to be changed as well.[28] If a phone customer moves to a new city, he receives a new phone number, even if he uses the same telephone. Without call forwarding features and number portability regulations,[29] a phone number does not identify a particular telephone, but its location, i.e. the jack into which it is plugged.

In many communication networks, these shortcomings of addresses are resolved by adding a layer of location-independent names on top of the addressing scheme.[30] While addresses *locate* resources, location-independent names *identify* them.[31] The domain *name* of a computer, for example, identifies a computer, while its IP *address* reveals its logical location. Location-independent names and addresses do not exist separately. Rather, names are resolved to addresses by so-called "name services".[32] Name services allow users and software programs to look up, add, change, and remove names.[33] The layering of location-independent names on top of an addressing scheme makes the communication network more flexible: the address of a resource can be changed without having to change its name. Thereby, resources can be moved and altered without any alteration of their name. The aforementioned domain name system (DNS) is a name service which resolves domain names to IP addresses.

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numerous distributed systems exist, the most important example is the Internet. For research on naming infrastructures in homogeneous computer systems, *see* Roger M. Needham, *Names*, *in* DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS 315, 317 (Sape Mullender ed., 2d ed. 1994); Jerome H. Saltzer, *Naming and Binding of Objects*, *in* OPERATING SYSTEMS – AN ADVANCED COURSE 99-208 (Rudolf Bayer et al. eds., 1978).

27 COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 26, at 354; *see also* Shoch, *supra* note 24, at 72; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 184.

28 This problem is most prevalent with mobile computers, *see* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 184-185. URLs are another example of the shortcomings of addresses as consistent identifiers; *see* COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 26, at 356; *see also infra* note 212.

29 On number portability, *see infra* note 150.

30 TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 185; Richard W. Watson, *Identifiers (naming) in distributed systems*, *in* DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS – ARCHITECTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION 191, 196 (Butler W. Lampson et al. eds., 1981).

31 "The *name* of a resource indicates what we seek, and *address* indicates where it is, and a *route* tells us how to get there", Shoch, *supra* note 24, at 72.

32 COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 26, at 357; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 183. While a name service resolves names to addresses, a "directory service" connects names to a wider collection of attributes. Conventional name services can be compared to the telephone white pages, while directory services resemble the yellow pages; *see* COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 26, at 371; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 2.

33 TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 194.

Although a computer's IP address may have to be changed when its location is moved, its domain name can remain the same.

The collection of all valid names in a particular system forms a "namespace".[34] Some namespaces are designed for human use, while other namespaces are accessed by computers only. Names used by human beings should usually be mnemonically useful, while the critical feature of names used by computers is that they are unambiguously resolvable.[35] In such a namespace, names have to be unique.[36]

Namespaces are pervasive, both in cyberspace and in real space. In cyberspace, namespaces are mainly used to identify four different kinds of resources: computers (or more generally: devices), users, files, and applications (or more generally: services).[37] Device namespaces include the domain name system, the telephone number system, ENUM,[38] as well as IP and Ethernet addresses.[39] User namespaces are Microsoft Passport,[40] the Liberty Alliance Project,[41] public key infrastructures[42] as well as user identification systems on eBay, in the AOL network, and in instant messaging systems and networked computer games.[43] Uniform Resource Locators (URLs), peer-to-peer systems,[44] Yahoo! Categories and the different computer file systems available[45] are examples for file namespaces. Service namespaces are created, for instance, by TCP/UDP port numbers[46] and the "Universal Description, Discovery

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[34] COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 26, at 358; Ronald Bourret, *XML Namespaces FAQ*, Answer 2.1, *at* http://www.rpbourret.com/xml/NamespacesFAQ.htm#q2_1 (last modified Aug. 2002); *see also* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 186. For a helpful proposition of a unified terminology for directories and namespaces, *see* Harald T. Alvestrand, *Definitions for Talking About Directories*, Request for Comments 3254, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3254.txt (2002).

[35] Saltzer, *supra* note 26, at 121; *see also* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 39.

[36] To achieve uniqueness, names are either universally valid, or they are equipped with a representation of the context in which they are unique; *see* Needham, *supra* note 26, at 315.

[37] *See* COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 26, at 356; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 184; Cheriton & Mann, *supra* note 24, at 147; Jerome H. Saltzer, *On the Naming and Binding of Network Destinations*, Request for Comments 1498, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1498.txt (1993); ANDERSON, *supra* note 25, at 131-132.

[38] *See infra* text accompanying notes 81-84.

[39] *See infra* text accompanying notes 170-178.

[40] *See infra* text accompanying notes 65-66.

[41] *See infra* text accompanying notes 139.

[42] *See infra* text accompanying notes 75-76.

[43] For a study of a virtual world computer game (Everquest), *see* Edward Castranova, *Virtual Worlds: A First-Hand Account of Market and Society on the Cyberian Frontier*, *Virtual Worlds: A First-Hand Account of Market and Society on the Cyberian Frontier*, 2 (1) THE GRUTER INSTITUTE WORKING PAPERS ON LAW, ECONOMICS, AND EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY (2001), *at* http://www.bepress.com/giwp/default/ vol2/iss1/art1/.

[44] *See infra* text accompanying notes 115.

[45] For an overview, *see* Martin Hinner, *Filesystems HOWTO*, *at* http://www.linux.org/docs/ldp/howto/Filesystems-HOWTO.html (last modified Aug. 22, 2000). For an overview of distributed file systems, *see* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 575-646.

[46] *See infra* text accompanying notes 179-181.

and Integration" (UDDI) service.[47] Some technologies even use several namespaces. Digital rights management (DRM) systems, for example, employ device, user, and file namespaces at the same time.[48] The list of namespaces used by computers and computer networks is endless.[49]

In real space, telephone, credit card, bank account, passport and Social Security numbers as well as tax identifiers are namespaces to identify devices, natural persons or corporate entities. People, streets, cities, countries, and species are all identified by namespaces as well. Other examples include P.O. boxes, natural languages, and the system of longitude and latitude. The travel industry uses several namespaces to identify travel agencies, hotels, airlines, car rental companies, travel insurance companies, and consumers.[50] The Dun & Badstreet Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S) is used to identify 62 million business entities around the world,[51] while the Thomas Register of American Manufacturers provides unique supplier IDs for over 173,000 U.S. and Canadian manufacturers.[52] The worldwide system of bar codes that is used for product identification is another example how widely namespaces are used today.[53] Traditional media can be identified by different namespaces such as the

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47 UDDI.org, http://www.uddi.org (last visited Sept. 1, 2002). UDDI enables organizations that develop web services to register these services in a public database so that client applications can locate and use these services. For an overview of UDDI, *see* DAVID CHAPPELL, UNDERSTANDING .NET – A TUTORIAL AND ANALYSIS 65-71 (2002); THUAN THAI & HOANG Q. LAM, .NET FRAMEWORK ESSENTIALS 155-157 (2nd ed. 2002); ETHAN CERAMI, WEB SERVICES ESSENTIALS 18, 157-199 (2002).

48 By a combination of various technical and legal means of protection, DRM attempts to create a framework for the secure distribution of digital content to authorized users. DRM systems usually employ a number of different namespaces, such as namespaces for identifying users (important for digital fingerprinting and thereby individualizing content), identifying content (important for managing the rights attached to the content) and identifying devices (important for distinguishing authorized from unauthorized devices and for revoking compromised device keys). For an overview, Stefan Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law – Implications of Digital Rights Management*, *in* Security and Privacy in Digital Rights Management 213, 214-216 (Tomas Sander ed., 2002), *available at* http://www.jura.uni-tuebingen.de/~s-bes1/pub/2002/DRM_Information_Law.pdf (hereinafter Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*) For a more detailed discussion, *see* STEFAN BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER- ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT – IMPLIKATIONEN DES DIGITAL RIGHTS MANAGEMENT 34-75 (2002) (hereinafter BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER- ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT).

49 Other computer namespaces include variable names in computer languages, character sets, the X.500 directory service, XML namespaces, colorspaces such as RGB or CMYK, databases, and Microsoft Smart Tags. For even more namespaces, *see* IANA, *Protocol/Number Assignments Directory*, *at* http://www.iana.org/numbers.html (last modified Apr. 18, 2002).

50 Air travel customer information is usually stored in a so-called "Passenger Name Record" (PNR) in one of the major proprietary "Global Distribution Systems" (GDS) such as Amadeus, Sabre or Apollo. Other namespaces in the travel industry are administered by the International Air Transport Association, e.g. the "Travel Industry Designator Service", *see* http://www.iata.org/tids/. *See also* Rohit Khare, *Anatomy of a URL (and Other Internet-Scale Namespaces, Part 1)*, 3 (5) IEEE INTERNET COMPUTING 78, 80 (1999).

51 *See* Dun & Badstreet, *at* http://www.dnb.com/english/duns (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

52 *See* Thomas Register, *at* http://www.thomasregister.com (last visisted Sept. 1, 2002).

53 For information on the "Universal Product Code" (UPC) and the "European Article Number" (EAN), *see* UCC, *at* http://www.uc-council.org (2002) and EAN International, *at* http://www.ean-ucc.org (2002). The Auto-ID project at MIT attempts to extend this model by "electronic Product Codes" (ePC) that can be imbedded into smart tags and resolved by an "Object Naming Service", *see* Auto-ID Center, *at* http://www.autoidcenter.org (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

"International Standard Book Number" (ISBN), the "International Standard Recording Code" (ISRC), the "International Standard Serial Number" (ISSN), the "Unique Material Identifier" (UMID), and the "International Standard Work Code" (ISWC).[54] Bibliographic classification schemes,[55] the frequency spectrum, the various international classification systems for classifying inventions, trademarks and industrial designs,[56] the ISO 3166 list of country codes[57] as well as the names of all chemical compounds[58] may conclude this listing of namespaces. To put it short: namespaces are important and ubiquitous.

As the variety and sheer number of all existing namespaces is overwhelming, it is an impossible task to analyze all of them in the remainder of this paper. Fortunately, in order to develop a general theory of namespace governance, this is also an unnecessary task. The paper will use several namespaces to illustrate the presented theoretical framework. Nevertheless, the framework should also be applicable to namespaces which are not explicitly studied in this paper.

III. DIMENSIONS OF NAMESPACE GOVERNANCE

By analyzing the mechanisms, intensity and scope of namespace governance, as well as the possible namespace topologies, this section identifies several dimensions of namespace governance that illustrate the close intertwining of technology, law and policy.

A. Mechanisms of Namespace Governance

In general, namespace providers have various interests to regulate the use of and access to their namespace. They may, for example, want to grant access to the namespace only under certain conditions or to prevent certain end users from using the namespace altogether. They may also grant third-party service providers, who use the namespace in their own services, access to the namespace only after payment of a fee. Namespace providers therefore want to regulate the behavior of namespace users and service providers. Such regulation can be

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54 For an overview, *see* BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER- ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 48, at 39-41.

55 *See infra* text accompanying note 221.

56 Four international classification systems are administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), *see* World Intellectual Property Organization, *International Classifications at WIPO*, *at* http://www.wipo.org/classifications/en (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

57 *See* ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency, *at* http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/index.html (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

58 *See infra* text accompanying note 231.

achieved by different mechanisms. While several namespaces employ a web of contracts, all namespaces use technological means to regulate behavior that depends on the namespace.

1. Governance by Contract

Namespace providers can condition access to and use of their namespace on the prior conclusion of a contract. Namespace contracts do not only include agreements about technical issues. They may limit the ways by which a namespace can be accessed. They may also restrict for what purposes and under what conditions it can be accessed. Furthermore, they may restrict in what environments the names may be used or processed.

In many namespaces, the namespace provider attempts to bind all end users and service providers by contract. A web of contracts laid over the namespace is intended to protect various non-technical interests of the namespace provider (see figure 1).

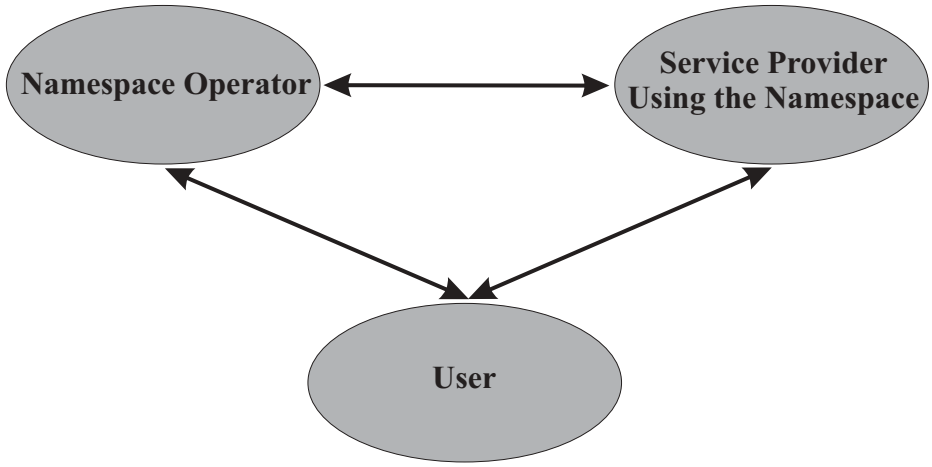

Figure 1: Namespace Governance by Contractual Webs

The domain name system (DNS),[59] for example, uses such a web of contracts to govern the domain name space. All registrants, registrars and registries of domain names in generic top level domains (gTLDs) such as .com, .biz, .net, and .org have to enter into contractual

[59] The DNS is a distributed name resolution service that resolves domain names to numerical IP addresses. For an overview of the architecture, history, and policy debate of the DNS, *see* MUELLER, *supra* note 9; A. Michael Froomkin, *Wrong Turn in Cyberspace: Using ICANN to Route Around the APA and the Constitution*, 50 DUKE L.J. 17 (2000); Jay P. Kesan & Rajiv C. Shah, *Fool Us Once Shame On You – Fool Us Twice Shame On Us: What We Can Learn From the Privatizations of the Internet Backbone Network and the Domain Name System,* 79 WASH. U.L.Q. 89 (2001).

agreements that either directly or indirectly originate from the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the entity that currently controls the DNS.[60] In order to solve conflicts between domain name registrations and trademark law, ICANN, after considerable input from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), created a dispute resolution mechanism. This "Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy" (UDRP)[61] enables trademark holders to challenge the registration of a domain name and potentially gain control over it. In the contracts between ICANN and the gTLD registrars,[62] ICANN requires the registrars to impose the UDRP on everyone who wants to register a domain name.[63] Thereby, on the one hand, ICANN binds all registrars to the UDRP as a condition of their accreditation. On the other hand, every consumer who wants to register a domain name under the .com TLD, for example, will only be able to register it if he agrees to the terms of the UDRP as well. Through a hierarchical web of contracts that originates from ICANN, ICANN has achieved that every registrar and every registrant is bound to the UDRP.[64] ICANN has effectively laid a web of contracts on top of the domain name space that is used to protect, among other things, interests of trademark holders.

Another example of contractual webs as a means of namespace governance is Microsoft Passport.[65] By mapping unique identifiers to individual users, this system allows users to establish lasting digital identities on the Internet. Once a user is registered in this user namespace, he can access all web sites that user Microsoft Passport as their authentication service without having to authenticate himself at each individual web site, as Microsoft

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60 *See* A. Michael Froomkin & Mark A. Lemley, *ICANN and Antitrust* 13-14, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=291221 (2001). This contractual web does not exist for country-code top level domains (ccTLDs). The relationship between ICANN's overall governance of the domain name space and the ccTLD registries is not entirely clear. ccTLD registries have at least some independence in determining policies for their ccTLD sub-namespaces. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 205-208; Tamar Frankel, *The Managing Lawmaker in Cyberspace: A New Power Model*, 27 BROOK. J. INT'L L. 859, 886-893 (2002). Although ICANN is known for managing the DNS, the U.S. government still retains residual authority over the DNS root and has not expressed its intent to give up this authority in the future. For the relationship between the U.S. Department of Commerce and ICANN, *see* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 197; Froomkin & Lemley, *ICANN and Antitrust* 11-13; Froomkin, *supra* note 59, at 91, 105-125.

61 *See* Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, *Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy*, *at* http://www.icann.org/udrp/udrp.htm (last revised Aug. 26, 2001).

62 For many country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs), no equivalent to the UDRP system exists. In such countries, domain name trademark conflicts are left to the traditional court system to resolve. This is the case, e.g., in Germany. In other namespaces such as the telephone number space, no UDRP equivalent exists either; *see* In the Matter of Toll Free Service Access Codes, 13 F.C.C.R. 9058 ¶ 22 (FCC 1998).

63 Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, *Registrar Accreditation Agreement* § II.K, *at* http://www.icann.org/nsi/icann-raa-04nov99.htm (Nov. 4, 1999).

64 *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 192.

65 Microsoft .NET Passport, *at* http://www.passport.com (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

Passport will provide the participating web site with the necessary authentication information.[66]

In order to ensure that participating web sites do not use this authentication information for data mining and user profiling purposes, Microsoft has laid a web of contracts on top of the technical namespace. Before a web site can use the Passport authentication service, it has to agree by contract with Microsoft to obtain the user's consent before it uses the profile information for marketing purposes. It is also contractually required to post privacy policies on its site, both in a human-readable and machine-readable, P3P-compliant[67] format.[68]

In addition to the contractual relationship between Microsoft and participating web sites, Microsoft attempts to establish a contractual relationship with each Passport user as well. Before a user can register with Microsoft Passport, he has to agree to the "Microsoft Passport Terms of Use and Notices".[69] In this user contract, Microsoft agrees to use personal information only in accordance with its Passport privacy policy. According to this policy,

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[66] User namespaces such as Microsoft Passport therefore enable a so-called "single sign-on" (SSO); *see* Microsoft Corp., *.NET Passport Review Guide – The Why, What, and How of Microsoft .NET Passport* 4-5, *at* http://microsoft.com/netservices/ passport/passport.asp (March 2002). With more than 200 million accounts performing more than 3.5 billion authentications each month, Passport is currently the prevailing general authentication system; *see* http://www.microsoft.com/netservices/passport/overview.asp.

[67] The Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P) allows web sites to express their privacy policies in a machine-readable format. It enables users to evaluate these policies and make informed decisions about the privacy implications of accessing a particular web site. For more information on P3P, *see* World Wide Web Consortium, *Platform for Privacy Preferences*, *at* http://www.w3.org/P3P (last revised July 10, 2002); Ruchika Agrawal, *P3P – An Objective Overview*, *at* http://www.stanford.edu/~ruchika/P3P (last revised March 11, 2002).

[68] Microsoft Corp., *supra* note 66, at 26-27. Furthermore, if, in the process of delivering goods or services to the user, the participating site has to share personal information (e.g. the user's address) with a third party (e.g. a shipping service), the participating site is required by Microsoft to impose certain contractual obligations on the third party as well. In effect, Microsoft's strategy resembles a "viral contract" attached to private data. A viral contract attempts "to make commitments run with a digital object … so that everyone who comes into possession of the [object] … also inherit[s] the obligations to the initiator [of the contract]", *see* Margaret J. Radin, *Humans, Computers, and Binding Commitment*, 75 IND. L.J. 1125, 1132 (2000).

[69] Microsoft Corp., *Microsoft Passport Terms of Use and Notices,* at http://www.passport.com/Consumer/ TermsOfUse.asp (last revised Aug. 1, 2001). It is contested whether such "click-wrap licenses" are enforceable contracts. The problems posed by click-wrap licenses are similar to the question whether computer software shrink-wrap licenses are valid contracts. Traditionally, U.S. courts have been reluctant to enforce shrink-wrap licenses; *see* Step-Saver Data Systems, Inc. v. Wyse Technology, 939 F.2d 91, 98-100 (3rd Cir. 1991); Arizona Retail Systems, Inc. v. Software Link, Inc., 831 F. Supp. 759, 764-766 (D. Ariz. 1993); *see also* Novell, Inc. v. Network Trade Center, Inc., 25 F.Supp.2d 1218 (D.Utah 1997), *vacated in part by* Novell, Inc. v. Network Trade Center, Inc., 187 F.R.D. 657 (D.Utah 1999); Morgan Laboratories, Inc. v. Micro Data Base Systems, Inc., 41 U.S.P.Q.2d 1850 (N.D. Cal. 1997). However, in 1997, Judge Easterbrook of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals found a shrink-wrap a valid contract, ProCD, Inc. v. Zeidenberg, 86 F.3d 1447, 1450-1453 (7th Cir. 1996). Following this decision, other courts have enforced shrink-wrap licenses as well, *see* Hill v. Gateway 2000, Inc., 105 F.3d 1147 (7th Cir. 1997); M.A. Mortenson Co., Inc. v. Timberline Software Corp., 998 P.2d 305, 313 (2000); Brower v. Gateway 2000, Inc., 676 N.Y.S.2d 569, 572 (N.Y.App. Div. 1998). Courts have also held click-wrap licenses as enforceable contracts; *see* Lan Systems, Inc. v. Netscout Service Level Corp., 183 F.Supp.2d 328, 338-339 (D.Mass. 2002); Steven J. Caspi, et al. v. The Microsoft Network, L.L.C., 732 A.2d 528 (N.J.Super.A.D. 1999); *see also* Specht v. Netscape Communications Corp., 150 F.Supp.2d 585, 594-595 (S.D.N.Y. 2001); Groff v. America Online, Inc., 1998 WL 307001 (RI Superior Court, May 27, 1998).

Microsoft discloses personal information only if the user has consented or if Microsoft is required to disclose information by law.[70]

As ICANN did in the DNS context, Microsoft has laid a web of contracts on top of its user namespace Passport. This web is used by Microsoft to regulate non-technical, in particular privacy-related aspects of its namespace. This is not to say that privacy is perfectly or even adequately protected in Microsoft Passport.[71] This example merely reinforces the claim that contractual webs are used by namespace providers as a tool to regulate non-technical behavior of namespace users and service providers.

The use of contractual webs for governing namespaces is not confined to the DNS and Microsoft Passport. Digital rights management systems[72] use similar mechanisms. In general, webs of contracts on top of namespaces bind both service providers that depend on the namespace and individual namespace users. They can be used by namespace providers to regulate various legal and policy aspects of namespaces, ranging from intellectual property and privacy protection to competition issues.

2. Governance by Technology

Contractual webs would not be very promising means of namespace governance if the contracts would be hard to enforce in reality. In namespaces, however, it is technology that enables the automatic enforcement of such contracts and policies. 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 über-efficient manner. The technical control over a namespace can be used by the namespace provider as leverage for policy and legal control.

This feature can be observed in most namespaces. As was described above,[73] ICANN allows domain name registries, registrars and registrants to enter the domain name space only after

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[70] For the specific terms of the privacy policy, *see* Micorosoft Corp., *Microsoft .NET Passport Privacy Statement*, *at* http://www.passport.com/Consumer/PrivacyPolicy.asp?lc=1033 (last revised May 2002).

[71] *See infra* text accompanying notes 119-122.

[72] In many DRM systems, technology license agreements are used to bind manufacturers of computer electronics and computers (i.e. namespace service providers). Usage contracts are employed to establish a contractual relationship between the DRM provider and individual consumers (i.e. namespace users). For an overview of this contractual protection in DRM systems, *see* Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*, *supra* note 48, at 217-222, 227.

[73] *See supra* text accompanying notes 60-64.

they have agreed to certain contractual obligations. ICANN's web of contracts can be enforced by the technical control over the domain name space, as the contractual quasi-trademark regulation of the UDRP demonstrates. By withdrawing or reassigning a domain name, any decision under the UDRP can be enforced in a very effective and inexpensive way: through technology.[74]

Public key infrastructures (PKIs) are another namespace that uses technology as a governance tool. PKIs enable the secure, convenient, and efficient discovery of public keys in asymmetric encryption systems.[75] They are a cornerstone of contemporary computer security architectures. By resolving public keys to individual persons or corporate entities and vice versa, PKIs create user namespaces. In PKI namespaces, various key revocation mechanisms exist by which compromised public keys can be excluded from further use of the namespace.[76] Technology enables PKIs to control which names exist in their user namespace. In a similar way, eBay reserves the right to suspend any user identifier in its user namespace.[77] Digital rights management systems use various key revocation techniques to achieve the same goal.[78] In general, technology enables the namespace provider to control which names get assigned, modified and revoked in a namespace. It is the most important governance tool in namespaces.

B. Governance by Whom?

Namespaces can be created and governed by governments, by private entities, or by hybrid coalitions. Especially in namespaces governed by private or hybrid entities, interests of third parties and the general public can become underrepresented. Private regulation of namespaces can clash with public values. Namespaces have to be supported by sufficient accountability structures.

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74 *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 191, 232-234. The combination of technological and contractual protection is a common feature in such diverse areas of Internet law as the DNS, digital rights management, privacy law, the cable open access debate and hyperlinking. For an attempt to derive some unifying principles from these similarities, *see* BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER- ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 48, at 439-448; Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*, *supra* note 48, at 230.

75 *See* Radia Perlman, *An Overview of PKI Trust Models*, 13 (6) IEEE NETWORK 38 (Nov./Dec. 2000).

76 *See* RUSS HOUSLEY & TIM POLK, PLANNING FOR PKI 107-124 (2001).

77 *See supra* text accompanying note 3.

78 BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER- ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 48, at 26-31; Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*, *supra* note 48, at 215.

The ICANN debate is a prime example of this governance dimension. To what extent ICANN should exercise control over the domain name space and what accountability structures are appropriate, is fiercely contested in Internet policy circles.[79] ICANN's Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) has come under criticism for being biased towards the interests of trademark holders.[80] ICANN, a private non-profit corporation under California law, has been accused of creating a new body of international, but private trademark law that lacks any of the accountability structures under which traditional statutes operate.[81]

The ENUM namespace is another example of the tension between public and private namespace ordering. ENUM is a protocol that aims to create greater convergence of traditional fixed and mobile telecommunication networks with the infrastructure of the public Internet.[82] It basically translates telephone numbers into domain names. If a user types an ENUM number into his mobile device or his computer, it can be used to query the DNS.[83]

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[79] *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 192; Froomkin, *supra* note 59; Froomkin & Lemley, *supra* note 60, at 19-21; Jonathan Weinberg, *ICANN and the Problem of Legitimacy*, 50 DUKE L.J. 187 (2000); Jonathan Zittrain, *ICANN: Between the Public and the Private*, 14 BERKELEY TECH. L.J. 1071 (1999); Kesan & Shah, *supra* note 59; Tamar Frankel, *Accountability and Oversight of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)* (2002), *at* http://www.markle.org/news/ICANN_fin1_9.pdf; Gillian K. Hadfield, *Privatizing Commercial Law: Lessons from ICANN*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 257 (2002); Edward Brunet, *Defending Commerce's Contract Delegation of Power to ICANN*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 1 (2002); Joe Sims & Cynthia L. Bauerly, *A Response to Professor Froomkin: Why ICANN Does not Violate the APA or the Constitution*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 65 (2002).

[80] *See* Michael Geist, *Fair.com? An Examination of the Allegations of Systemic Unfairness in the ICANN UDRP*, 27 BROOK. J. INT'L L. 903 (2002); Milton Mueller, *Rough Justice – An Analysis of ICANN's Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy*, *at* http://dcc.syr.edu/roughjustice.pdf (2000); Jeffrey P. Leonard, *Domain Name Disputes: An Analysis of the UDRP Resolution Process Thus Far*, 2001 WAKE FOREST INTELL. PROP. L.J. 4, *at* http://www.law.wfu.edu/students/IPLA/sp2001/art04.pdf; *but see* Annette Kur, *UDRP*, *at* http://www.intellecprop.mpg.de/Online-Publikationen/2002/UDRP-study-final-02.pdf (2002). For general analyses of the UDRP, *see* Laurence R. Helfer & Graeme B. Dinwoodie, *Designing Non-National Systems: The Case of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy*, 43 WM. & MARY L. REV. 141 (2001); Luke A. Walker, *ICANN's Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy*, 15 BERKELEY TECH. L.J. 289 (2000); Froomkin, *supra* note 59, at 96-101; Milton Mueller, *Success by Default: A New Profile of Domain Name Trademark Disputes under ICANN's UDRP*, *at* http://dcc.syr.edu/markle/markle-report-final.pdf (2002); A. Michael Froomkin, *ICANN's "Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy" – Causes and (Partial) Cures*, 67 BROOKLYN L. REV. 605 (2002); Elizabeth G. Thornburg, *Fast, Cheap, and Out of Control: Lessons from the ICANN Dispute Resolution Process*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 191 (2002); UDRPlaw.net, *at* http://www.udrplaw.net (last revised Aug. 29, 2002); UDRPinfo.com, *at* http://www.udrpinfo.com (last visited Sept. 1, 2002). For an analysis of the UDRP under antitrust aspects, *see* Froomkin & Lemley, *supra* note 60, at 50-52.

[81] *See* Thornburg, *supra* note 80, at 208; Froomkin, *supra* note 80, at 612.

[82] Craig McTaggart, *E Pluribus ENUM: Unifying International Telecommunications Networks and Governance* 2, *at* http://www.arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0109/0109091.pdf (2001). It is clear that ENUM is an abbreviation, but it is unclear what this abbreviation stands for. The explanations range from "Electronic NUMbering", "tElephone NUmbering and Mapping", and "E-number" to "E.164 Number Mapping". For an overview of ENUM, *see* Patrick Faltstrom, *E.164 number and DNS*, Request for Comments 2916, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2916.txt (Sept. 2000); Internet Engineering Task Force, *Telephone Number Mapping (enum) Charter*, *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/enum-charter.html (last revised May 6, 2002); Washington Internet Project, *ENUM*, *at* http://www.cybertelecom.org/dns/enum.htm (last revised July 23, 2002); International Telecommunication Union, *ENUM*, *at* http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/infocom/enum (last revised Aug. 29, 2002).

[83] ENUM assigns each telephone number a unique domain name. The phone number +1 (555) 497-2815, e.g., is translated by ENUM into 5.1.8.2.7.9.4.5.5.5.1.e164.arpa. While no technical necessity exists why ENUM numbers have to be telephone numbers, the IETF ENUM working group determined that ENUM numbers would equal telephone numbers,

The DNS then performs a name lookup and returns personal contact information such as telephone numbers, email addresses, or fax numbers.[84] With ENUM, a user could be assigned one "universal number" under which he then could be reached by any imaginable means of communication – for example, telephone, cell phone, email, fax, WWW pages, voicemail and instant messaging.[85] With ENUM's interconnection of the domain names pace and the telephone number space, two different regulatory frameworks clash. Traditionally, the Internet has been dominated by light regulation that was often exercised by private entities. On the other hand, the national and international telephone system has always been heavily regulated by public actors, ranging from the U.S. Congress, the Federal Telecommunications Commission and the North American Numbering Plan Administration[86] to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The discussion how the ENUM device namespace should be governed oscillates between these two extremes.[87]

Whereas the DNS and ENUM device namespaces are governed by hybrid entities, the IP[88] and Ethernet address,[89] Microsoft Passport,[90] P2P,[91] and TCP/UDP port number[92] namespaces

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Robert Cannon, *ENUM: The Collision of Telephony and DNS Policy* 5, 14-17, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=287492 (2001). *See also* Junseok Hwang et al., *Analyzing ENUM Service and Administration from the Bottom Up: The addressing system for IP telephony and beyond* 3, *at* http://www.arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0109/0109044.pdf (2001); Faltstrom, RFC 2916, *supra* note 82, at 2.

84 Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 4; McTaggart, *supra* note 82, at 5. Therefore, ENUM competes with other discovery services for personal information; one competitor might be Microsoft .NET My Services, *see id*. 23.

85 Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 2; Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunications, *Principles and Conditions for Implementation of an ENUM Protocol in France* 7, http://www.art-telecom.fr/publications/syntconsenum-ang.doc (2001).

86 *See* ELI M. NOAM, INTERCONNECTING THE NETWORK OF NETWORKS 204-205 (2001).

87 Currently, it is planned that the international ENUM database ("tier 0") will be operated by traditional Internet governance bodies such as RIPE NCC (http://www.ripe.net) in the Netherlands, but administered under the regulatory auspices of the ITU. On the national level ("tier 1"), ENUM service providers will be selected by national regulatory authorities; *see* Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 7-8, 24-26; *The History and Context of Telephone Number Mapping (ENUM) Operational Decisions*, Request for Comments 3245, at 7-8 (John C. Klensin ed., 2002), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3245.txt; Hwang et al., *supra* note 83, at 4-5; Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunications, *supra* note 85, at 12-13; Roy Blane, *Liaison to IETF/ISOC on ENUM*, Request for Comments 3026, at 2 (2001), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3026.txt; Due to the involvement of the ITU at Tier 0 and the national governments at Tier 1, ENUM has been criticized as a government-backed monopoly; *see* Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 22.

88 IP addresses are administered by the "Internet Assigned Numbers Authority" (IANA). Under the auspices of IANA, currently three regional IP registries exist: in North America, Europe, and Asia. The regional IP registries coordinate and represent local IP registries that operate usually within particular countries. Internet Service Providers (ISPs) can request IP addresses for their customers from regional registries or from upstream ISPs; *see* Kim Hubbard et al., *Internet Registry IP Allocation Guidelines*, Request for Comments 2050, at 4 (1996), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2050.txt. For an explanation of IP addresses, *see infra* text accompanying notes 170-177.

89 The 802 Committee of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standardized the Ethernet system. IEEE still controls the Ethernet address space. Ethernet addresses – officially called "Ethernet Unique Identifiers" (EUI) – are administered by the IEEE Registration Authority, http://standards.ieee.org/regauth (last revised June 4, 2002). For an explanation of Ethernet addresses, *see infra* text accompanying note 178.

90 With Microsoft "Passport", the tension between public and private ordering becomes particularly obvious. As Lawrence Lessig wrote on Slashdot: "When we needed a passport system, we didn't tell Chase Manhattan bank that they could develop the passport system in exchange for a piece of every transaction … there was a recognition of the importance of

all are examples of namespaces that are subject to purely private governance. Bibliographic classification schemes, which are namespaces as well,[93] are usually either sponsored by governments or by private consortiums of interested parties and users.[94] PKI systems are another example of namespaces where the whole spectrum – from publicly governed to hybrid and purely privately governed namespaces – exist. Who is governing a namespace determines in part what values and whose interests are protected by the namespace.

C. Namespace Topology

The topology of namespaces may be the most important governance dimension in namespaces.[95] In a namespace, system functions can be positioned in a central location or distributed along a vertical or horizontal axis. Choosing a topology along these axes has numerous policy and legal implications, as this subsection will illustrate.[96]

1. Vertical Distribution of Namespaces

Namespace functions can be distributed along a vertical axis in various ways. Whereas a namespace without any such distribution is a "flat" namespace, a namespace with full vertical distribution is a "hierarchical" one (see figure 2).[97]

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neutral, commons-like, infrastructures upon which others could build neutrally", http://slashdot.org/article.pl?sid=01/12/21/155221 (Dec. 21, 2001).

91 *See infra* text accompanying note 145.

92 *See infra* text accompanying note 179-181.

93 *See infra* text accompanying notes 221.

94 The world's two largest classification schemes, the U.S. Library of Congress Classification (LCC) and the Russian Library-Bibliographical Classification (LBC/BBK), are sponsored by their respective governments. The most popular classification, the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and its offspring, the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), are sponsored by private entities; *see* Allan Wilson, *The Hierarchy of Belief: Ideological Tendentiousness in Universal Classification*, in CLASSIFICATION RESEARCH FOR KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION 389, 393 (Nancy J. Williamson & Michèle Hudon eds., 1992).

95 In general, the study of a network's topology is concerned with the manner in which the network nodes are interconnected, ROSHAN L. SHARMA, NETWORK TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION 8 (1990).

96 Parts of the following analysis build upon the overview of different distributed systems topologies by Nelson Minar, *Distributed Systems Topologies*, *at* http://www.oreillynet.com/pub/a/p2p/2001/12/14/topologies_one.html (part 1); http://www.oreillynet.com/pub/a/p2p/2002/01/08/p2p_topologies_pt2.html (part 2) (2001-2002). Minar distinguishes between centralized, ring, hierarchical, decentralized, and hybrid topologies. This categorization reminds one of the different network topologies used in Local Area Networks (LANs): mesh topology, multidrop topology, directed link topology, star topology, ring topology, and bus topology; *see* DOUGLAS E. COMER, COMPUTER NETWORKS AND INTERNETS 103-105 (3rd ed., 2001); SHARMA, *supra* note 95, at 8-13; *see also* PRISCILLA OPPENHEIMER, TOP-DOWN NETWORK DESIGN 121-155 (1999).

97 *See* Shoch, *supra* note 24, at 75-76.

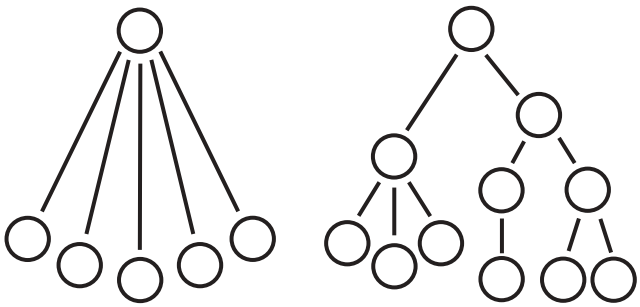

Figure 2: Flat versus Hierarchical Namespaces[98]

In a flat namespace, a single entity provides the full name service and thereby operates the full namespace. Therefore, a single point of control exists. Flat namespaces can be easily regulated, be it by the namespace provider, by the government, or by hackers.[99] Flat namespaces also have a single point of knowledge:[100] one database stores the names of all objects as well as their locations and other attributes. If the database misuses this knowledge for data mining and marketing purposes, flat namespaces can pose a privacy risk.

Hierarchical namespaces have different characteristics. In a hierarchical namespace, the name service is distributed over a hierarchy of different entities. Each entity is responsible for a different subset of names. No single entity exercises direct and perfect control over the whole namespace.[101] Rather, different parts of the namespace can be managed by different entities,[102] and, occasionally, governed by different policies.[103] Hierarchical namespaces therefore enable some competition to occur within the namespace.

The DNS may exemplify this governance dimension. The DNS is no monolithic system. Rather, it consists of a hierarchically organized network of databases (operated by a network

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98 This figure has been adopted from Minar, *supra* note 96.

99 This point is made in the PKI context by John Marchesini & Sean Smith, *Virtual Hierarchies – An Architecture for Building and Maintaining Efficient and Resilient Trust Chains* 3 (draft), *at* http://www.cs.dartmouth.edu/~pkilab/papers/vh.pdf (May 17, 2002).

100 *Cf.* Watson, *supra* note 30, at 207.

101 Nevertheless, even in a hierarchical namespace, the root node at the top of the hierarchy retains important regulatory power over the whole namespace. *See also infra* text accompanying notes 258-259.

102 Indeed, that was one of the reasons for introducing the concept of domains on the Internet in 1984, *see* Jon Postel & Joyce Reynolds, *Domain Requirements,* Request for Comments 920 (1984), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1984.txt.

103 COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 26, at 358; Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, *A Unique, Authoritative Root for the DNS*, ¶ 1, *at* http://www.icann.org/icp/icp-3.htm (2001). For an example of different policies within a hierarchical PKI namespace, *see* CHARLIE KAUFMAN ET AL., NETWORK SECURITY – PRIVATE COMMUNICATION IN A PUBLIC WORLD 381 (2nd ed. 2002); Perlman, *supra* note 75, at 41.

of so-called "registries"). Therefore, domain names under the top level domain (TLD) .de are assigned and administered by a different registry than domain names under the TLD .com. The registries have at least some discretion in the way they assign domain names. Many country-code top level domain (ccTLD) registries, for example, do not impose ICANN's UDRP onto domain name registrars and registrants.[104] To some extent, responsibility for assigning domain names and for maintaining the name service is distributed throughout the hierarchical DNS network.[105] Thereby, the decision what policies are appropriate for governing the domain name space is decentralized to some extent. This decentralization in deciding policy issues could only achieved by making a technical decision at the design stage of the DNS: to choose a hierarchical structure as the DNS' topology.

ENUM,[106] IP addresses,[107] and the Library of Congress bibliographic classification are further examples of hierarchical namespaces.[108] Conversely, Microsoft Passport and TCP/UDP port numbers are flat namespaces. In PKI systems, both flat and hierarchical namespaces exist.[109]

Introducing hierarchical structures into a namespace can enable decentralization and thereby competition within the namespace. However, this is not a necessary consequence. Some hierarchical namespaces are controlled by a single entity at all levels of their hierarchy and therefore do not allow competition between different providers within the namespace.[110] In other namespaces, although different providers occur within the hierarchy, the provider at the top of the hierarchy – the "root" – exercises considerable control over the whole namespace

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104 *See supra* note 62.

105 *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 6.

106 IETF has proposed to structure the ENUM namespace according to a hierarchical model (so-called "golden tree" architecture), *see* Anthony Rutkowski, *The ENUM Golden Tree*, 3 (2) INFO 97 (April 2001), http://www.ngi.org/enum/pub/info_rutkowski.pdf; Faltstrom, RFC 2916, *supra* note 82, at 4. On top of this hierarchy lies a single international database ("tier 0") that points to single national databases for each telephone country code ("tier 1"). For this single database in each country code, different service providers can offer registration services ("tier 2"), *See* Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 7; McTaggart, *supra* note 82, at 8. *See also supra* note 87.

107 The IP address space is administered by a pyramid of authorities, consisting of IANA at the top and of regional IP registries at the bottom of the pyramid. Namespace responsibility is distributed across this pyramid. *See* Hubbard et al., *supra* note 88, at 3-4.

108 For an argument against the popular belief that the telephone system is a strictly hierarchical namespace *see* Rutkowski, *supra* note 106.

109 *See* Perlman, *supra* note 75, at 38-42; HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 76, at 54-55; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 103, at 372.

110 In the Library of Congress Classification, e.g., it is the Library of Congress that exercises all the power in this – hierarchical – namespace, *see* RITA MARCELLA & ROBERT NEWTON, A NEW MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATION 87 (1994).

by technological or contractual means. This feature can be found in the domain name space[111] and in hierarchical PKI user namespaces.[112]

2. Horizontal Distribution of Namespaces

Besides different vertical distributions, namespace functions can be distributed along a horizontal axis in various ways. Whereas a namespace without any such distribution may be called a "centralized" namespace, a namespace with full horizontal distribution is a "decentralized" one. Between those two extremes lie various forms of "federated" or interconnected namespaces (see figure 3). Choosing a namespace topology along the horizontal axis determines its regulability as well as its privacy, liability, and competition implications.

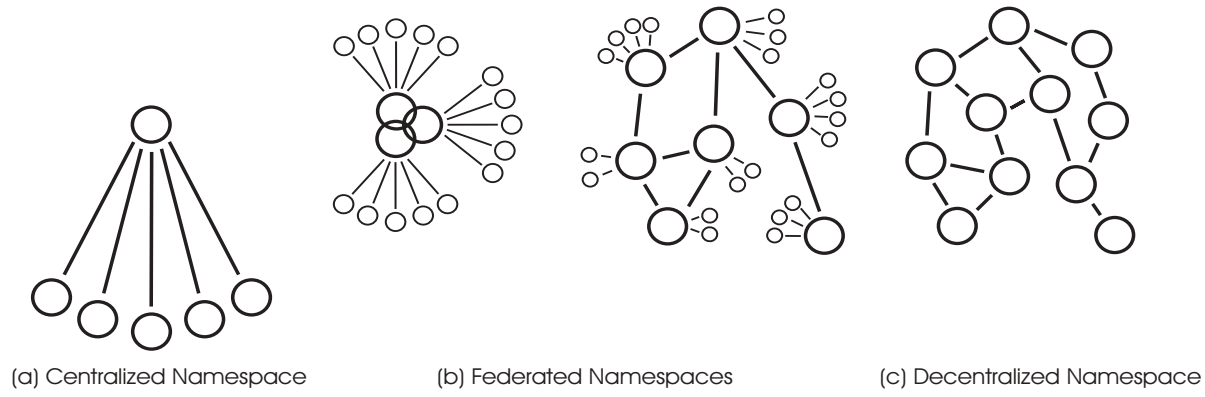

Figure 3: From Centralized to Decentralized Namespaces[113]

a) Centralized Namespaces

In a centralized namespace, a single entity provides the name service and thereby operates the full namespace.[114]

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[111] In the DNS namespace, the entity that controls the so-called "root zone file" could theoretically exclude lower-level registries from the DNS hierarchy. This technical regulatory power enables the entity to impose contractual obligations on lower-level registries. While the hierarchical structure of the domain namespace reduces the dependency of lower hierarchies on the root, its power is still considerably large. For a detailed discussion, *see* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 47-56. *See also infra* text accompanying notes 258-259.

[112] *See* Perlman, *supra* note 75, at 41.

[113] This figure was inspired by Minar, *supra* note 96.

[114] Therefore, "flat" and "centralized" namespaces are eseentially the same. While the dichotomy between flat and hierarchical namespaces deals with the vertical distribution of a namespace, the dichotomy between centralized and decentralized namespaces deals with its horizontal distribution.

aa) Regulability

Centralized namespaces have a single point of control that can be regulated. This is most obvious in centralized peer-to-peer (P2P) systems. P2P systems are networked computer systems in which the significant communication does not take place within a hierarchical system of servers and clients, but within a network of cooperating peers that have similar rights.[115] In a P2P network, files can be shared among the participating peer computers without any intervention by a centralized server. In order to share files, however, the individual peer has to know where files are located in the network. Therefore, P2P networks need a namespace in which each file that is available in the network gets assigned to the address of the peer computer at which the file is located.

Early P2P systems used a centralized namespace for locating files in the network. Until Napster was shut down by a court order in 2001, for example, it used a centralized namespace that was located at a server operated by Napster.[116] P2P systems such as Napster have been criticized for facilitating mass-scale piracy. To suppress such piracy, record companies and other copyright holders have demanded that P2P network be shut down.

In a P2P network with a centralized namespace, shutting down the overall system is a relatively easy task: shutting down the central namespace destroys the whole P2P network. For without the namespace, a peer computer can no longer locate any file in the P2P network.[117] A centralized namespace opens the system to regulation of various sorts: the government or courts may order that the namespace be shut down. Also, the namespace may

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[115] ANDY ORAM, PEER-TO-PEER IX (2001); LESSIG, *supra* note 9, at 134; *see also* Beverly Yang & Hector Garcia-Molina, *Designing a Super-Peer Network* 1, *at* http://dbpubs.stanford. edu:8090/pub/2002-13 (Feb. 22, 2002). For an overview of the P2P development, *see* ORAM. For an overview of the innovation enabled by P2P systems, *see* LESSIG, *supra* note 9, at 134-138.

[116] *See*, e.g., Sylvia Ratnasamy et al., *A Scalable Content-Addressable Network* in: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIGCOMM SYMPOSIUM 161 (2001). In contrast to the original P2P idea, in such a system some functionality – the name resolution – is centralized. Therefore, such systems are sometimes characterized as "hybrid" P2P systems, *see* Yang & Garcia-Molina, *supra* note 115, at 1; *see also* Lessig, *supra* note 9, at 135.

[117] In the Napster case, record companies achieved this result by prompting a court to order Napster to shut down its central namespace. The court required Napster to exclude files from its network that violated the plaintiff's copyrights. By exercising control over its central namespace, Napster was able to exclude such files. That Napster was in general able to exclude specific files from its P2P network, was not a disputed issue during the Napster case. However, it was highly disputed who should bare the burden to identify the files Napster should exclude, and what level of accuracy the employed filtering technologies needed to have. *See* A&M Records v. Napster, 239 F.3d 1004 (9th Cir. 2001), *remanded to* 2001 WL 227083 (N.D. Cal. 2001), *aff'd*, 284 F.3d 1091 (9th Cir. 2002).

be shut down by the namespace provider or by hackers.[118] Centralized namespaces are therefore prone to regulability.

bb) Privacy

A centralized namespace is not only easy to regulate, it can also pose privacy risks. In a centralized namespace, all information about the namespace is located within one entity. This entity assigns names, it knows who is accessing the namespace, which names are looked up etc. During Napster's operation, for example, Napster was in the unique position to know about every download occurring from every computer connected to the Napster P2P system. Such information can be valuable data for surveillance, data mining, marketing and personalization purposes.

However, centralized namespaces can have ambivalent implications for privacy protection, as the Microsoft Passport user namespace exemplifies. Micorosoft Passport is a centralized namespace as Microsoft is currently[119] the only provider of the namespace. User namespaces can theoretically be used to collect large amounts of personal data.[120] Microsoft Passport does not only store user names and corresponding passwords in its namespace database. If the user so chooses, it can also store the name of the user, credit card information, his address, as well as demographic or preference data such as gender, occupation, state, ZIP code, time zone, birthday, and language preference. Passport does not transmit such data to participating web sites without the user's consent.[121] Rather, as a default, Passport only transmits a 64 bit long unique user identifier to participating web sites.

Thereby, users can access third-party web sites – such as eBay or McAffee – without having to provide the web site any personal information such as the user's name, e-mail address, or phone number. The only service that possesses such information is Passport itself. Passport

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[118] If a hacker succeeds in attacking a central P2P file namespace, the whole P2P network is shut down. *See* Ian Clarke et al., *Protecting Free Expression Online with Freenet*, 6 (1) IEEE INTERNET COMPUTING 40, 44 (2002).

[119] For announcements of Microsoft to open Passport to competing authentication services, *see infra* text accompanying note 138.

[120] Indeed, after a complaint by privacy advocacy groups led by the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC), the Federal Communication Commission conducted an investigation of Microsoft Passport and, in August 2002, proposed a consent order that would prohibit Microsoft from misrepresenting information practices and force the company to implement a comprehensive information security program in Microsoft Passport; *see In the Matter of Microsoft Corporation,* File No. 0123240, 2002 WL 1836831 (FTC 2002), *available at* http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2002/08/microsoft.htm. In addition, the European Commission is investigating whether Microsoft Passport violates European privacy laws; *see Microsoft Faces European Commission Inquiry on Privacy Concerns*, N.Y. TIMES, May 28, 2002, at C4.

[121] Microsoft Corp., *supra* note 70.

does not transmit such information to any participating web sites without the user's consent.[122] Through the design of Passport's namespace, the storage of private data is therefore centralized. Such namespace design can enhance the privacy of its users in light of the fact that the amount of information a user has to share with a particular web site to gain access can be decreased. At the same time, centralizing data storage can also threaten privacy interests. If user names, passwords, personal preferences, addresses, and credit card information are all stored at one central location on the Internet, securing this location against malicious attacks and accidental server failures becomes a primary issue. Furthermore, Passport is in a unique position to collect personal data. While Microsoft has promised not to engage in such practices, the particular technical design of the user namespace certainly does not prevent them.

Centralized namespaces may therefore protect privacy interests because services that depend on the namespace do not have to store personal information by themselves. However, they may also threaten privacy interests as the central storage may be insecure or the namespace provider himself may misuse the stored information.

cc) Liability

In a centralized namespace, knowledge about all issues relating to the namespace is centralized as well. This centralization of knowledge means that, under certain circumstances, this single entity can be held responsible for the activities that users engage in with the names. Doctrines of contributory and vicarious infringement can be used against centralized namespaces. The courts, for example, held Napster responsible for alleged copyright violations of its users because, as a provider of a centralized namespace, Napster had knowledge about every event occurring in the namespace.[123]

dd) Competition

Designing namespaces in a centralized way also influences the competitive framework in which the namespaces operate. Namespaces are subject to network effects.[124] The more users

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[122] *See id.*

[123] *See* A&M Records v. Napster, 239 F.3d 1004 (9th Cir. 2001), *remanded to* 2001 WL 227083 (N.D. Cal. 2001), *aff'd*, 284 F.3d 1091 (9th Cir. 2002).

[124] In a market shaped by positive network effects, a consumer's utility of a good increases with the number of other agents consuming the good, Michael L. Katz & Carl Shapiro, *Network Externalities, Competition, and Compatibility*, 75 AM. ECON. REV. 424 (1985). The existence, importance, and impact of network effects is controversial on a theoretical as well

and service providers use a particular namespace, the larger and therefore more valuable the namespace becomes to them.[125] Therefore, in communication markets shaped by network effects, the optimal number of namespaces is often one. Network effects can lead to *de facto* standards, even to monopolies in a market.[126] In such markets, switching from one namespace to another may involve such high costs for both consumers and producers ("switching costs") that the market is locked into a particular namespace.[127]

Many centralized namespaces are subject to these effects. Network effects are one of the main reasons why no competitor to the ICANN-administered DNS has succeeded in providing universally accessible alternate top level domains.[128] The refusal of AOL to interconnect its instant messaging systems[129] with competing systems can be explained by network effects as well.[130] If, in a market shaped by network effects, a centralized namespace is used, competing namespaces may effectively be driven out of the market.

b) Federated Namespaces

aa) Competition

Although network effects can lead to a namespace monopoly, this is not inherently bad from an economic perspective. If, in a particular market, having a single namespace is more

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as an empirical level; *see* Stan J. Liebowitz & Stephen E. Margolis, *Network Externality: An Uncommon Tragedy*, 8 (2) J. ECON. PERSP. 133, 149 (1994); Lemley & McGowan, *Legal Implications of Network Economic Effects*, 86 CAL. L. REV. 479, 485, 591, 601, 610 (1998); BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER- ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 48, at 351-364. As Gerald Faulhaber correctly points out, in many communication networks, it is not the network itself that is subject to network effects, but rather the namespace that is underlying the network; Gerald Faulhaber, *Network Effects and Merger Analysis: Instant Messaging and the AOL-Time Warner Case*, 26 TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY 311, 317 (2002).

[125] This increasing utility prompts more and more users and service providers to use the namespace. After passing a certain "tipping" point, such a market shows so-called "positive feedback" effects. Positive feedback effects can lead to a vicious cycle in which the one network good absorbs the market share of all competing goods. *See* CARL SHAPIRO & HAL R. VARIAN, INFORMATION RULES – A STRATEGIC GUIDE TO THE NETWORK ECONOMY 175-179 (1999); Lemley & McGowan, *supra* note 124, at 496-497.

[126] Michael L. Katz & Carl Shapiro, *Systems Competition and Network Effects*, 8 (2) J. ECON. PERSP. 93, 105 (1994).

[127] *See* SHAPIRO &.VARIAN, *supra* note 125, at 104; OZ SHY, THE ECONOMICS OF NETWORK INDUSTRIES 4 (2001).

[128] For an overview of the debate on alternate DNS roots, *see* infra note 148.

[129] Instant messaging is a service that lets users communicate over the Internet with each other in real time. With its IM and ICQ systems, AOL Time Warner is the largest provider of instant messaging systems. Competitors include Yahoo and Microsoft. Instant messaging systems employ distinct user namespaces – so-called "names and presence databases" (NPDs) – that enable the system to know who is online. If an instant messaging provider decides to share access to his NPD with other providers, he makes his IM system interoperable or, in other words, federates his namespace; *see Consent to the Transfer of Licenses and Section 214 Authorizations by Time Warner, Inc. and America Online, Inc., Transferors, to AOL Time Warner, Inc., Transferee*, CS Docket No. 00-30, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 16 F.C.C.R. 6547 ¶ 138-139 (FCC 2001) (hereinafter AOL/TW Merger Order). For general information about instant messaging, *see* Faulhaber, *supra* note 124; Weiser, *Internet Governance, supra* note 20, at 842-846; James B. Speta, *A Common Carrier Approach to Internet Interconnection*, 54 FED. COMM. L.J. 225, 235-238 (2002).

[130] *See* Faulhaber, *supra* note 124, at 315-316, 324.

efficient than having several competing namespaces, then this is desirable.[131] Having a single namespace does not mean, however, that the namespace should be owned by a single company, or that only one company should provide the whole namespace.[132] Rather, namespaces can be opened to competitors. In such a scenario, several competitors offer competing namespace services that all adhere to one common standard. Open standards reduce the lock-in effects produced by network effects.[133] They shift the locus of competition from competing *for* the market to competing *within* the market, using common standards.[134] Such a market structure may combine the best of both worlds: the efficiency gains of one common namespace pushed by network effects, and the efficiency gains of competition between different providers in this namespace.[135]

Centralized namespaces can be opened to competition by introducing interoperability and interconnection between different namespace providers, i.e. by "federating" the namespace (see figure 3). Federating namespaces introduces competition into the namespace market.[136] It frees namespaces from proprietary control.

In a federated namespace, functions are horizontally distributed across several providers participating in the federation.[137] Microsoft Passport exemplifies the difference between a centralized and a federated namespace. Microsoft used to structure its Passport namespace as a proprietary service. Passport did not interoperate with other competing identification and authentication services. In such a centralized namespace, technical, economic, and policy control are exercised by one single entity. However, in September 2001, Microsoft announced that it would open Passport to other authentication systems. By "federating" Passport, competing authentication systems could interoperate with Passport. A user with an account at a competing authentication system could still access web sites that use Passport as their authentication service. For Passport would accept the authentication from the competing

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131 Lemley & McGowan, *supra* note 124, at 497.
132 *Id.*
133 *Id.* 516, 600; *see also* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 53.
134 SHAPIRO & VARIAN, *supra* note 125, at 231.
135 "Even if network effects force all consumers to migrate to a single product standard, they (and society) will benefit if numerous companies compete to provide products compatible with that standard. Not only will the price of the product standard fall, and the adoptions of the standard correspondingly rise toward the optimal level, but competition within a standard should spur technological innovation toward improved standards …", Lemley & McGowan, *supra* note 124, at 599-600.
136 *See* AOL/TW Merger Order, *supra* note 129, at ¶ 131.
137 As a relatively small number of namespace providers exist, federated namespaces are hybrids between fully centralized and fully decentralized namespaces. Their regulatory implications lie between those two extremes as well.

service and issue a Passport ticket for this user. In other words, Passport would translate the "foreign" identity into a Passport identity.[138] A different proposal for a federated user namespace was made in July 2002 by the Liberty Alliance Project.[139]

Further examples for federated namespaces are various public key infrastructures (PKIs). If, in a PKI system, a single organization is granted a *de facto* monopoly on granting certificates, this organization might charge excessive fees for certificates.[140] For centralized namespaces may stifle competition. Such problems can be prevented by using architectural approaches that enable federated PKI user namespaces. Bridge certification authorities,[141] oligarchy models,[142] "mesh architectures[143] and various means of cross-certification[144] are different approaches to create one large federated PKI namespace.

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[138] Underlying this new architecture of Passport will be the Kerberos 5.0 security architecture. This technology enables a distributed computer environment in which different users are registered with different authentication servers. In Kerberos 5.0, "cross-realm authentication" allows a user to prove his identity to any authentication server in the system. For all authentication servers in the network mutually accept tickets issued by other authentication servers. Under this architecture, Passport would accept Kerberos tickets supplied by other federated authentication services to issue its own authentication ticket. To achieve this "federation of trust", in Kerberos Version 4, every authentication server had to register with every other authentication server. Due to scalability and performance problems, Kerberos Version 5 now supports multi-hop (or transitive) cross-realm authentication, allowing keys to be shared hierarchically. For a detailed overview, *see* B. Clifford Neuman & Theodore Ts'o, *Kerberos: An Authentication Service for Computer Networks*, 32 (9) IEEE COMMUNICATIONS MAGAZINE 33, 36 (1994); Ken Hornstein, *Kerberos FAQ, v. 2.0*, *at* http://www.nrl.navy.mil/CCS/people/kenh/kerberos-faq.html#xrealm (2000); Brian Tung, *The Moron's Guide to Kerberos, Version 1.2.2*, *at* http://www.isi.edu/gost/brian/security/kerberos.html#crossrealm (1996); John T. Kohl et al., *The Evolution of the Kerberos Authentication Service*, in DISTRIBUTED OPEN SYSTEMS 78 (Frances M.T. Brazier & Dag Johansen eds., 1994).

[139] The Liberty Alliance Project attempts to establish an open standard for federated network identity that could either compete or cooperate with Microsoft Passport. Liberty-enabled networks would enable single sign-on with a choice of identity providers. With the user's consent, his identity with a particular service provider (such as a car rental company) can be linked to (or: federated with) his identity stored at an identity provider (such as his bank or an airline). Then, after the identity provider has authenticated the user, he can use web sites of all federated service providers without having to log in for another time. *See* Liberty Alliance Project, *Liberty Architecture Overview* 8-12 (Version 1.0), *at* http://www.projectliberty.org/specs/liberty-architecture-overview-v1.0.pdf (July 11, 2002).

[140] Perlman, *supra* note 75, at 39.

[141] *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 76, at 64-66; William T. Polk & Nelson E. Hastings, *Bridge Certification Authorities: Connecting B2B Public Key Infrastructures* 8-9, *at* http://csrc.nist.gov/pki/documents/B2B-article.pdf (2000); KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 103, at 378.

[142] In an oligarchy model, it is the user who can select which certification authorities he wants to trust. Thereby, the user can decide which part of the certification namespace he wants to use. Theoretically, this could enable competition between different certification authorities. The oligarchy model is commonly used in WWW browsers in SSL-protected and other secure communication; *see* Microsoft Corp., *Using Digital Certificates*, *at* http://www.microsoft.com/windows/ie/using/howto/digitalcert/using.asp (Sept. 7, 2001); Perlman, *supra* note 75, at 39; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 103, at 374; HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 76, at 55-56. Interestingly, this is exactly the scenario which the proponents of a single DNS root zone file want to prevent for security and reliability reasons: that the user can decide himself which DNS root servers he wants to use.

[143] In a mesh PKI architecture, a web of trust relationships between peer certification authorities is created by cross certifications between these authorities. *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 76, at 58-60; Marchesini & Smith, *supra* note 99, at 3-4; Polk & Hastings, *supra* note 141, at 5-7.

[144] In cross certification, one certification authority certifies another certification authority. Thereby, both certification namespaces become interconnected. *See* KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 103, at 377; HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 76, at 62-64.

Other examples of federated namespaces include interconnected telephone networks,[145] hybrid P2P systems,[146] as well as the discussions about interoperable instant messaging systems[147] and about root zone level competition in both the DNS[148] and ENUM.[149]

By creating interconnections between different namespaces, competition between the federated, interoperable namespaces becomes possible. A competing user authentication service, for example, may offer its service under a privacy policy different from Passport's privacy policy. If Microsoft chose to offer Passport only on a high usage fee basis or if it tied the Passport service to another product, a competitor could always offer his authentication service under very different terms, but still interoperate with Passport. By federating user namespaces, they are no longer a proprietary tool for data mining, but rather an open authentication platform on which other applications can build.

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[145] Interconnection arrangements and mandates are tools to federate telephone namespaces. *See* NOAM, *supra* note 86; Mark Armstrong, *Network Interconnection in Telecommunications*, 108 THE ECONOMIC JOURNAL 545 (1998). In the Internet, interconnection between different networks is achieved by peering arrangements between backbone providers. *See* Jean-Jacques Laffont et al., *Internet Peering*, 91 AM. ECON. REV. PAPERS & PROC. 287 (2001); Stanley Besen et al., *Advances in Routing Technologies and Internet Peering Arrangements*, 91 AM. ECON. REV. PAPERS & PROC. 292 (2001). For a general analysis of interconnection problems on the Internet, *see* Speta, *supra* note 129.

[146] Hybrid P2P networks use a namespace architecture that lies between the both extremes of a centralized and a decentralized namespace. The FastTrack technology on which Grokster and KaZaA as well as the P2P system eDonkey are based uses such an approach. For more information, *see* Beverly Yang & Hector Garcia-Molina, *Comparing Hybrid Peer-to-Peer Systems* 1, *at* http://dbpubs.stanford.edu:8090/pub/2001-37 (Oct. 8, 2001); Kelly Truelove & Andrew Chasin, *Morpheus Out of the Underworld*, *at* http://www.openp2p.com/pub/a/p2p/2001/07/02/morpheus.html (July 2, 2002); David E. Kendall & Jan B. Norman, *Complaint for Damages and Injunctive Relief for Copyright Infringement in MGM Studios v. Grokster*, ¶ 45, *at* http://www.eff.org/IP/P2P/MGM_v_Grokster/ 20011002_mgm_v_grokster_complaint.pdf (2001).

[147] As a condition of the merger approval between AOL and Time Warner, the FCC required AOL not to offer any video-based instant messaging systems that are not interoperable – i.e. not federated – with unaffiliated systems; *see* AOL/TW Merger Order, *supra* note 129, at ¶ 325; *see also* Faulhaber, *supra* note 124; Weiser, *Internet Governance, supra* note 20, at 842-846; Speta, *supra* note 129, at 235-238. In July 2002, AOL Time Warner announced a shift in its strategy to offer interoperable instant messaging systems, *see* AOL Time Warner, *Third Progress Report on Instant Messaging Interoperability*, *at* http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DA-02-1772A2.pdf (July 16, 2002); *AOL Time Warner Inc. Submits Third Progress Report on Instant Messaging Interoperability*, CS Docket No. 00-30, Public Notice, 2002 WL 1610987 (FCC, July 23, 2002); *'Technical Challenges' Spike AOL IM Interoperability*, *at* http://www.theregister.co.uk/content/6/26347.html (July 24, 2002). Several IETF working groups pursue divergent approaches to set standards for server-to-server instant messaging interoperability; *see* Application Exchange (apex) Charter, *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/apex-charter.html (last revised October 12, 2001); Presence and Instant Messaging Protocol (prim) Charter, *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/prim-charter.html (last revised July 31, 2001); SIP for Instant Messaging and Presence Leveraging (simple) Charter, *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/simple-charter.html (last revised July 26, 2002).

[148] For an overview, *see* Milton Mueller, *Competing DNS Roots: Creative Destruction or Just Plain Destruction?* (2001), *at* http://www.arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0109/0109021.pdf; *see also* Internet Architecture Board, *IAB Technical Comment on the Unique DNS Root,* Request for Comments 2826 (2000), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2826.txt; Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, *A Unique, Authoritative Root for the DNS*, *at* http://www.icann.org/icp/icp-3.htm (July 9, 2001); Kent Crispin, *Alt-Roots, Alt-TLDs*, *at* http://www.icann.org/stockholm/draft-crispin-alt-roots-tlds-00.txt (May 2001). For the history of this debate, *see* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 130-134, 148-149, 152-153.

[149] *See* Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 17-19; *but see* RFC 3245, *supra* note 87, at 2-3; McTaggart, *supra* note 82, at 10-14. For an overview of different architectural alternatives for ENUM's design, *see* Hwang et al., *supra* note 83, at 13-21.

However, the mere interconnection of different namespaces does not necessarily lead to well-functioning competition between them. Such competition can be hindered by prohibitively high switching costs. If users or participating web sites are locked into a particular namespace, the possibility to switch to another federated namespace that offers better service under better terms is only a theoretical one.[150] Furthermore, a federated namespace architecture only leads to competition if the providers actually do open their namespaces to competitors.[151]

bb) Regulability

Federating namespaces prevents any single company from controlling the whole user namespace. Federated namespaces are therefore harder to regulate as no single point of control exists. In a P2P system with such a namespace architecture,[152] for example, shutting down any single namespace will not shut down the whole P2P system. Therefore, such systems promise to combine the advantages of both centralized and decentralized namespace architecture, in particular the efficiency of centralized namespaces with the robustness and lack of a single point of failure of decentralized namespaces.[153]

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[150] A user of one federated namespace may have invested considerable time and efforts in shaping his identity in this namespace (by supplying additional personal information such as his address, taste, preferences etc.) If he would switch to a competing user namespace, he could loose all this information attached to his old identity even though both namespaces are federated. This may deter the user to switch authentication systems in the first place, thereby impeding competition among authentication systems in the federation. It is interesting to note that in other networks, such problems have been solved at a technical level. Under the U.S. Telecommunications Act of 1996, the FCC requires local exchange carriers to provide "local number portability", thereby allowing consumers to retain their telephone number when switching local telephone providers; *see* 47 U.S.C. § 251 (b) (2) (2001); *In the Matter of Telephone Number Portability*, 11 F.C.C.R. 8352 (FCC. 19996). Local number portability reduces customer's switching costs and facilitates competition between local telephone providers; *See* Thomas H. Reinke, *Local Number Portability and Local Loop Competition*, 22 (1) TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY 73 (1998); Joshua S. Gans et al., *Number to the People: Regulation, Ownership and Local Number Portability*, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=223189 (2000); Justus Haucap, *Telephone Number Allocation: A Property Rights Approach*, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=308003 (2002); *but see* Reiko Aoki & John Small, *The Economics of Number Portability: Switching Costs and Two-Part Tarriffs* , *at* http://www.crnec.auckland.ac.nz/research/papers/Aoki_Small.pdf (1999); NOAM, *supra* note 86, at 206-209.

[151] Microsoft, for example, has announced that it will open Passport only to other authentication systems that "meet the same high bar on privacy that we've set for Microsoft's own Passport service", interview with Christopher Payne, Microsoft Vice President of the .NET Core Services Platform, *at* http://www.microsoft.com/presspass/Features/2001/Sep01/09-20passport.asp (Sept. 21, 2001). If the authentication system does not adhere to or enforce a comparable privacy policy, Microsoft could cut the connection between both authentication systems, *id.* While this may be a laudable procedure, it is important to note that, in federated authentication architecture, no structural reason exists why authentication providers could not also cut off competing systems for less laudable, strategic reasons. A similar point is made in the PKI context by Polk & Hastings, *supra* note 141, at 5. For the legal consequences in the PKI context, *see* Michael S. Baum & Warwick Ford, *Public Key Infrastructure Interoperation*, 38 JURIMETRICS J. 359 (1998).

[152] *See* supra note 146.

[153] Yang & Garcia-Molina, *supra* note 115, at 1-2.

cc) Privacy

The partial decentralization in federated namespaces can be used to enhance the protection of privacy interests. In a centralized user namespace such as the current Microsoft Passport architecture, each user is assigned a globally unique ID. Globally unique IDs always pose privacy risks as they can easily be used to connect personal information gathered from various sources.

In the federated user namespace of the Liberty Alliance,[154] no globally unique ID exists that is tied to a particular identity provider.[155] Rather, users have different accounts with one or more identity providers as well as with numerous service providers. With the consent of the user, all or some of his identities can be linked together.[156] Even if two identities are linked together, however, no common identity exists. Both services remember the other's handle for the user and communicate with each other only with these handles.[157] This architecture enables the user to decide in a very fine-grained way which identities become linked together and which should stay separate. Thereby, the user can control which providers can exchange information about the user.[158]

Federated user namespaces can also be architected differently. One alternative approach would be to federate all namespaces in their entirety by default. Such architecture would in fact create an ID that is unique and recognized by all namespaces in the federation. This would facilitate the exchange of personal information that is tied to the globally unique ID across namespace borders. However, the Liberty Alliance project chose a different approach. By empowering the user to determine to what extent his identity is federated in the user namespace, he can control the dissemination of personal information across the namespace in a fine-grained way. Federating namespaces can enhance privacy protection as the overall namespace is effectively modularized.

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154 *See infra* text accompanying note 139.

155 Liberty Alliance Project, *supra* note 139, at 22, 26.

156 Identities can also be linked together in a chain. In such a case, providers cannot skip over each other in the trust chain; *see id.* 23.

157 *See* Liberty Alliance Project, *Liberty Protocols and Schemas Specification* 17 (Version 1.0), *at* http://www.projectliberty.org/specs/liberty-architecture-protocols-schemas-v1.0.pdf (July 11, 2002).

158 If, for example, a user has federated each of his identities at two different service providers with his one identity at an identity provider, the service providers still are not able to exchange information about him. For the user has not created a federation between the two service provider identities. *See* Liberty Alliance Project, *supra* note 139, at 24, 26.

c) Decentralized Namespaces

Whereas in a federated namespace, a small number of interconnected namespaces exists, in a totally decentralized namespace, the namespace itself is fully scattered across the network. Decentralized P2P networks are prime examples of such namespaces. In a fully decentralized P2P system, no single namespace exists. Rather, each peer has a namespace in which all locally stored files are registered.[159] In such networks, the namespace is dispersed across the network beyond recognition. Resolving a name means searching the whole network or at least significant parts of it.[160] The P2P system Gnutella[161] uses such architecture.[162] Other decentralized namespaces include encryption systems – such as the original PGP – that do not employ a structured PKI architecture, but rather a more anarchical model in which public keys are certified on a peer-to-peer basis.[163] Decentralized namespace possess interesting features regarding their regulability, privacy protection and the liability of the namespace "providers".

aa) Regulability

If a copyright holder wants to shut down a fully decentralized P2P network, he cannot simply shut down a central namespace. For the namespace is scattered across the individual peers of the P2P network. Shutting down any one of the peers in the network would also not impact the overall network. As no single entity assigns all names, no single point of control exists. Therefore, fully decentralized namespaces are much harder to regulate than centralized namespaces.

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[159] Arguably, the individual peers do not even need a distinct namespace as they can just search their hard disk; *see* Crespo & Garcia-Molina, *supra* note 146, at 2.

[160] In fact, it is one of the most important research areas in P2P computing to develop efficient search algorithms for large distributed, decentralized systems. It is interesting to note that people use strikingly similar strategies to locate other individuals in a society (or, more precisely: the namespace of personal names in a society). In an experiment conducted in the late 1960's, randomly selected individuals were asked to direct letters to a target person in another, distant city in the U.S. whom they did not know by forwarding the letter to a single friend. In average, the letters that arrived at the target person made only six hops; *see* Jeffrey Travers & Stanley Milgram, *An Experimental Study of the Small World Problem*, 32 SOCIOMETRY 425 (1969). The search strategy employed by individuals in the namespace of personal names can be used in other decentralized namespaces – such as P2P systems – as well, *see* Duncan J. Watts, Peter S. Dodds & M. E. Newman, *Identity and Search in Social Networks*, 296 SCIENCE 1302 (2002).

[161] http://www.gnutelliums.com (last visited Sept. 1, 2002); Clip2, *The Gnutella Protocol Specification v0.4 Document Revision 1.2*, *at* http://rfc-gnutella.sourceforge.net/Development/GnutellaProtocol0_4-rev1_2.pdf (2001); Gene Kan, *Gnutella* in: PEER-TO-PEER 94 (Andy Oram ed., 2001); Matei Ripenau et al., *Mapping the Gnutella Network*, 6(1) IEEE INTERNET COMPUTING 50 (2002).

[162] For efficiency and scalability reasons, Gnutella limits the hops a query message may take across peer computers by a "time-to-live" (TTL) parameter, *see* Kan, *supra* note 161, at 105-106, 110; *see also* Fernando R. Bordignon & Gabriel H. Tolosa, *Gnutella: Distributed System for Information Storage and Searching* 5, *at* http://www.gnutella.co.uk/library/pdf/paper_final_gnutella_english.pdf (2001).

[163] In such a system, no trusted certification authority certifies the identity or integrity of any public key or individual person. Rather, the individual themselves decide which keys to trust. Thereby, a "web of trust" is created without the need for a central infrastructure. In such a system, the authentication namespace is totally dispersed throughout the whole network; *see* Perlman, *supra* note 75, at 40; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 103, at 569.

bb) Liability and Privacy

As no single entity exists that operates the namespace, liability for actions occurring within the namespace is scattered as well.[164] For there are only the individual users who could be held liable for any actions occurring within the namespace, but no central entities, as no such entities exist.

In a fully decentralized namespace, knowledge for actions occurring on top of the namespace is dispersed throughout the network. In a decentralized P2P network, for instance, no central entity exists that knows all the transactions occurring in the network.[165] Some of these networks are even designed with the explicit purpose to preserve privacy for information producers and consumers and resist censorship.[166] Surveillance of P2P systems with a fully decentralized namespace is an intricate task.[167] Decentralized namespaces lead to decentralized knowledge which protects the privacy of namespace users better than centralized namespaces.

As this section has shown, choosing a topology for namespaces has far-reaching implications from a policy and legal perspective. The more decentralized a namespace becomes, the harder it becomes to regulate, the more it protects privacy and anonymity of its users, the harder, more expensive and more inefficient it becomes to make somebody liable for the actions occurring on the namespace, and the more competition it allows within the namespace.

D. Intensity of Namespace Governance

Namespaces can be governed with various intensities. Whether a namespace is tightly controlled or merely left to its own, impacts various policy aspects of namespace governance, ranging from regulability to innovation issues.

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[164] *See* Kan, *supra* note 161, at 99; LESSIG, *supra* note 9, at 137.

[165] "With Gnutella, every router and cable on the Internet would need to be tapped to learn about transactions between Gnutella hosts or peers", Kan, *supra* note 161, at 119.

[166] *See* Ian Clarke et al., *supra* note 118, at 41; Ian Clarke et al., *Freenet: A Distributed Anonymous Information Storage and Retrieval System*, in DESIGNING PRIVACY ENHANCING TECHNOLOGIES 46, 47, 62-64 (Hannes Federrath ed., 2001); Adam Langley, *Freenet* in: PEER-TO-PEER 123 (Andy Oram ed., 2001). For other P2P systems that attempt to preserve anonymity, *see* Andrei Serjantov, *Anonymizing Censorship Resistant Systems*, *at* http://www.cs.rice.edu/Conferences/IPTPS02/120.pdf (2002); Qin Lv et al., *Can Heterogenity Make Gnutella Scalable?*, *at* http://www.cs.rice.edu/Conferences/IPTPS02/165.pdf (2002).

[167] "… the only way to monitor what is happening on the Gnutella network is to monitor what is happening on the entire Internet", Kan, *supra* note 161, at 118 .

1. Control versus Coordination

Some namespaces are tightly controlled and coordinated. Some namespaces are coordinated, but not controlled. Other namespaces are neither controlled nor coordinated. In various namespaces, some control or coordination is necessary due to technical reasons. If a namespace, for example, provides fewer names than needed, i.e. if it is a scarce namespace,[168] mechanisms have to exist to assign names in an efficient and resource-saving manner.[169] Therefore, in a scarce namespace, some coordination is necessary. Coordination, however, is not the same as tight control. Coordination in scarce namespaces is specifically focused on dealing with one *technical* feature of the namespace, namely scarcity. If namespaces are subject to greater control, this control is exercised for policy or legal, not technical reasons.

A namespace that illustrates the difference in degree between control and coordination is the IP address space. As described above,[170] the DNS resolves domain names into IP addresses. IP addresses form a distinct namespace that is administered by the "Internet Assigned Numbers Authority" (IANA).[171] Traditionally, IP addresses had been assigned entirely on a first-come/first-served principle.[172] Although the IANA coordinated the IP address space, it exercised almost no policy control over the address space. In the early 1990's, however, it became evident that the IP address space would be used up in a few years.[173] The IP address space turned out to be a scarce resource. To cope with this scarcity, IP address registries started to impose policies that assigned IP addresses based on demonstrated need and made

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[168] The telephone number space is a scarce namespace. Although only 5 percent of the 6.4 billion telephone numbers supported by the U.S. numbering plan had been assigned in the mid-90's, the telephone number space was already in danger of becoming exhausted; *see* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 20-21. A similar problem occurs in the IP address space. To remove the artificial size limitation of the current IP version 4 address space, IP version 6, the next generation of a core protocol underlying Internet communications, will expand the size of the IP address space from 32 bits to 128 bits; *see id.* 38. Scarcity also exists in the namespace of generic top level domains (gTLDs). The current ICANN-administered DNS recognizes only a limited number of generic top level domains (.com, .net, .org, .aero, .biz, .coop, .info, .museum, .name, and .pro). For other scarce namespaces, *see infra* text accompanying notes 219-220.

[169] Various ways exist to allocate scarce namespaces. Names can be assigned on a first-come/first-served basis (assignment based on priority), they can be auctioned or traded as a regular good (assignment based on market forces), they can be assigned based on administrative rules or "beauty contests" (assignment based on administrative decisions), or they can be randomly assigned (assignment based on chance). Legal constraints can influence the assignment process as well (by, e.g., trademark law or dispute resolution policies). Some of these assignments procedures work better in some namespaces than in others; *see id.* 24-26.

[170] *See infra* text accompanying notes 12, 33.

[171] Hubbard et al., *supra* note 88, at 3. IANA's website can be found at http://www.iana.org (last revised Aug. 25, 2002).

[172] MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 36.

[173] The scarcity of the IPv4 address space is not a result of the actual size of the address space. The address space theoretically supports about 4.3 billion unique addresses. However, special addressing and routing schemes led to the scarcity of the address space although only a small fraction of the address space was actually used; *see id.* 36.

them subject to annual fees.[174] Thereby, the registries attempted to prevent stockpiling of IP addresses and to conserve the current address space as long as possible.[175] They increasingly used their technical control over the IP address space to facilitate rationing and policy enforcement.[176] However, apart from this scarcity problem, the IP address assignment process is still restricted to mere coordination tasks. The IP address registries do not exercise any control over other policy issues that would be worth mentioning.[177] A similar development can be observed with Ethernet addresses.[178]

Name scarcity therefore can necessitate a coordination of the name assignment process. It does not, however, necessitate any tight control over other, policy-related issues of the namespace.

2. Control versus Uncoordination and Decentralized Innovation

If the coordination problems described are solved by the sheer size of a namespace, no central authority has to coordinate the assignment of names. Therefore, in some infinite namespaces, even any coordination is unnecessary. Such namespaces are fully "democratized". No entity in the namespace has more knowledge, control, or responsibility over the namespace than any other entity in the namespace. Such namespaces create open platforms that enable decentralized, uncoordinated innovation.

This governance implication of creating infinite namespaces can be best observed in the TCP/UDP port number space. The Internet enables different applications – a web browser and a web server, for example – to communicate over the network. To facilitate the

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174 It was even discussed whether IP address blocks should be auctioned or traded in a market, *see id.* 37.

175 *See* Hubbard et al., *supra* note 88, at 2-3, 5, 6, 7-8. The more restrictive assignment of IP addresses is not the only way to cope with the scarce address space. One relief was the introduction of more new routing algorithms (classless inter-domain routing) that used up fewer IP addresses. Another solution is the expansion of the IP address space, a goal pursued by IPv6; *see* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 37-39; *supra* note 168.

176 MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 35-36. For an overview of the IPv6 address assignment policy, *see* Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, *IP Address Assignment and Allocation Policy*, *at* http://www.icann.org/aso/ipv6-statement-11jul02.htm (July 11, 2002).

177 *See* Kim Hubbard et al., *supra* note 88; MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 32-39. Besides the scarcity constraint, the assignment of IP addresses also needs to take the Internet routing architecture into account; *see id.* 33-34.

178 Ethernet addresses – officially called "Ethernet Unique Identifiers" (EUI) – are administered by the IEEE Registration Authority, *see* http://standards.ieee.org/regauth. Ethernet addresses used to be 48 bits long. As with IP addresses, the Ethernet address space gradually became a scarce resource. Therefore, the IEEE Registration Authority responded by imposing address space conversation policies. Apart from measures to preserve the address space, the IEEE Registration Authority exercises no considerable policy control over the Ethernet address space. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 27-28. Furthermore, to alleviate the scarcity problem, the Ethernet address space was enlarged to support 64 bit long addresses. *See id.* 28.

communication among a wide variety of applications, a standardized mechanism has to exist how applications can contact and communicate with remote applications. The TCP and UDP port number space provides such standardized mechanism.[179] They are namespaces for identifying "channels" over which programs can communicate on the Internet. In combination with the IP address of a computer, port numbers uniquely identify every program running on any computer connected to the Internet.[180] Therefore, port numbers provide a service namespace that identifies applications running on networked computers.[181]

In total, 65,535 distinct port numbers exist. It would be quite cumbersome if, each time a web browser wanted to communicate with a web server, they had to agree which port to use. Therefore, the network provides an *ex ante*, standardized agreement about which programs can be contacted on which ports: the "Internet Assigned Numbers Authority" (IANA) maintains a list of TCP ports that are pre-assigned to specific programs or processes.[182] According to this list, web servers can be contacted on port 80, for example. This means that a web browser can simply contact a remote computer on port 80. If a web server is running on the remote computer, it will most likely listen to and respond on port 80.

Port 80 is not the only such "standardized" port. In fact, the first 1,024 of the 65,535 ports all are so-called "well-known ports" which are assigned to processes that are widely used across the Internet.[183] Port numbers in the range from 1,024 to 49,151 are called "registered ports". They are assigned to less common programs and are listed in IANA's list of port numbers "as

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[179] While the following description generally applies to both TCP and UDP port numbers, for purposes of clarity, only TCP port numbers will be mentioned. The User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is a connection-less transport layer protocol which uses port numbers just as the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) does. While there are important technical differences between UDP and TCP, they are of no importance for this paper and are therefore not addressed. For a more detailed description, *see* PETE LOSHIN, TCP/IP CLEARLY EXPLAINED 181-210 (3d ed. 1999); ERIC A. HALL, INTERNET CORE PROTOCOLS 274 (2000).

[180] In the TCP port number space, this combination with IP addresses are called "sockets". *See* LOSHIN, *supra* note 179, at 184-185 (who also provides an explanation of server daemons which complicates this description slightly); CRAIG HUNT, TCP/IP NETWORK ADMINISTRATION 46 (2d ed. 1998).

[181] *See* HALL, *supra* note 179, at 274-286.

[182] The list is available at http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers (last revised Aug. 28, 2002). It lists ports for both the UDP and the TCP protocol. From 1977 until 1994, the list was contained in a series of Request for Comments (RFCs), the most current being RFC 1700. In January 2002, however, it was officially acknowledged that RFC 1700 was outdated and that IANA's website should be consulted instead, *see* Reynolds, Joyce K. ed., *Assigned Numbers: RFC 1700 is Replaced by an On-line Database*, Request for Comments 3232 (2002), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3232.txt. A copy of the list is stored on most computers connected to the Internet (e.g. /etc/services on Unix systems) in whole or part, *see* HUNT, *supra* note 180, at 43-44.

[183] FTP (port 21), SSH (22), telnet (23), SMTP (25), the Domain Name Service (53), finger (79), Kerberos (88), NNTP (119), IRC (194), Z39.50 (210), LDAP (389), and HTTPS (443) all are examples of widely used processes that have been assigned a "well-known" port number.

a convenience to the community".[184] While IANA exercises some control over the assignment of ports 0 through 49,151,[185] the ports 49,152 through 65,535 are totally unassigned ("private ports"). Everybody is free to use them. Every application that wants to communicate with another application running on a remote computer can do so by simply using on of the private ports.

Therefore, 25% of the TCP port number space are not only uncontrolled, they are also uncoordinated. Such regulation of the number space has advantages and disadvantages. A disadvantage of an uncoordinated port number space is the potential for a chaotic communication bazaar. An uncoordinated port number space does not prevent different applications from using the same port number.[186] However, the advantages of such number space regulation far outweigh this potential disadvantage. Leaving the port number space open arguably played a major role in fostering innovation on the Internet. The technical architecture of namespaces is not neutral. Rather, it is based on design choices that embody particular values. To see the value embedded in the port number space, imagine a different design. *First*, imagine that IANA would assign every port number to specific programs so that no private ports would exist. *Secondly*, imagine that IANA would assign port numbers only according to a set of predetermined rules. It could assign ports on the basis of the technical quality of the application. It could also auction ports or charge an administrative fee for assignment. It could choose to assign no ports to P2P applications due to piracy concerns. It could choose to assign no ports to video streaming software because it did not want the Internet to become a competitor of cable TV. It could choose to assign only ports to applications that run on the Windows operating system. Fortunately, it is unrealistic that IANA would ever assign port numbers based on these criteria. The scenario becomes more plausible, however, if you imagine, *thirdly*, that it was not IANA that assigned the port

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[184] *See* http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers (last revised Aug. 28, 2002).

[185] IANA's assignment of these lower port numbers follows the traditional approach of the technical Internet community: it is a very open process. Anybody who wants to receive a well-known or a registered port is free to apply. While IANA controls this part of the port number space, it does not discriminate between different applications. For more information, *see* Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, *Application for System (Well-Known) Port Number*, *at* http://www.iana.org/cgi-bin/sys-port-number.pl (last revised Nov. 21, 2000); Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, *Application for User (Registered) Port Number*, http://www.iana.org/cgi-bin/usr-port-number.pl (last revised Nov. 21, 2000).

[186] If, for example, an instant messaging application tries to communicate with a remote instant messaging application on a port that is used simultaneously by a P2P application, the communication is likely to fail. In practice, however, this is not too severe a problem as the uncoordinated part of the number space is sufficiently large (16,383 port numbers). The chance that an application will connect to a computer on a port number to which a totally different application is listening is therefore relatively slim. Even if this happens, the application can simply switch to another of the private channels.

numbers, but AT&T or Microsoft. In such a scenario, the control over the port number space could be used to allow the operation of certain kinds of applications on the Internet while shutting down other applications.[187]

In regulating the port number space, however, IANA has chosen a different path. It coordinates parts of the number space without controlling the whole number space. It cannot prevent anyone from writing an application running over the Internet that uses a private port. This particular regulation of the port number space played a large role in the phenomenal innovation occurring on the Internet. Since nobody exercised control over the port number space, everybody was free to invent new technologies running atop of the Internet without having to ask anyone for permission. When Tim Berners-Lee invented the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), one of the technologies underlying the World Wide Web, he did not have to ask the AT&T's or Microsoft's of this world for permission to use a port number. The port number space was a free resource.

The observation that certain design choices in the Internet architecture fostered innovation occurring on the Internet is not novel. Indeed, it lies at the heart of the so-called "end-to-end argument" (e2e). E2e is one of the prime architectural principles that have governed the Internet over the last decades.[188] First described by Saltzer, Reed and Clark in a seminal paper

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[187] This scenario may seem far-fetched. However, in other communication networks, this application discrimination is already happening. Over the last years, several broadband cable providers that offer Internet access over their cable networks have restricted the kind of applications that can be run on the network. Proponents of a cable "open access" regime argue that this regulation impedes innovation occurring on the network. For an overview of this discussion, see Lemley & Lessig, *supra* note 18. Even in the TCP/UDP port number space, the emergence of control structures can be observed. For a variety of reasons, technologies have been developed that enable several computers to share a single IP address. This is achieved by "network address translators" (NATs) which pick up all traffic coming to the group of computers sharing one IP address and distribute it to the appropriate computer in the group. They perform an equivalent procedure for outgoing traffic. Most NATs also alter port numbers. These "Network Address Port Translators" (NAPTs) can exercise control over the data flow. As Lawrence Lessig explains, "if the [NAPT] is unaware of how to process the data from that particular application (either because the [NAPT] was unaware of that application or because it was coded to ignore data of that type), then that application won't function on that [NAPT]-empowered network", *see* LESSIG, *supra* note 9, at 172; *see also* Hans Kruse, William Yurcik & Lawrence Lessig, *The InterNAT: Policy Implications of the Internet Architecture Debate*, in: COMMUNICATIONS POLICY IN TRANSITION – THE INTERNET AND BEYOND 141 (Benjamin M. Compaine & Shane Greenstein eds. 2001). NAPTs introduce a control structure into the port number space. This point of control can be used as a leverage to impede innovation on the network. For an overview of NAT and NAPT technology, *see* Pyda Srisuresh & Kjeld B. Egevang, *Traditional IP Network Address Translator (Traditional NAT)*, Request for Comments (RFC) 3022, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3022.txt (January 2001); Pyda Srisuresh & Matt Holdrege, *IP Network Address Translator (NAT) Terminology and Considerations*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2663, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2663.txt (August 1999). For an overview of the architectural implications of NATs, *see* Tony Hain, *Architectural Implications of NAT*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2993, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2993.txt (November 2000). For an explanation of the related concept of "Realm Specific IP" (RSIP), particularly "Realm Specific Address and Port IP" (RSAP-IP), *see* Srisuresh & Holdrege, RFC 2663, *id.*, 15, 18-21.

[188] "… the [Internet] community believes that the goal [of the Internet architecture] is connectivity, the tool is the Internet Protocol, and the intelligence is end to end rather than hidden in the network", *Architectural Principles of the Internet*,

dating from 1984,[189] the e2e argument claims that as much intelligence as possible should reside at the "edges" of the network, i.e. at applications running on networked computers, not in the network itself.[190] It vests power in end users and disables control by a central actor within the network.[191] E2e thereby ensures that the network is a neutral platform that does not discriminate between different applications or services.[192]

Concerning innovation,[193] e2e implies that "innovators with new applications need only connect their computers to the network to let their applications run".[194] They do not have to ask anyone for permission, especially not anyone controlling a namespace upon which the Internet depends. By decentralizing control, e2e enables decentralized innovation.[195]

E2e does not only decentralize control. It is also an architectural principle of how to design a computer network system under uncertainty – uncertainty concerning how the network will be used in the future, and uncertainty what kind of applications will be run over the network. It is one of the goals of e2e "to support the widest possibly variety of services and functions, to permit applications that cannot be anticipated".[196] Network architectures that violate the e2e design principle tend to build "complex function into a network [which] implicitly optimizes

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Request for Comments 1958, 2 (Brian E. Carpenter ed., 1996), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1958.txt; *see also* Marjory S. Blumenthal & David D. Clark, *Rethinking the Design of the Internet: The End-to-End Arguments vs. the Brave New World*, 1 ACM TRANSACTIONS ON INTERNET TECHNOLOGY 70, 71-72 (2001): "… the bias toward movement of function 'up' from the core and 'out' to the edge node has served very well as a central Internet design principle."

189 Jerome H. Saltzer & David P. Reed & David D. Clark, *End-to-End Arguments in System Design*, 2 (4) ACM TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTER SYSTEMS 277-288 (1984). For an overview of e2e, *see Architectural Principles of the Internet*, RFC 1958, *supra* note 188, at 3-4. For an analysis of the challenges to the e2e design principle posed by new technologies and new demands, *see* Blumenthal & Clark, *supra* note 188, at 70; *Recent Changes in the Architectural Principles of the Internet* 3-5 (Brian E. Carpenter & Rob Austein eds., 2002), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/internet-drafts/draft-iab-arch-changes-00.txt; *see also* Brian E. Carpenter & Scott W. Brim, *Middleboxes: Taxonomy and Issues*, Request for Comments 3234, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3234.txt (Febr. 2002).

190 *See* Saltzer & Reed & Clark, *supra* note 189, at 286; LESSIG, *supra* note 9, at 34; Lemley & Lessig, *supra* note 18, at 930-931; Blumenthal & Clark, *supra* note 188, at 71. In its purest forms, the e2e argument deals with the placement of functions within a layered system. It states that most system functions should be located at upper rather than lower levels of a layered system. Functions should be moved upward, "closer to the application that uses the function[s]", Saltzer & Reed & Clark, *supra* note 189, at 277; *see also* David P. Reed & Jerome H. Saltzer & David D. Clark, *Commentaries on "Active Networking and End-to-End Arguments"*, 12 (3) IEEE NETWORK 69 (1998); Blumenthal & Clark, *supra* note 188, at 71.

191 Kruse, Yurcik & Lessig, *supra* note 187, at 150.

192 LESSIG, *supra* note 9, at 37; Lemley & Lessig, *supra* note 18, at 931.

193 The e2e argument has also many implications for the security, integrity, performance and other aspects of communications. In fact, e2e should be regarded as an umbrella for different, but related system design principles; *see* Saltzer & Reed & Clark, *supra* note 189; Brian E. Carpenter, *Internet Transparency*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2775, at 3-5 (2000), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2775.txt.

194 LESSIG, *supra* note 9, at 36.

195 Kruse, Yurcik & Lessig, *supra* note 187, at 150.

196 Reed & Saltzer & Clark, *supra* note 190, at 70.

the network for one set of uses while substantially increasing the cost of a set of potentially valuable uses that may be unknown or unpredictable at design time."[197]

Although in a network, no single entity may exist that can anticipate all possible uses of the network, this knowledge may indeed exist, but be distributed among a myriad of individual actors in the network. E2e provides a mechanism to cope with such extremely dispersed knowledge in a network.[198] If it is not predictable what kind of innovation will occur on a network, e2e argues, the network should not be biased by its very architecture towards any specific kind of innovation.[199]

The connection between e2e design and innovation is not a novel observation.[200] However, previous analyses of this connection did not notice that, in this regard, e2e was implemented on the Internet by a particular design of a namespace: the TCP/UDP port number space. As was described above, the port number space leaves 25 % of all port numbers uncoordinated, thereby enabling decentralized innovation.[201] This openness of the TCP/UDP port number space is the Internet's implementation of the end-to-end argument.[202]

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[197] *Id.*

[198] To some extent, this is reminiscent of Friedrich Hayek's conception of competition as a discovery procedure. This conception stresses the importance of spontaneously ordering forces in an environement of extremely decentralized and dispersed knowledge: "The real issue [of an economic order] is how we can best assist the optimum utilization of the knowledge, skills and opportunities to acquire knowledge, that are dispersed among hundreds of thousands of people, but given to nobody in their entirety … to treat [competition] as if all this knowledge were available to any one person at the outset is to make nonsense of it", FRIEDRICH A. HAYEK, THE POLITICAL ORDER OF A FREE PEOPLE 68 (1979). "The peculiar character of the problem of a rational economic order is determined precisely by the fact that the knowledge of the circumstances of which we must make use never exists in concentrated or integrated form, but solely as the dispersed bits of incomplete and frequently contradictory knowledge which all the separate individuals possess", Friedrich A. Hayek, *The Use of Knowledge in Society*, 35 AM. ECON. REV. 519 (1945); *see also* Friedrich A. Hayek, *Competition as a Discovery Procedure*, *in* NEW STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND THE HISTORY OF IDEAS 179 (Friedrich A. Hayek 1978); FRIEDRICH A. HAYEK, THE POLITICAL ORDER OF A FREE PEOPLE 67-70 (1979); FRIEDRICH A. HAYEK, THE MIRAGE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE 70-71, 114-115 (1976); Manfred E. Streit, *Cognition, Competition, and Catallaxy*, 4 CONST. POL. ECON. 223, 234-238 (1993). More generally, the claimed importance of the e2e argument for innovation is part of the larger debate what the optimal market structure for innovation is and what the implications of centralized control for innovation are; *see* Lemley & Lessig, *supra* note 18, at 960-962; John E. Lopatka & William H. Page, *Internet Regulation and Consumer Welfare: Innovation, Speculation, and Cable Bundling*, 52 HASTINGS L.J. 891, 914-917 (2001); *see also* LESSIG, *supra* note 9.

[199] *See* LESSIG, *supra* note 9, at 39; Lemley & Lessig, *supra* note 18, at 938. The e2e argument thereby tries to prevent any discrimination against emerging technologies. However, a counter-argument against e2e may be that some emerging technologies will need some particular support by the network architecture to reach their full potential.

[200] It was clearly formulated by Reed & Saltzer & Clark, *supra* note 190, at 70. Lawrence Lessig builds much of his analysis in his book "The Future of Ideas" on the impact of e2e on innovation. *See also* Blumenthal & Clark, *supra* note 188, at 72, 74; Kruse, Yurcik & Lessig, *supra* note 187, at 141.

[201] *See supra* text accompanying notes 185-187.

[202] This is not to say that the openness of the TCP/UDP port number space is the only instance where e2e is implemented on the Internet. This paper does not attempt to provide a full assessment of the relationship between e2e, innovation, and the governance over the Internet.

Uncoordinated namespaces can enable decentralized innovation. If the port number space would be under close control of a company, any innovator would have to ask this company for permission before he could run a new software application over the Internet. Given the possibility that the company may act strategically, the innovator may be deterred from developing his application in the first place. Had the Internet in general and the regulation of the port number space not complied with the e2e design principle, the development of HTTP, HTML, and the web revolution might never have taken place.[203]

E. Scope of Namespace Governance

The governance of namespaces can not only differ in intensity, but also in scope. Namespaces can be designed to store large or small amounts of information. They can be architected to be accessible for a single or for multiple purposes. They can also have a fixed or an adaptive internal structure. Such design decisions determine various policy aspects of namespace governance, ranging from privacy and regulability to innovation issues.

1. Information-rich versus Information-poor Namespaces

Namespaces can be designed to collect large amounts of personal information about the persons who are accessing and registering with the namespace. They can also be designed to store as little personal information as possible. Whereas information-rich namespaces can lead to privacy concerns, information-poor namespaces can become a tool for privacy protection.

As was described above,[204] Microsoft Passport creates a user namespace in which much personal information is stored in one location.[205] An information-rich namespace centralizes knowledge. Such architecture may be privacy-protecting because services that depend on the namespace do not have to store such information by themselves. However, it may also pose threats to privacy as the central storage may be insecure or the namespace provider himself may misuse this information.[206]

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[203] Reed & Saltzer & Clark, *supra* note 190, at 70.
[204] *See supra* text accompanying notes 119-122.
[205] After all, that is one of the goals of any authentication system. Today, one's identity on the Internet is fragmented across various identity providers – employers, Internet portals, various communities, and business services. Authentication systems attempt to reduce this friction; *see* Liberty Alliance Project, *supra* note 139, at 8-12.
[206] For this argument in the Microsoft Passport context, *see supra* text accompanying notes 119-122.

Another example of an information-rich namespace is the DNS: personal information about the registrants of Internet domain names has traditionally been publicly available through the WHOIS database. In contrast, no global public databases exist that reveal personal information about every telephone subscriber. From an outside perspective, the telephone network is therefore an information-poor namespace.[207]

2. Single-purpose versus Multi-purpose Namespaces

While some namespaces serve specific narrow purposes, other namespaces can be used for many different purposes and accessed by different applications. As the following discussion will show, this has implications for regulating such namespaces and for innovation occurring on top of them.

a) Regulability

The P2P file namespace Napster, for example, served a narrowly confined purpose: to identify and locate music files in a P2P network. Conversely, the DNS device namespace serves many different purposes. From the perspective of the DNS, it does not matter whether domain names are resolved in order to locate music, text documents, video, persons or any other resources. The DNS is therefore a multi-purpose namespace.

Single-purpose namespaces are more prone to regulation than multi-purpose namespaces. As soon as a court had determined that the Napster namespace was mainly used for illegitimate purposes, the namespace could be regulated. A namespace such as the DNS, which is used for some illegitimate, but also for many legitimate purposes, would be much harder to shut down under this rationale. Multi-purpose namespaces therefore tend to be more stable.

b) Innovation around Namespaces

Whether a namespace serves a single or multiple purposes, also determines to a large extent whether the namespace fosters or hinders innovation.

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[207] The different treatment of personal information in the DNS and the telephone system creates problems for ENUM which attempts to connect both namespaces. As ENUM stands between the Internet and the telephone system, it is unclear which privacy model it should adopt. ENUM potentially stores a large amount of private contact information. Since such information is stored in a DNS-like database, it is questionable whether the traditionally lax privacy approach of the DNS should also apply to ENUM; *see* Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 35; Hwang et al., *supra* note 83, at 22-23; *see also* the documents of the Security & Privacy Working Group within the ENUM Forum, *at* http://www.enum-forum.org/workingdocs.html (last visited Sept. 1, 2002); Electronic Privacy Information Center, *ENUM*, *at* http://www.epic.org/privacy/enum (last revised Aug. 14, 2002).

aa) Horizontally Innovation-friendly Namespaces

A multi-purpose namespace does not control for what purposes it is accessed and used. Multi-purpose namespaces are "horizontally innovation-friendly", as they can be accessed and used by any application. A single-purpose namespace, on the other hand, exercises control over the use of the namespace. It can, for example, subject access to the namespace to some contractual agreement that imposes some restrictions on the user. It can also use technology, such as authentication techniques, to restrict the range of users that can access the namespace.

The IP address space is a multi-purpose, "horizontally innovation-friendly" namespace. If, for example, a P2P network wants to use IP addresses to identify and locate peers in its network, it is free to do so, as the IP address space does not control the purposes for which it is used. The IP address space therefore enables new applications to be created that use the IP address space for whatever purposes. The same is true for the Ethernet address space, the domain name space and the TCP/UDP port number space. Microsoft Passport and proprietary instant messaging systems, on the other hand, are single-purpose namespaces. Suppose, for example, that a company wants to develop an application that delivers streaming video, interactive gaming, and e-commerce applications between users connected to the Internet. Rather than creating a new user namespace for this purpose, the company plans to create a plug-in to AOL's instant messaging systems. Thereby, the application would use AOL's instant messaging user namespace for its own purposes. However, as long as AOL could control which application is accessing its instant messaging user namespace, the company would fail.[208] Single-purpose namespaces that are not horizontally innovation-friendly allow only certain authorized applications to access their namespaces and control for what purposes the namespace is accessed. They can impede innovation by non-affiliated innovators.

bb) Vertically Innovation-friendly Namespaces

Some multi-purpose namespaces are not only "horizontally innovation-friendly" in the sense that they can be accessed by and used in other applications for whatever purpose. They are also "vertically innovation-friendly" in the sense that they do not prevent the creation of other

[208] *See* Faulhaber, *supra* note 124, at 317-318. For information about the FCC's requirement to open AOL's instant messaging systems to competing systems, *see supra* note 147.

namespaces on top of them. A vertically innovation-friendly namespace allows the creation of a distinct name service on top of its own name service (see figure 4).

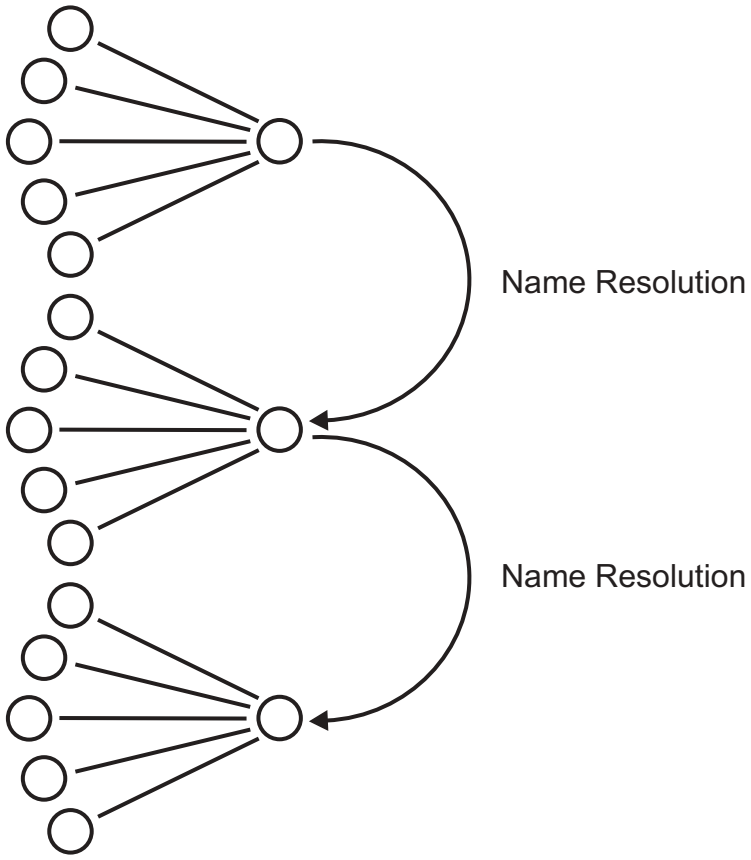

Figure 4: Vertically Innovation-friendly Namespaces

Such multi-purpose namespaces facilitate innovation in software applications that need their own namespaces. For such applications can use the existing namespace infrastructure and build their own namespaces on top of it. A single-purpose, not vertically innovation-friendly namespace prevents such namespace creation by contractual or technological means.

A prime example for vertically innovation-friendly namespaces is the intertwining among the Ethernet address, IP address, and domain name spaces. While the DNS resolves domain names to IP addresses, an IP address is still not the address that is actually used when two computers communicate over the Internet on the level of the physical network. Rather, on this

level, most computers are addressed by Ethernet addresses.[209] The "Address Resolution Protocol" (ARP) enables the network to resolve IP addresses into Ethernet addresses. While the DNS connects the domain name space with the IP address space, ARP in a similar way connects the IP address space with the Ethernet address space.[210]

Other examples of layered namespaces include many P2P systems that create a proprietary namespace on top of the IP address space[211] as well as "Uniform Resource Names" (URNs), a location-independent namespace that is created on top of the namespace for identifying web pages.[212] Also, many instant messaging services build user namespaces on top of the IP address or the domain name space.[213] On top of such instant messaging user namespaces, even other namespaces can be created. The Madster network,[214] for example, creates a "virtual private network" on top of the America Online Instant Messenger (AIM) user namespace: a distinct file namespace is created on top of the AIM user namespace. This Madster file namespace enables music and other files to be shared among the users identified by the underlying AIM user namespace.[215] This example shows that file namespaces can be built on top of user namespaces that in turn are built on top of several layers of device namespaces.

Vertically innovation-friendly namespaces facilitate the creation of new applications that need a new namespace which can be built on top of existing ones. The question whether a namespace allows other namespaces to be built on top of it is an application of the e2e

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[209] This is not the only addressing scheme, however. If a computer is connected to the Internet by a network different from Ethernet (such as ATM, e.g.), the addressing scheme differs as well.

[210] For an overview of ARP, *see* HALL, *supra* note 179, at 97-134. For a proposal to build even two more namespaces and search layers on top of the DNS, *see* John C. Klensin, *A Search-Based Access Model for the DNS*, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/internet-drafts/draft-klensin-dns-search-04.txt (June 30, 2002).

[211] This is done, e.g., in the P2P system Overnet, *see* Overnet, *How it Works*, http://www.overnet.com/documentation/how.html (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

[212] On the WWW, web pages are identified by "Uniform Resource Locators" (URLs). As URLs include domain names, a document's URL has to be changed if it is moved to another computer with a different domain name. To solve this problem of ever changing URLs, URNs create a location-independent namespace on top of the URL namespace. For more information, *see* Larry Masinter & Karen Sollins, *Functional Requirements for Uniform Resource Names*, Request for Comments (RFC) 1737, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1737.txt (Dec. 1994); Ryan Moats, *URN Syntax*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2141, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2141.txt (May 1997); Leslie L. Daigle et al., *URN Namespace Definition Mechanism*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2611, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2611.txt (June 1999). For an overview of all registered URN namespaces, *see* Internet Assigned Names Authority, *URN Namespaces*, *at* http://www.iana.org/assignments/urn-namespaces (last revised Aug. 16, 2002).

[213] *See* Jeff Tyson, *How Instant Messaging Works*, *at* http://www.howstuffworks.com/instant-messaging.htm (last visited Sept. 1, 2002); Michael Gowan, *How it Works: Instant Messaging*, *at* http://www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/05/25/how.messaging.works.idg/ (May 25, 2000); Speta, *supra* note 129, at 236; *see also* Faulhaber, *supra* note 124, at 317.

[214] http://www.madster.com (last visited Sept. 1, 2002). Madster was formerly known as Aimster.

[215] For an analysis of the copyright liability of Aimster, see Haydn J. Richards, *Is The Whole Greater Than the Sum of Its Parts? The Applicability of the Fair Use Doctrine to the New Breed of Instant Messaging Software*, 8 RICH. J.L. & TECH. 15 (Fall 2001), *at* http://www.law.richmond.edu/jolt/v8i2/article3.html.

argument. As was described above, the e2e argument states that system functions should be located at upper rather than lower levels of a layered system.[216] If a low-level namespace can control what happens on upper levels in a system of layered namespaces, this can thwart the openness and decentralized innovation the e2e argument attempts to achieve.

3. Fixed versus Adaptive Internal Structure

Whether a namespace serves a single or multiple purposes is a question that relates to how a namespace interacts with surrounding applications. Yet, from a governance perspective, the way in which namespaces are structured internally matters as well. Designing the internal structure of namespaces is complicated by the fact that, to put it simply, history matters. Decisions made at the time of the initial technical design of the namespace may impede the use of the namespace at a later time, when the environment in which the namespace operates has changed. Designing namespaces has to take into account that the purposes for which the namespace may be used, the number of names that have to be addressable, and even the kind of names that can be addressed with the namespace changes over time. Building a comprehensive, rigid namespace structure at one time does not mean that this structure will be the best possible in future times.

a) Changing Number of Names

The most widespread problem in this regard is that the size of a namespace may gradually prove too small. As was described above,[217] the size of the IP and the Ethernet address spaces was enlarged over time in order to accommodate more addresses.[218] Similar problems arose in the domain name space[219] and the Social Security number space.[220] Namespace architectures have to respond to changing demands. Making a namespace to small in the beginning may put a namespace at a disadvantage in the long run.

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[216] *See* supra note 190.

[217] *See supra* text accompanying notes 168-178.

[218] Another namespace that is expanded due to scarcity concerns is the UPC bar code space, *see* Kate Murphy, *Bigger Bar Code Inches Up on Retailers*, N.Y. TIMES, Aug. 12, 2002, at C3.

[219] Until the 1980's, each computer connected to the Internet stored a single list of all the names and IP addresses of all other connected computers. As the Internet increased in size, a more scalable namespace architecture was needed. The current DNS hierarchy is the result of this evolutionary process. For a detailed history of the DNS, *see* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 73-208; Froomkin, *supra* note 59, at 50-92; Kesan & Shah, *supra* note 59, at 169-176.

[220] Originally, Social Security numbers were used to administrate potential retirement and survivor benefit payments under the Social Security Act of 1935. Today, Social Security numbers are used by a wide variety of federal, state, and local authorities as well as private companies for identification purposes. Nevertheless, the small size of the number space, the lack of a check digit, and other disadvantages severely impede the usability of Social Security numbers for many purposes. For an overview, *see* SIMSON GARFINKEL, DATABASE NATION 18-25 (2000).

b) Changing Kinds of Names

In some cases, namespaces do not only have to cope with a larger number of names that have to be addressed by the namespace. They also have to deal with new kinds of names. This is especially important in a particular class of namespaces: bibliographic classifications schemes.

In libraries, bibliographic classification schemes are used to place books in book shelves in a particular order as well as to create classified catalogues and bibliographies.[221] For a long time, classification schemes organized knowledge in a strictly hierarchical manner. The Library of Congress Classification (LCC), one of the largest in the world, continues to do so up to the present day.[222] In such a classification scheme, each book or document is assigned one or several numerical classifiers which locate the contained knowledge in a hierarchical representation of all the existing knowledge.

However, all bibliographic classification schemes have to grapple with the problem that knowledge is constantly emerging and changing. As new subjects and areas of research emerge, classification schemes become outdated. They have a certain built-in obsolescence.[223] New classifiers have then to be added to enumerative classification scheme by the editors of the scheme (so-called "classificationists"). Although many classification schemes are updated on a regular basis, it can take years until new fields of science and knowledge are properly reflected in the schemes. Due to the sluggish internal structure of such namespaces, the integration of new kinds of names is a lengthy and tedious task. Sometimes, classification schemes are even incapable to integrate new subjects into their existing structure. Such classification difficulties impede the organization and processing of new knowledge which, in its turn, can have detrimental impact on scientific progress.[224] This example demonstrates that

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[221] For a general overview of the theory and problems of classification, *see* MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 110. An overview of the history and present examples of classification schemes is given in MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 110, at 65-112. A comprehensive account of the history of library classification systems can be found in the standard work Evgenij I. Samurin, GESCHICHTE DER BIBLIOTHEKARISCH-BIBLIOGRAPHISCHEN KLASSIFIKATION [The History of Librarian Bibliographic Classification] (1964, 2 vols.).

[222] "LCC is fundamentally and irrevocably an enumerative scheme, with perhaps the least synthesis of all the general schemes", MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 110, at 85. The LCC is used by over 62% of U.S. university libraries used LCC, *id.* 80. It boasts over 60,000 distinct classification numbers. For an overview of the LCC, *see id.* 79-89.

[223] *Id.* 30.

[224] "A dynamic information society depends on subject access to pioneering literature from the dominant paradigms and literature from the marginal paradigms, as this literature is central for the innovation processes. Classification systems are made from yesterday's concepts of the dominant paradigms. Therefore classification systems are normally not suited to

information about the kinds of names being assigned in a namespace can be encoded in the very structure of namespace. As the kinds of names changes over time, the structure of such namespaces can become outdated. Using such an approach in dynamically changing environments is therefore not advisable.[225]

Regarding bibliographic classification systems, library and information science has invested large efforts to get rid of these structural, innovation-hostile shortcomings. Over the last few decades, various forms of "self-perpetuating" classification scheme have been proposed to solve these problems. The basic idea, developed by the Indian librarian Shiyali R. Ranganathan in the 1930's, is to fit "a [classification] scheme with [an] inner mechanism by which any classifier can arrive at the correct class number for a new formation of knowledge without waiting for the classificationist to give the number."[226]

As it is beyond the scope of this paper to describe this so-called "faceted analytico-synthetic" approach in detail, suffice it to say that such classification schemes do not list all specific subjects of knowledge, but rather the fundamental constituent concepts (or: "facets") of knowledge by the combination of a few of which the specific subjects can be formed.[227] By using these facets and digits with mnemonic values,[228] librarians should be able to come up with a uniform classification number for newly emerging knowledge. Ideally, even different classifiers working in different libraries should be able to create new subjects without waiting for the next edition of the classification and yet achieve identical results.[229] By providing

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providing subject access to literature from marginal paradigms and pioneering literature in the dominant paradigms", Claus Poulsen, *Subject Access to New Subjects, Specific Paradigms and Surveys: PARADOKS-registration*, 43 (3) LIBRI 179, 183 (1990). *See also* Gerhard J. A. Riesthuis, *Sociological Aspects of Classification*, 24 (2) INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUING AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL 35, 36 (1995); Shiyali R. Ranganathan, *Self-Perpetuating Scheme of Classification*, 4 (4) THE JOURNAL OF DOCUMENTATION 223, 231 (1949).

225 Such problems can be observed in other namespaces as well. The IP address space may exemplify this problem. Initially, the IP address space was hierarchically structured in "classes" of different sizes ("classful IP addressing"). The information expressed by this hierarchy was used by the network routers to route traffic efficiently over the Internet; *see* COMER, *supra* note 96, at 283-285; MUELLER, *supra* note 13, at 33-35. As the Internet grew larger, this mechanism proved inefficient. Therefore, new routing mechanisms (such as "subnet addressing" and "classless inter-domain routing") were developed. However, for these mechanisms, the information expressed in the hierarchical structure of the IP address space was not only unnecessary. The fixed hierarchical structure itself was obstructive to the new routing mechanisms. Therefore, the assignment procedure of IP addresses and the internal structure of the namespace had to be adapted. For a more detailed overview, *see* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 36-38; COMER, *supra* note 96, at 289-292.

226 Ranganathan, *supra* note 224, at 224; *see also* MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 110, at 30.

227 Ranganathan, *supra* note 224, at 232. For an introduction into faceted classification schemes, *see* BRIAN C. VICKERY, FACETED CLASSIFICATION – A GUIDE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF SPECIAL SCHEMES (1968).

228 For an overview of the concept of seminal mnemonics as used in Colon Classification, *see* RAGHUNATH S. PARKHI, DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION AND COLON CLASSIFICATION IN PERSPECTIVE 461-473 (1964); *see also* MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 110, at 58.

229 Ranganathan, *supra* note 224, at 231. The approach is called "faceted analytico-synthetic" because subjects that have to be classified are first analyzed into their individual facets; then, these facets are synthesized or brought together to form a

librarians with modularized tools by which they can build classification numbers on their own in a decentralized, yet uniform way, faceted analytico-synthetic classification schemes attempt to enable a self-perpetuating classification.

That, at least, is the idea. The faceted analytico-synthetic classification approach faces numerous objections and has only partly been implemented in large contemporary classification schemes.[230] It is not the goal of this paper to write about the details of classification schemes. Rather, faceted analytico-synthetic classification schemes are examples of namespaces that can be changed and adapted in a decentralized, yet uniform way because the *kind* of names that has to be identified changes over time. By providing tools for modularized and decentralized name creation, such namespaces can be dynamically changed in substance and scope without changing their underlying basic modular components.

These ideas can be applied and found in other namespaces as well. The chemical periodical system provides a limited number of elements by which all chemical compounds can be identified. If a new compound or mixture emerges, different chemists working in different laboratories will come up with a uniform name for it. As the facets in analytico-synthetic classification schemes, the periodic system provides a modularized tool set by which the

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class number; *see* MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 110, at 25. Similar ideas are used in other namespaces as well. For attempts to build a facet-oriented search layer on top of the DNS, *see* Klensin, *supra* note 210. An example for creating a new classification number with the faceted analytico-synthetic approach is given by PARKHI, *supra* note 228, at 469-470. A comparison between enumerative and faceted classification scheme is provided in MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 110, at 20-28. A general description can be found as well in MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 110, at 19-20: "The theory is based upon the argument that, instead of attempting to list all subjects, a classification should first identify main classes or distinct disciplines. Then, within each discipline, it need only enumerate basic concepts, or elements, arranging these within the appropriate category. Each category represents a *facet* of a subject. Most subjects are compounds made up of two or more elements from the various facets of a subject field or from facets common to all subjects, such as the form of presentation, place and time. To classify an item, we analyse it into its facets and then focus on the appropriate element in each. We then employ what is called notational synthesis, by linking together in a specified order and manner the symbols representing these elements, or *foci*, thus building up an appropriate classmark."

[230] Over the last half century, the value of the facet approach for bibliographic classification schemes has been widely acknowledged. To various extents, it has been incorporated in the Dewey Decimal Classification, the Universal Decimal Classification and the Bliss Bibliographic Classification; *see* Clare Beghtol, *'Facets' as Interdisciplinary Undiscovered Public Knowledge: S.R. Ranganathan in India and L. Guttman in Israel*, 51 JOURNAL OF DOCUMENTATION 194, 201 (1995); MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 110, at 28-30. However, the best-known self-perpetuating classification scheme is the Colon Classification (CC), developed by the aforementioned Indian librarian Shiyali R. Ranganathan in the 1930's. In the CC, the faceted analytico-synthetic approach is realized to the largest extent. For an assessment of the self-perpetuating feature of the Colon Classification, *see* Arthur Maltby, SAYERS' MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATION FOR LIBRARIANS 199-201 (5th ed., 1975); Abdul M. Baba, DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION, UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION AND COLON CLASSIFICATION 336-337, 449 (1988); *see also* Malur A. Gopinath, *The Colon Classifiation*, in CLASSIFICATION IN THE 1970'S 53, 56 (Arthur Maltby ed., 1972); SHIYALI R. RANGANATHAN, PROLEGOMENA TO LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION (3rd ed. 1967). For a general overview of the Colon Classification, *see also* ELAINE SVENONIUS, THE INTELLECTUAL FOUNDATION OF INFORMATION ORGANIZATION 174-176 (2000). CC is not used by many libraries worldwide and is considered to fade away slowly for various reasons; *see* MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 110, at 103-104.

namespace of all chemical compounds can be dynamically changed in substance and scope without changing the underlying basic structure of the namespace (i.e. the periodic system).[231] Modularization and decentralization can enable innovation within the namespace itself.

IV. IMPLICATIONS OF GOVERNANCE DIMENSIONS

This paper has hitherto identified several dimensions along which namespace governance can be studied. Choosing a particular design for a namespace has numerous legal and policy consequences. Although these consequences differ in many respects, they are concerned with two basic aspects. First, choosing a particular design for a namespace along the governance dimensions described above has implications for the values protected and expressed by the namespace. Secondly, it also influences the allocation of knowledge, control, and responsibility within the namespace.

A. Namespace Architectures Protect and Express Values

As this paper has illustrated, technical control over a namespace can be used as leverage for policy and legal control. Such control may encompass speech, access, privacy, content, copyright, trademark, liability, conflict resolution, competition, innovation, and market structure regulation.

Choosing particular namespace architectures can influence the way in which such values are protected. In the domain namespace, for instance, the namespace provider does not merely control trademark-related aspects of the namespace through the UDRP. It can also decide whether to charge a fee for domain name registrations.[232] It can decide what personal information a domain name registrant has to provide and who can access such information afterwards.[233] It can regulate the domain name registration industry by imposing price controls and enforcing market structures.[234] It can decide what top level domains (TLDs) should exist.[235] Whether to introduce a .biz TLD for businesses, a .ps TLD for Palestina,[236] a

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[231] Ranganathan, *supra* note 224, at 232.
[232] ICANN discussed to introduce such a fee in 1999; *see* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 7, 188, 189-190; Froomkin, *supra* note 59, at 87.
[233] MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 8. The current design of the domain namespace allows everyone to identify the name as well as the physical and email address of every domain name registrant, *see id.* 219, 235-238.
[234] *See id.* 219.
[235] *See Name.Space, Inc. v. Network Solutions, Inc*., 202 F.3d 573 (2nd Cir. 2000).

.eu TLD for the European Union,[237] a .xxx TLD for web sites with sexually explicit material, or a .kids TLD for web sites which are suitable for children – all these are policy decisions that involve issues of international politics, freedom of speech, and content regulation.[238]

Other examples how the namespace architecture determines the values protected by the namespace include federated namespaces that enable competition between different namespace providers;[239] centralized P2P user namespaces that protect the interests of copyright owners;[240] decentralized P2P user namespaces that are specifically designed to preserve the privacy of information producers and consumers and resist censorship;[241] and uncoordinated namespaces such as the TCP/UDP port number space that create an open platform for decentralized, uncoordinated innovation.[242]

At the same time, by protecting certain values, many namespaces communicate a particular *Weltanschauung*. This is particularly noticeable in bibliographic classification schemes.[243] In library and information sciences, it is a well-known fact that classification schemes often show structural biases of gender, sexuality, race, age, ability, ethnicity, language, culture, and religion.[244] The Dewey Decimal Classification class for religion is biased towards – or, more gently spoken: heavily focused on – Christianity.[245] The Library of Congress Classification exhibits distinct biases "towards the social structure, history, law and cultural concerns of the

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[236] This TLD was created in 2000, *see* Internet Assigned Names Authority, *Root-Zone Whois Information, .ps – Palestinian Territories*, *at* http://www.iana.org/root-whois/ps.htm (last revised March 22, 2000); *see also* Froomkin, *supra* note 59, at 47-48.

[237] *See* Regulation (EC) No. 733/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 22, 2002, on the Implementation of the .eu Top Level Domain, 2002 O.J. (L 113) 1.

[238] *See also* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 9; Froomkin & Lemley, *supra* note 60, at 19-21.

[239] *See supra* text accompanying notes 131-151.

[240] *See supra* text accompanying notes 116-117.

[241] *See supra* text accompanying note 166.

[242] *See supra* text accompanying notes 179-203.

[243] Wilson, *supra* note 94, at 392. Wilson writes on p. 395: "In all these classifications, the dominant ideology is assumed to represent the society in which it was born. That is, in DCC and [LCC] the principal Weltanschauung is white, Protestant, English, capitalist male … In the BBK, the equivalent is assumed to be white, atheist, Russian (ie European), Party member."

[244] For an overview of relevant empirical research literature, *see* Hope A. Olson & Rose Schlegl, *Standardization, Objectivity, and User Focus: A Meta-Analysis of Subject Access Critiques*, 32 (2) CATALOGING & CLASSIFICATION QUARTERLY 61 (2001). A database surveying this literature is located at http://www.ualberta.ca/~holson/marginal/database.htm (last visited Sept. 1, 2002). *See also* Hope A. Olson, *Mapping Beyond Dewey's Boundaries: Constructing Classificatory Space for Marginalized Knowledge Domains*, 47 (2) LIBRARY TRENDS 233 (1998); Wilson, *supra* note 94.

[245] In the 21st edition of DDC, the class on religion (200) is divided into the following divisions: "philosophy & theory of religion" (210), "the Bible" (220), "Christianity & Christian theology" (230), "Christian practice & observance" (240), "Christian pastoral practice & religious orders" (250), "church organization, social work & worship" (260), "history of Christianity" (270), "Christian denominations" (280), and, finally, "other religions" (290). For other biases in the DDC, *see* Wilson, *supra* note 94, at 394-395; *see also* Olson, *supra* note 244, at 253 note 1. Over the last years, DDC has undertaken great efforts to reduce systematic biases in its classification scheme.

United States."[246] The major Russian classification system has been criticized for reflecting Socialist ideology.[247] Biases in bibliographic classification schemes do not only occur in publicly governed schemes. While government-sponsored classification schemes exhibit the greatest degree of ideological deformation, privately sponsored classification schemes tend to show various degrees of ethnocentricity.[248] The plasticity of bibliographic classification schemes can also be used strategically: Chinese classification systems have been deliberately shaped to reflect particular political and ideological beliefs.[249]

This is not the place to criticize particular classification schemes. Indeed, some biases in classification schemes may be unavoidable.[250] Biased bibliographic classification schemes merely illustrate that namespaces are social constructs which reflect the same biases as the culture that creates them.[251] All these problems do not only occur in bibliographic classification schemes. The structure of other namespaces, such as web directories, can express values in similar worrisome ways.

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[246] MARCELLA & NEWTON, *supra* note 110, at 88.

[247] Tamara S. Goltvinskaya & Eduard S. Sukiasyan, *Library-Bibliographical Classification: On the Path of Renovation*, 20 (2) KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION 77, 78-79 (1993) (on the LBC/BBK, the most widely used classification system in Russia and some neighboring countries). Whereas the DDC starts with the division "generalities", the LBC/BBK starts with "Marxism-Leninism" as its first division. For a comparison of the major divisions in the DDC, LBC/BBK, and LCC, *see* Wilson, *supra* note 94, at 394-395. Other classification and subject heading schemes suffer from similar shortcomings. Classic biases in schemes used in the U.S. include the treatment of Native Americans as well as of African cultures and religions; *see* Olson & Schlegl, *supra* note 244, at 67-68.

[248] *See* Wilson, *supra* note 94, at 393, 395.

[249] *See* William E. Studwell, Hong Wu & Rui Wang, *Ideological Influences on Book Classification Schemes in the People's Republic of China*, 19(1) CATALOGING & CLASSIFICATION QUARTERLY 61, 62, 63-64 (1994) (tracing back such influences to an early Chinese classification scheme in 26 B.C.). For a similar statement regarding the Russion LBC/BBK, *see* N. P. Zhurzhalina, *The Soviet Bibliothecal-Bibliographical Classification (BBK)*, 9 (2) INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUING 21 (1980).

[250] Unavoidable biases may result from the fact that their users are not be free from biases themselves. As Holley and Killheffer point out, "biased terms may have to remain as cross-references unless we are prepared to sacrifice access for patrons who are accustomed to using the biased alternative", Robert P. Holley & Robert E. Killheffer, *Is There an Answer to the Subject Access Crisis?*, 1 (2/3) CATALOGING & CLASSIFICATION QUARTERLY 125, 126 (1982). Furthermore, many scholars argue that it is simply impossible to design a totally objective, unbiased classification scheme; *see* Olson, *supra* note 244, at 252. However, other scholars propose that due to their ability to construct themselves, faceted, analytico-synthetic classification schemes such as the Colon Classification exhibit less inherent biases than other schemes, *see* Wilson, *supra* note 94, at 393.

[251] Olson, *supra* note 244, at 233-234; Riesthuis, *supra* note 224; *see also* Eric de Grolier, *Classifications as Cultural Artefacts*, in UNIVERSAL CLASSIFICATION I – SUBJECT ANALYSIS AND ORDERING SYSTEMS 19 (Ingetraut Dahlberg ed., vol. 1, 1982).

B. Allocation of Knowledge, Control, and Responsibility

While this paper has identified several distinct governance dimensions, most of them can be reduced to a single, more abstract dimension. Most governance dimensions described hitherto differ in the allocation of knowledge, control, and responsibility within a namespace.

A flat namespace, for example, has a single point of *knowledge*.[252] One database knows all names and their related attributes. Such centralized knowledge can pose a privacy risk. At the same time, centralized knowledge can lead to centralized *control*. If one single entity in a namespace knows about all actions occurring within the namespace, it is an optimal starting point for namespace control. The existence of centralized control can thereby lead to an environment in which the flat namespace is held centrally *responsible* for all actions occurring within the namespace. The Napster case is a prime example of such an centralization of knowledge, control, and responsibility.

In vertically distributed, i.e. hierarchical, namespaces, on the other hand, different parts of the namespace can be managed by different entities, and, occasionally, different policies.[253] Hierarchical namespaces distribute knowledge, control, and responsibility over different hierarchies of the namespace.[254]

A similar dichotomy can be observed in horizontally distributed namespaces. Centralized namespaces concentrate *knowledge* in one location. They are therefore prone to surveillance and can be used for data mining purposes. Centralized namespaces have a single point of *control* that can be regulated. This may also lead to centralized *responsibility* within the namespace. In a decentralized namespace, however, knowledge, control, and responsibility can be dispersed throughout the network to such a degree that they essentially fizzle out of the network. In a decentralized namespace such as Gnutella, no entity exists that has central knowledge, control, and responsibility for the actions occurring in the namespace.

Other dimensions of namespace regulation have similar features. As described above,[255] an uncoordinated namespace is fully "democratized" in the sense that no entity in the namespace

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[252] *See also* Watson, *supra* note 30, at 207.
[253] COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 26, at 358.
[254] Minar therefore writes that hierarchical systems are more "fault-tolerant and lawsuit-proof than centralized systems", *see* Nelson Minar, *Distributed Systems Topologies*, *Part 2*, *supra* note 96.
[255] *See supra* text accompanying note 179.

has more knowledge, control, or responsibility over the namespace than any other entity. Figure 5 gives an overview of the allocation of knowledge, control, and responsibility in most of the dimensions of namespace governance identified in this paper.

Namespace Architecture		Allocation of		
		Knowledge	Control	Responsibility
Vertical Distribution	Flat	c[256]	c	c
	Hierarchical	d	m	m
Horizontal Distribution	Centralized	c	c	c
	Federated	m	m	m
	Decentralized	d	d	d
Intensity	Controlled	c	c	c
	Coordinated	m	d	m
	Uncoordinated	d	d	d
Scope	Information-rich	c	c	c
	Information-poor	d	d	d
	Single-purpose	c	c	c
	Multi-purpose	d	d	d
	Rigid Internal Structure	c	c	c
	Adaptive Internal Structure	d	d	d

Figure 5: Allocation of Knowledge, Control, and Responsibility

V. DESIGNING NAMESPACE GOVERNANCE

Designing the architecture of namespaces is not a merely technical matter. It entails decisions about legal and policy questions. Structure has consequences. At this point, the gentle reader might ask "so what?". While the paper so far has analyzed the close intertwining between

[256] c = fully centralized; m = intermediate between centralized and decentralized; d = fully decentralized.

technology, law and policy in namespaces, it has not addressed the question what the consequences of this analysis are. Should namespaces be designed according to certain principles? How should lawyers think about namespaces? This section attempts to provide some answers to such questions. In particular, it describes what the consequences for lawyers and technologists, who have to deal with namespaces, are.

Unfortunately, providing such answers – and thereby developing a full-fledged theory of namespace governance – is complicated by four factors:

1. First, namespaces are used in many different areas, ranging from network authentication and communication to bibliographic classification issues. While this paper has stressed common features of namespaces, there are also large differences. Therefore, it is hard to draw any general conclusions that are applicable to namespaces in general. What may represent a wise regulatory decision for one particular namespace may be totally erroneous for another one. After all, authenticating users in a public key infrastructure is not the same as developing a method to place books in library shelves in some reasonable order.

2. Secondly, developing a theory of namespace regulation is complicated by the fact that it should be based on a sound general theory of regulation. Although technology is plastic and, therefore, values such as freedom, competition, copyright, and privacy can be "engineered" into technology,[257] one first has to determine whether that is actually the best solution. Solving social problems by technological design is normally an *ex ante* regulation: the regulation takes place before the problem that is addressed can emerge. Regulation by technological design regulates the problem away. While such regulation may the be most efficient, it may not be the most desirable in an environment of lacking predictability: if it is unclear what kind of problems will emerge in the future, how could an *ex ante* regulation by technological design ever deal with them? On the other hand, any *ex post* regulation has to grapple with the problem that certain regulatory options may be foreclosed due to path dependency: the regulation is restricted by the already existing technology and earlier regulatory decisions. Ultimately, the tension between lacking predictability and path dependency could lead to an answer what kind of values should be

[257] *Cf.* LESSIG, *supra* note 8.

implemented by an *ex ante* regulation (i.e. by engineering them into technology), and what kind of values should be left to *ex post* regulation (by the legislator, the courts and other regulators). Such a normative theory of namespace governance could provide guidelines which legal and policy considerations should be taken into account during the technical design of a namespace. It could also prompt lawyers to become more involved in the thinking about designing namespace architectures. However, developing the underlying general normative theory of regulation is an endeavor that has far larger applications and implications than the mere governance of namespaces. As it is beyond the scope of this paper to even outline such a theory, the paper has to a large extent restricted itself to a descriptive and empirical approach in analyzing the governance in namespaces.

3. A complete theory how namespaces should be governed is thirdly complicated by the fact that it is not enough to look at individual namespace governance dimensions. Rather, the interaction between different governance dimensions has to be taken into account as well. Consider, for example, the DNS. As was described above, the hierarchical structure of the DNS leads to a certain decentralization: different parts of the namespace can be governed by different entities.[258] Yet, ICANN's registry regulations and the UDRP can be understood as attempts to reverse some of the decentralization that is embedded in the namespace structure.[259] Different dimensions of namespace governance (here: contractual webs and topology) are not always used to achieve the same goal.

4. Finally, not only the interactions between different governance dimensions in a namespace, but also between different namespaces have to be taken into account. If, for example, a namespace is specifically designed to protect certain values (such as privacy or freedom of expression), it is important to note that the mere protection of such values in the namespace is often not sufficient to protect them in reality. Regularly, namespaces depend on other namespaces. If one namespace is designed to be open and innovation-friendly, but depends on another namespace that is closed and innovation-hostile, openness and innovation are not preserved in the overall system. An example of this problem is the potential tension between the TCP port number space and centralized P2P file namespaces. When the recording industry wanted to shut down Napster, it could have

[258] *See supra* text accompanying notes 102-103.
[259] The author is indebted to Milton Mueller for this remark.

tried to shut down the "channel" over which Napster communicated. In other words, it could have tried to shut down the TCP port 6699. The e2e-compliant TCP port number space made such regulation impossible, however. No central entity exists that administers TCP port 6699. Furthermore, Napster could have easily switched to another TCP port. To achieve its goal, the recording industry turned to another namespace that is more controllable: Napster's own file namespace. While the regulation of TCP port 6699 would have only shut down one object in the TCP port number space, the recording industry succeeded in shutting down the whole file number space of Napster. As long as an open and decentralized namespace depends on another namespace with a different architecture and therefore value system, keeping the namespaces open and decentralized does not necessarily mean that openness and decentralization will ultimately reign (see figure 6).[260]

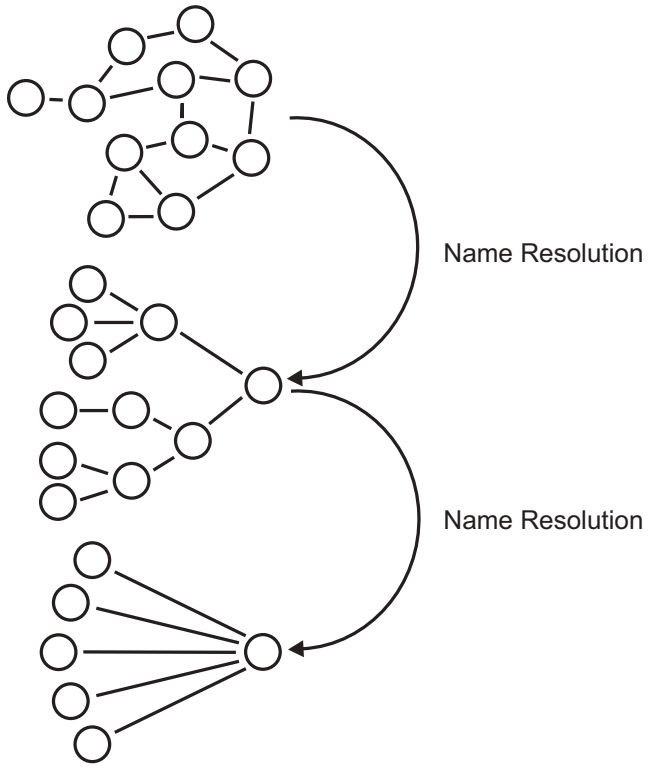

Figure 6: Interaction Between Namespaces

[260] Another example where the interaction between different namespaces becomes important is digital rights management. DRM systems often employ several device, file, and user namespaces at the same time. As many DRM systems try to serve the interests of content owners, often a proprietary, centralized, intense namespace governance structure is appropriate. In order to achieve the utmost security and robustness, however, DRM systems have to design each of their namespaces according to these principles and have to ensure the proper and secure interaction and communication among them.

Despite all these reservations, in the following the paper attempts to outline what the implications of a normative theory of namespace governance could be. In general, namespaces should be designed in ways that enable competition within the namespace, between different namespaces as well as around and on top of namespaces. Namespaces should be designed as open platforms on top of which innovation can occur. The paper has demonstrated several tools that can be used to achieve these ends. Both a vertical and horizontal distribution of namespaces facilitates competition. Furthermore, governance structures in namespaces should be as lightweight as possible. As the end-to-end argument demands, control and intelligence should not be placed in namespaces themselves, but in applications and other components that lie on top of them. Minimizing control structures in namespaces also means adapting modular design principles.[261] This can be exemplified in the privacy area. A user authentication system such as Microsoft Passport, for example, should reveal as little personal information as possible each time a user is authenticated. If the personal information stored in the user namespace is stored in modularized components, the namespace is able to transmit only those authentication modules which are needed for a particular authentication.[262]

In general, therefore, the technical design of namespaces should engineer openness, competition, modularization, decentralization and innovation-friendliness into the namespace. They should, in other words, be designed to cope with uncertainty: uncertainty, how a namespace will develop and uncertainty how a namespace will be used. Namespaces should enable, not control. Due to the general lack of predictability described above, remaining problems that occur in namespaces should be left to an *ex post* regulation, be it by law or technology. Yet, in some cases it may be clear from the outset that certain other values should be protected by the namespace. Such values may include the protection of privacy or

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[261] For a general account of the importance of modularity in system design, see CARLISS Y. BALDWIN & KIM B. CLARK, DESIGN RULES – THE POWER OF MODULARITY (2000).

[262] Suppose, for example, that in an authentication system, information about the real name of the user, his age, address and preferences all are stored in one string of bits, which is the user's name in the authentication system. If a participating web site used this system as its authentication mechanism, it could receive much information about the user by merely receiving the name which the authentication system has assigned to the user. If, conversely, the user's attributes are not stored in the name itself, but in modularized components which are only linked to the name, the authentication system can transmit the user name to the participating web site without revealing the user's address, age and preferences. With modularization, even the transmission of globally unique user names can be avoided, as the Liberty Alliance project shows; *see supra* text accompanying notes 154-158.

copyright interests. In such cases, namespaces can be architected much more precisely to protect these interests.

These remarks are more of a call for light-weight namespace governance than an actual theory how namespaces should be designed. At any rate, ICANN's broad and intense control of the domain name space seems hard to justify under this line of thought.

VI. CONCLUSION

Namespaces are an overlooked facet of governance both in real and cyberspace. Although we are surrounded by namespaces, policy discussions have regularly not taken any attention to general policy problems of namespaces. This paper has shown that the technical design of namespaces in general has numerous legal and policy implications. As analytical tools, the paper has developed several dimensions that prove useful in analyzing governance questions in namespaces. Many of these dimensions differ in the way knowledge, control, and responsibility are allocated within the namespace. They also differ in the values they protect. This taxonomic structure developed in the paper could be useful to legal scholars who think about the implications of various namespaces. It could also be useful to designers of namespaces who have to think about the legal and policy implications of what they are doing. Finally, it could assist lawyers and policymakers in becoming involved in governance discussions at the time of the technological design of namespaces. While the paper has focused mainly on namespaces in cyberspace, many of its findings can be applied to namespaces in real space as well.[263] As we are literally surrounded by namespaces both in cyberspace and real space, governance in namespaces could be a ubiquitous theme as well.

[263] The P.O. box system, for example, can be thought of a namespace identifying personal or corporate names. In a given geographical region, the P.O. box number space is flat and centralized (i.e. controlled by one entity, the local Post office). It is also proprietary; UPS, for example, does not offer P.O. box numbers that are compatible the P.O. box numbers provided by the U.S. Postal Service. Furthermore, the P.O. box number space is a scarce, information-poor, publicly regulated, multi-purpose namespace that uses a contractual protection.

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GOVERNANCE IN NAMESPACES †

By Stefan Bechtold fl

The assignment of numbers is also handled by Jon. If you are developing a protocol or application that will require the use of a link socket, port, protocol, or network number please contact Jon to receive a number assignment.

1

Anyone can assign
Verisign does that all the time. [2]

eBay reserves the right to modify, alter or suspend
suspend ID at any time (at our sole discretion and
without notice) for any reason whatsoever. [3]

ABSTRACT

Since the creation of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the regulation of the Domain Name System (DNS) has become a central topic in Internet law and policy discussions. ICANN's critics argue that ICANN uses its technical control over the DNS as an undue leverage for policy

† Version 3.0, September 2002.

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1 Jon Postel, *Assigned Numbers*, Request for Comments 776, at 1 (1981), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc776.txt.

2 Carl Ellison & Bruce Schneier, *Ten Risks of PKI: What You're not Being Told about Public Key Infrastructure*, 16 (1)

and legal control over the DNS itself and over activities that depend on the DNS. Such problems are not unique to the DNS. Rather, the DNS discussions are an example of the more abstract governance problems that occur in a set of technologies known as — namespaces“.

A namespace is the collection of all names in a particular system. Namespaces are ubiquitous. They can be found both in real and cyberspace. Namespaces analyzed in this paper include the DNS, IP addresses, ENUM, Microsoft Passport, peer-to-peer systems, TCP port numbers, public key infrastructures as well as digital rights management and instant messaging systems. The paper also shows that many of its findings can be applied to namespaces outside of cyberspace œ such as bibliographic classification schemes, P.O. boxes, Social Security numbers and the names of chemical compounds œ as well.

Namespaces are an overlooked facet of governance both in real and cyberspace. This paper develops a general theory of the governance of namespaces. Designing

3 COMPUTER SECURITY JOURNAL 1, 2 (2000), http://www.counterpane.com/pki-risks.pdf.

eBay, Inc., *Frequently Asked Questions About User IDs*, *at* http://pages.ebay.com/help/basics/f-faq-UserId.html#9 (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

namespaces and exercising control over them is not a mere technical matter. Rather, the technical control over a namespace creates levers for the intrusion of politics, policy, and regulation. In particular, the technical control may lead to speech, access, privacy, copyright, trademark, liability, conflict resolution, competition, innovation, and market structure regulation. The paper provides several dimensions along which namespaces can be analyzed. From a legal and policy perspective, it matters, for example, whether a namespace is centralized or decentralized, whether it is controlled by a public or a private entity, and how adaptive its internal structure is. These and other dimensions influence how namespaces protect social values, and how they allocate knowledge, control, and responsibility.

The taxonomic structure developed in the paper can be useful to legal and policy debates about the implications of various namespaces. It can also be helpful to designers of namespaces who think about the legal and policy consequences of what they are doing.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 2000, a web site offered a new service allowing politicians, individuals, and corporations to bid on and buy political votes from citizens. The first Internet auction site for real votes had opened. The election in question took place in the United States. It was the U. S. Presidential Election of 2000, a memorable event for many reasons. The web site in question,

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which described itself as —satirical“, was located in Austria. It bore the name —**voteauction**.com“.

After the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners had filed a lawsuit against **voteauction**.com, on October 18, 2000, the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, issued an injunction against the web site. The U.S. registrar, who had registered the domain name, had been named as a co-defendant in the lawsuit. After the injunction was issued, the registrar cancelled the domain name, effectively shutting down the web site all over the world.

About a week later, the web site appeared again under the new domain name —vote-auction.com“. This time, the domain name had been registered with a Swiss registrar. A few days later, it was cancelled as well. However, no court had issued any injunction demanding the cancellation. No official authority had addressed the question whether a

domain name registered in Switzerland and located in Austria is subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Rather, the domain name was cancelled after some telephone and e-mail discussions between the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners and the Swiss domain name registrar. The Swiss registrar, a private entity, exercised its power over an asset, the domain name space, to exclude this domain name from the Internet. [4]

In September 1998, a freshman at Northeastern University in Boston began working on a software program that would revolutionize online music business. Only two and a half years later, the Napster network had over 70 millions users who downloaded up to 2.8 billion music songs per month. In July 2000, the District Court for the Northern District of California issued a preliminary injunction effectively ordering Napster to shut down its service. The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit later affirmed the injunction with some modifications. [5]

Voteauction.com and Napster each raise different problems. **Voteauction**.com is a case about election fraud, freedom of speech, and personal jurisdiction. Napster is a case about copyright infringement. At the same time, both cases are very similar. They illustrate how technical control over a particular component of a network can be used as leverage for legal and policy

[4] For more information on this case, *see* Henry H. Perritt, *Towards a Hybrid Regulatory Scheme for the Internet*, 2001 U. CHI. L. EGAL F. 215, 241-244; RTMark, Inc., ***Voteauction***.*com*, *at* http://www.rtmark.com/**voteauction**.html (last modified 2000); **Voteauction**, *at* http://www.**voteauction**.at (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

[5] *See* A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 239 F.3d 1004 (9th Cir. 2001), *remanded* 2001 WL 227083 (N.D. Cal. 2001), *aff'd*, 284 F.3d 1091 (9th Cir. 2002).

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control. **Voteauction**.com lost its domain names because private entities œ the domain name registrars and, ultimately, the domain name registry œ could exclude its domain names from an authoritative list recognized by all computers connected to the Internet. Music files could no longer be shared over the Napster network because Napster could exclude them from an authoritative list of files recognized by all computers connected to the Napster network. In both cases, the network component that enabled this control was a —namespace“.

While namespaces may seem an arcane concept of computer science, we are in fact surrounded by them. In the world of computers, the domain name system, public key infrastructures, Yahoo! Categories, Usenet newsgroups, and computer file systems all are examples of namespaces. Yet, namespaces are not confined to computers. Telephone numbers, Social Security numbers, the —International Standard Book Number“ (ISBN), zip codes, bar codes, and bibliographic classification schemes form namespaces, too.

Both **Voteauction**.com and Napster show that in cyberspace, the ability for legal regulation often depends on the technical control over a namespace. Technical namespaces are not unalterable, given facts. Rather, technology is a social construct.[6] The cultural and societal structure of those producing technology shape the technology itself.[7] Conversely, technology enables, shapes, and limits social, legal, and political relationships among citizens, businesses, and the state. Technology and law are therefore inherently intertwined. As Lawrence Lessig has shown, this interrelation between technology, law, and society implies that technology is not a neutral artifact, but can be shaped according to conscious design decisions that originate from external value systems.[8] Many design choices implicitly entail legal and policy choices.[9]

[6] *See* MANUEL CASTELLS, THE INTERNET GALAXY 36 (2001); Thomas P. Hughes, *The Evolution of Large Technological Systems*, *in* THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS 51 (Wiebe E. Bijker et al. eds., 1987).

[7] For an analysis of how the different cultures of early Internet users shaped the Internet, *see* CASTELLS, *supra* note 6, at 36-63.

[8] LAWRENCE LESSIG, CODE AND OTHER LAWS OF CYBERSPACE (1999); *see also* Joel R. Reidenberg, *Lex Informatica: The Formulation of Information Policy Rules Through Technology*, 76 TEX. L. REV. 553 (1998); WILLIAM J. MITCHELL, CITY OF BITS 111-112 (1995). For an application of this theory in real space, *see* Neal K. Katyal, *Architecture as Crime Control*, 111 YALE L.J. 1039 (2002).

[9] This paper follows an approach that, for analytical purposes, distinguishes between a technology layer and a policy layer; *see* LESSIG, *supra* note 8; Reidenberg, *supra* note 8. Conversely, in his analysis of the domain name system, Milton Mueller uses a three-layered model: on the technical layer, name allocation is coordinated to ensure uniqueness and exclusivity of names. On the economic layer, finite namespaces deal with the allocation of scarce names. On the policy layer, decisions about rights attached to names are made. *See* MILTON MUELLER, RULING THE ROOT – INTERNET GOVERNANCE AND THE TAMING OF CYBERSPACE 17-26 (2002). However, it is questionable whether a distinction between an economic and a policy layer should be made. Economic decisions about name allocation are a subgroup of the policy decisions that have to be made in namespaces. In general, a layered approach proves to be very helpful in analyzing cyberlaw questions. For the analysis of communication systems, Yochai Benkler has developed a layered analytical framework. In Benkler's model, communication systems can be divided into the physical layer (the wires,

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (10 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:58

The particular design of a namespace determines its regulatory impact. Therefore, namespaces can be seen as a technological tool to implement certain policy goals and legal value systems into a network.

This paper analyzes the interrelation between technology and law for namespaces in general. It attempts to highlight a general feature of namespaces: designing namespaces and exercising control over them is not a mere technical matter. The technical control over a namespace creates levers for the intrusion of politics, policy, and regulation.[10] By designing namespaces in a particular way, the implementation of many regulatory goals can be either achieved or prevented. As its analytical tools, the paper develops several dimensions of namespace governance that prove helpful in assessing the regulatory impact of design decisions made at the technical level of a namespace. A namespace can be structured, for instance, in a flat, hierarchical, or decentralized manner. Its internal architecture can be heavily controlled or loosely coordinated. A namespace can be designed to serve many different or a single, narrowly defined purpose. It can be controlled by mere technical or, in addition,

by contractual means. It can be administered by a public or a private entity. Although such decisions seem of technical nature, they are in fact closely intertwined with legal and policy decisions. The paper will show that the very technological architecture of a namespace may encompass a regulation of speech, access, privacy, content, copyright, trademark, liability, conflict resolution, competition, innovation, and market structures. Therefore, legal and policy considerations should be taken into account even during the design stages of a namespace.

The analysis of such questions is not novel. The best-known namespace in the Internet is the domain name system (DNS). Most computers connected to the Internet are equipped with a unique numerical IP address and a unique domain name. [11] The DNS maps each domain name to an IP address. It is a prime example of how namespace control transcends the borders of technology and reaches into policy and law. Since 1998, the DNS has been managed by the

cables, fibers, radio frequency spectrum, printing presses), the logical layer (the software and standards that decide which expression is transmitted over the physical layer and that enable this transmission), and the content layer. *See* Yochai Benkler, *Property, Commons, and the First Amendment: Towards a Core Common Infrastructure* 3, *at* http://www.law.nyu.edu/benklery/WhitePaper.pdf (2001); *see also* Kevin Werbach, *A Layered Model for Internet Policy*, *at* http://www.edventure.com/conversation/article.cfm?Counter=2414930 (2000); François Bar & Christian Sandvig, *Rules From Truth: Post-Convergence Policy for Access* 21, *at* http://www.stanford.edu/fbar/Publications/Rules_from_Truth.pdf (2000); LAWRENCE LESSIG, THE FUTURE OF IDEAS œ THE FATE OF THE COMMONS IN A CONNECTED WORLD 23-25 (2001).

[10] *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 10.

[11] Some computers are only equipped with an IP address, but not a domain name.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (12 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:58

—Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers“ (ICANN),[12] a private non-profit corporation under California law. The status of ICANN is highly disputed. While some proponents assert that ICANN is a mere technical standardization and coordination body, critics claim that it more resembles a world government.[13] Critics of ICANN argue that it unjustly uses its control over the technical DNS infrastructure as leverage to control policy aspects of Internet communications such as trademark and copyright issues, surveillance of Internet users, regulation of content, imposition of tax-like fees, and the regulation of the domain name supply industry.[14]

The DNS governance discussions are an example of the regulatory questions this paper addresses. However, this is not a paper about the governance of the domain name system. Although many issues addressed by this paper are known in the context of the DNS, the discussions about the DNS and ICANN often fail to recognize that these issues are not unique to the DNS. Rather, they are general governance problems of namespaces which can be found in other namespaces œ from peer-to-peer systems to instant messaging systems œ as well. They

are not even confined to the computer world. In real space, many namespaces œ from bibliographic classification schemes to Social Security numbers œ exhibit the same problems.

No literature exists that identifies and discusses governance dimensions of namespaces on such an abstract, general level. This article attempts to fill that gap. Its findings can be applied to a wide range of namespaces both in cyberspace and real space. While the study of namespaces at an abstract level may be novel, it does not operate in an analytical vacuum.

Many namespaces are scarce resources: the number of names that can be assigned in such namespaces falls short of the demand.[15] In bottleneck namespaces, the assignment of names has to be controlled in some way. Analyzing the legal implications of such bottleneck situations is not an unknown task. In antitrust law, the essential facilities doctrine deals with the control of a monopolist over scarce resources.[16] In communications law, common carrier regulations cope with adverse impacts of privately owned bottlenecks in the communication

[12] Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, http://www.icann.org (Aug. 30, 2002).

[13] Milton Mueller has criticized the ICANN regime as —a conservative, corporatist regime founded on artificical scarcity and regulatory control“, MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 267.

[14] *See id.*

[15] The telephone number space, the current IP address space, and the generic top level domain name space are examples of scarce namespaces. *See infra* note 168.

[16] *See* United States v. Terminal R.R. Ass‘n, 224 U.S. 383 (1912).

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (14 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:58

infrastructure.[17] The discussion whether broadband cable providers should be forced to open their networks to non-affiliated Internet service providers (—open access“) is a discussion about the impact of a privately owned bottleneck: the cable network.[18] In First Amendment law, courts regularly have to allocate access to different types of mass media that are allegedly bottlenecks.[19] Finally, an emerging scholarship addresses specific regulatory problems of information and technology platforms, which can represent bottlenecks as well.[20]

While analyzing bottleneck situations is therefore nothing uncommon, this paper chooses a slightly different analytical approach. Rather than focusing on one specific area of law, it analyzes the implications of a particular technology œ i.e. namespaces œ on a wide variety of areas of law and legal policy. It assesses how different design choices at the technical level create, alter, or eliminate the regulatory problems law and legal policy have to grapple.

The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, the paper develops a uniform analytical framework under which a wide variety of namespaces can be assessed. Thereby, it highlights unifying features of technologies that are used in very different areas, yet lead to similar policy

legal implications. Secondly, the paper analyzes what the optimal design principles and architectures for namespaces may look like. Such findings may be important for legal, policy, and technical debates that deal with any of the existing namespaces.

[17] *See*, e.g., James H. Lister, *The Rights of Common Carriers and the Decision Whether to Be a Common Carrier Or a Non-Regulated Communications Provider*, 53 FED. COMM. L.J. 91 (2000); Peter K. Pitsch & Arthur W. Bresnahan, *Common Carrier Regulation of Telecommunications Contracts and the Private Carrier Alternative*, 48 FED. COMM. L.J. 447 (1996).

[18] *See* Mark A. Lemley & Lawrence Lessig, *The End of End-to-End: Preserving the Architecture of the Internet in the Broadband Era*, 48 UCLA L. REV. 925 (2001).

[19] *See* Red Lion Broadcasting Co. v. FCC, 395 U.S. 367 (1969); Columbia Broadcasting, Inc. v. Democratic Nat'l Comm'n, 412 U.S. 94 (1973); CBS, Inc. v. FCC, 453 U.S. 367 (1981); Arkansas Educ. Television Comm'n (AETC) v. Forbes, 523 U.S. 666 (1998); Miami Herald Publ'g Co. v. Tornillo, 418 U.S. 241 (1974); Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC, 512 U.S. 622, 656 (1994); Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC, 520 U.S. 180 (1997); Denver Area Educ. Telecommun. Consortium v. FCC, 518 U.S. 727 (1996).

[20] *See*, e.g., Douglas Lichtman, *Property Rights in Emerging Platform Technologies*, 29 J. LEGAL STUD. 615 (2000); J. Weiser, *Law and Information Platforms* (2002) (unpublished manuscript, on file with the author); Philip J. Weiser, *Networks Unplugged: Towards a Model of Compatibility Regulation Between Information Platforms* (2001), http://www.arxiv.org/html/cs/0109070; Philip J. Weiser, *Internet Governance, Standard Setting, and Self-Regulation*, 28 N. KY. L. REV. 822, 832-842 (2001) (hereinafter Weiser, *Internet Governance*); Molly S. van Houweling, *Cultivating Open Information Platforms: A Land Trust Model* (2002) (unpublished manuscript, on file with the author); Bar & Sandvig, *supra* note 9; Pamela Samuelson & Susanne Scotchmer, *The Law & Economics of Reverse Engineering*, YALE L.J. 1575, 1611, 1615-1626, 1643-1644, 1662 (2002). *See also* ANNABELLE GAWER & MICHAEL A. CUSUMANO, PLATFORM LEADERSHIP œ HOW INTEL, MICROSOFT, AND CISCO DRIVE INDUSTRY INNOVATION (2002); Arti K. Rai & Rebecca S. Eisenberg, *The Public and the Private in Biopharmaceutical Research*, *at* http://www.law.duke.edu/pd/papers/raieisen.pdf (2001).

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (16 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:58

The paper proceeds as follows. In section 2, a more precise definition of namespaces is provided. Section 3 develops several dimensions of namespace governance that can be applied to namespaces in general. It shows the legal and policy implications of design decisions made along these dimensions. In section 4, a more abstract account of the relationship between namespace design and the law is provided. Section 5 demonstrates how these insights can be used in the actual design of namespaces. Section 6 concludes the paper.

II. WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Names are important tools for identification and communication both in real and cyberspace. While it is clear that names play an important role in every society, this begs the question what a name actually is. From a legal and social science perspective, personal names are a crucial aspect of personal identity and dignity.[21] A complex mix of social norms, memories, connotations, and shared experiences influences the esteem of personal names, in particular first names.[22] From an economic perspective, commercial names and trademarks facilitate identification and thereby reduce consumer search costs.[23] From a computer science perspective, the definition of —name" is even more sober: a name is a string of bits

characters that refers to a resource.[24] In communication networks, some method to identify and locate the networked resources has to exist. Names provide such a method to facilitate sharing and communication.[25] They can bring consistency to the network: names uniquely identify resources, thereby eliminating the risk of confusion between different, but similar resources.

In fact, computer science has developed a rather rigorous theory of naming that proves helpful for the following analysis of namespaces.[26] In general, different kinds of names exist. An

[21] *See* Douglas A. Galbi, *A New Account of Personalization and Effective Communication* 4, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=286288 (2001).

[22] *Id.* 6.

[23] *See* William M. Landes & Richard A. Posner, *Trademark Law: An Economic Perspective*, 30 J.L. & ECON. 265, 269 (1987).

[24] *Id.* 184; David R. Cheriton & Timothy P. Mann, *Decentralizing a Global Naming Service for Improved Performance and Fault Tolerance*, 7 ACM TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTER SYSTEMS 147 (1989); John F. Shoch, Inter-Network Naming, Addressing, and Routing, *in* PROCEEDINGS OF THE 17TH IEEE COMPUTER SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 72 (1978).

[25] *See* ROSS J. ANDERSON, SECURITY ENGINEERING – A GUIDE TO BUILDING DEPENDABLE DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS 125 (2001).

[26] The most computer science research on naming has been conducted in so-called —distributed systems“. In a distributed system, hardware or software components are located at different computers that are only connected by a communication network. Although the components are dispersed throughout the network, a distributed system appears to its users as one single coherent system; *see* GEORGE COULOURIS ET AL., DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS – CONCEPTS AND DESIGN 2 (3rd ed. 2001); ANDREW S. TANENBAUM & MAARTEN VAN STEEN, DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS – PRINCIPLES AND PARADIGMS 2 (2002). While

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (18 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:58

—address“ is a special type of name that identifies the location of an object rather than the object itself. [27] The IP address of a computer and the number of a telephone are addresses in this sense. Addresses are not well suited to persistently identify objects. Once the object is moved to another location, its address changes. If a computer connected to the Internet, for instance, is moved to another location, often his IP address has to be changed as well. [28] If a phone customer moves to a new city, he receives a new phone number, even if he uses the same telephone. Without call forwarding features and number portability regulations, [29] a phone number does not identify a particular telephone, but its location, i.e. the jack into which it is plugged.

In many communication networks, these shortcomings of addresses are resolved by adding a layer of location-independent names on top of the addressing scheme. [30] While addresses *locate* resources, location-independent names *identify* them. [31] The domain *name* of a computer, for example, identifies a computer, while its IP *address* reveals its logical location.

Location-independent names and addresses do not exist separately. Rather, names are resolved to addresses by so-called —name services“. [32] Name services allow users and software programs to look up, add, change, and remove names. [33] The layering of location-independent names on top of an addressing scheme makes the communication network more flexible:

the address of a resource can be changed without having to change its name. Thereby, resources can be moved and altered without any alteration of their name. The aforementioned domain name system (DNS) is a name service which resolves domain names to IP addresses.

numerous distributed systems exist, the most important example is the Internet. For research on naming infrastructures in homogeneous computer systems, *see* Roger M. Needham, *Names*, *in* DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS 315, 317 (Sape Mullender ed., 2d ed. 1994); Jerome H. Saltzer, *Naming and Binding of Objects*, *in* OPERATING SYSTEMS — AN ADVANCED COURSE 99-208 (Rudolf Bayer et al. eds., 1978).

[27] COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 26, at 354; *see also* Shoch, *supra* note 24, at 72; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 184.

[28] This problem is most prevalent with mobile computers, *see* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 184-185. URLs are another example of the shortcomings of addresses as consistent identifiers; *see* COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 26, at 356; *see also infra* note 212.

[29] On number portability, *see infra* note 150.

[30] TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 185; Richard W. Watson, *Identifiers (naming) in distributed systems*, *in* DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS — ARCHITECTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION 191, 196 (Butler W. Lampson et al. eds., 1981).

[31] —The *name* of a resource indicates what we seek, and *address* indicates where it is, and a *route* tells us how to get there“, Shoch, *supra* note 24, at 72.

[32] COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 26, at 357; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 183. While a name service resolves names to addresses, a —directory service“ connects names to a wider collection of attributes. Conventional name services can be compared to the telephone white pages, while directory services resemble the yellow pages; *see* COULOURIS ET AL., *supra* note 26, at 371; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 2.

[33] TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN, *supra* note 26, at 194.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (20 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:58

Although a computer‘s IP address may have to be changed when its location is moved, its domain name can remain the same.

The collection of all valid names in a particular system forms a —namespace“. [34] Some namespaces are designed for human use, while other namespaces are accessed by computers only. Names used by human beings should usually be mnemonically useful, while the critical feature of names used by computers is that they are unambiguously resolvable. [35] In such a namespace, names have to be unique. [36]

Namespaces are pervasive, both in cyberspace and in real space. In cyberspace, namespaces are mainly used to identify four different kinds of resources: computers (or more generally: devices), users, files, and applications (or more generally: services). [37] Device namespaces include the domain name system, the telephone number system, ENUM, [38] as well as IP and Ethernet addresses. [39] User namespaces are Microsoft Passport, [40] the Liberty Alliance Project, [41] public key infrastructures [42] as well as user identification systems on eBay, in the AOL network, and in instant messaging systems and networked computer games. [43] Uniform Resource Locators (URLs), peer-to-peer systems, [44] Yahoo! Categories and the different computer file systems available [45] are examples for file namespaces. Service namespaces

created, for instance, by TCP/UDP port numbers are [46] and the —Universal Description, Discovery

[34] COULOURIS ET AL ., *supra* note 26, at 358; Ronald Bourret, *XML Namespaces FAQ*, Answer 2.1, *at* http://www.rpbourret.com/xml/NamespacesFAQ.htm#q2_1 (last modified Aug. 2002); *see also* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN , *supra* note 26, at 186. For a helpful proposition of a unified terminology for directories and namespaces, *see* Harald T. Alvestrand, *Definitions for Talking About Directories*, Request for Comments 3254, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3254.txt (2002).

[35] Salzer, *supra* note 26, at 121; *see also* MUELLER , *supra* note 9, at 39.

[36] To achieve uniqueness, names are either universally valid, or they are equipped with a representation of the context in which they are unique; *see* Needham, *supra* note 26, at 315.

[37] *See* COULOURIS ET AL ., *supra* note 26, at 356; TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN , *supra* note 26, at 184; Cheriton & Mann, *supra* note 24, at 147; Jerome H. Saltzer, *On the Naming and Binding of Network Destinations*, Request for Comments 1498, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1498.txt (1993); ANDERSON , *supra* note 25, at 131-132.

[38] *See infra* text accompanying notes 81-84.

[39] *See infra* text accompanying notes 170-178.

[40] *See infra* text accompanying notes 65-66.

[41] *See infra* text accompanying notes 139.

[42] *See infra* text accompanying notes 75-76.

[43] For a study of a virtual world computer game (Everquest), *see* Edward Castranova, *Virtual Worlds: A First-Hand Account of Market and Society on the Cyberian Frontier*, 2 (1) THE GRUTER INSTITUTE WORKING PAPERS ON LAW, ECONOMICS, AND EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY (2001), *at* http://www.bepress.com/giwp/default/ vol2/iss1/art1/.

[44] *See infra* text accompanying notes 115.

[45] For an overview, *see* Martin Hinner, *Filesystems HOWTO*, *at* http://www.linux.org/docs/ldp/howto/Filesystems-HOWTO.html (last modified Aug. 22, 2000). For an overview of distributed file systems, *see* TANENBAUM & VAN STEEN , *supra* note 26, at 575-646.

[46] *See infra* text accompanying notes 179-181.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (22 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:58

and Integration“ (UDDI) service. [47] Some technologies even use several namespaces. Digital rights management (DRM) systems, for example, employ device, user, and file namespaces at the same time. [48] The list of namespaces used by computers and computer networks is endless. [49]

In real space, telephone, credit card, bank account, passport and Social Security numbers as well as tax identifiers are namespaces to identify devices, natural persons or corporate entities. People, streets, cities, countries, and species are all identified by namespaces as well. Other examples include P.O. boxes, natural languages, and the system of longitude and latitude. The travel industry uses several namespaces to identify travel agencies, hotels, airlines, car rental companies, travel insurance companies, and consumers. [50] The Dun & Badstreet Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S) is used to identify 62 million business entities around the world, [51] while the Thomas Register of American Manufacturers provides unique supplier IDs for over 173,000 U.S. and Canadian manufacturers. [52] The worldwide system of bar codes that is used for product identification is another example how widely namespaces are used today. [53] Traditional media can be identified by different namespaces such as the

[47] UDDI.org, http://www.uddi.org (last visited Sept. 1, 2002). UDDI enables organizations that develop web services to register these services in a public database so that client applications can locate and use these services. For an overview

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (23 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:58

UDDI, *see* D C U N œ A T AND A 65-71 (2002); T T & H Q. L AM , N ET F RAMEWORK E SSENTIALS 155-157 (2nd ed. 2002); E THAN C ERAMI , W EB S ERVICES E SSENTIALS 18, 157-199 (2002).

48 By a combination of various technical and legal means of protection, DRM attempts to create a framework for the secure distribution of digital content to authorized users. DRM systems usually employ a number of different namespaces, such as namespaces for identifying users (important for digital fingerprinting and thereby individualizing content), identifying content (important for managing the rights attached to the content) and identifying devices (important for distinguishing authorized from unauthorized devices and for revoking compromised device keys). For an overview, Stefan Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law œ Implications of Digital Rights Management*, *in* Security and Privacy in Digital Rights Management 213, 214-216 (Tomas Sander ed., 2002), *available at* http://www.jura.uni-tuebingen.de/s-bes1/pub/2002/DRM_Information_Law.pdf (hereinafter Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*) For a more detailed discussion, *see* S TEFAN B ECHTOLD , V OM U RHEBER - ZUM I NFORMATIONSRECHT œ I MPLIKATIONEN DES D IGITAL R IGHTS M ANAGEMENT 34-75 (2002) (hereinafter B ECHTOLD , V OM U RHEBER - ZUM I NFORMATIONSRECHT).

49 Other computer namespaces include variable names in computer languages, character sets, the X.500 directory service, XML namespaces, colorspaces such as RGB or CMYK, databases, and Microsoft Smart Tags. For even more namespaces, *see* IANA, *Protocol/Number Assignments Directory*, *at* http://www.iana.org/numbers.html (last modified April 18, 2002).

50 Air travel customer information is usually stored in a so-called —Passenger Name Record“ (PNR) in one of the major proprietary —Global Distribution Systems“ (GDS) such as Amadeus, Sabre or Apollo. Other namespaces in the travel industry are administered by the International Air Transport Association, e.g. the —Travel Industry Designator Service“, *see* http://www.iata.org/tids/. *See also* Rohit Khare, *Anatomy of a URL (and Other Internet-Scale Namespaces, Part 3)*, (5) IEEE I NTERNET C OMPUTING 78, 80 (1999).

51 *See* Dun & Badstreet, *at* http://www.dnb.com/english/duns (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

52 *See* Thomas Register, *at* http://www.thomasregister.com (last visisted Sept. 1, 2002).

53 For information on the —Universal Product Code— (UPC) and the —European Article Number— (EAN), *see* UCC, *at* http://www.uc-council.org (2002) and EAN International, *at* http://www.ean-ucc.org (2002). The Auto-ID project at MIT attempts to extend this model by —electronic Product Codes“ (ePC) that can be imbedded into smart tags and resolved by an —Object Naming Service“, *see* Auto-ID Center, *at* http://www.autoidcenter.org (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

—International Standard Book Number“ (ISBN), the —International Standard Recording Code“ (ISRC), the —International Standard Serial Number“ (ISSN), the —Unique Material Identifier“ (UMID), and the —International Standard Work Code“ (ISWC). [54] Bibliographic classification schemes, [55] the frequency spectrum, the various international classification systems for classifying inventions, trademarks and industrial designs, [56] the ISO 3166 list of country codes [57] as well as the names of all chemical compounds [58] may conclude this listing of namespaces. To put it short: namespaces are important and ubiquitous.

As the variety and sheer number of all existing namespaces is overwhelming, it is an impossible task to analyze all of them in the remainder of this paper. Fortunately, in order to develop a general theory of namespace governance, this is also an unnecessary task. The paper will use several namespaces to illustrate the presented theoretical framework. Nevertheless, the framework should also be applicable to namespaces which are not explicitly studied in this paper.

III. D IMENSIONS OF NAMESPACE GOVERNANCE

By analyzing the mechanisms, intensity and scope of namespace governance, as well as the possible namespace topologies, this section identifies several dimensions of namespace governance that illustrate the close intertwining of technology, law and

policy.

A. Mechanisms of Namespace Governance

In general, namespace providers have various interests to regulate the use of and access to their namespace. They may, for example, want to grant access to the namespace only under certain conditions or to prevent certain end users from using the namespace altogether. They may also grant third-party service providers, who use the namespace in their own services, access to the namespace only after payment of a fee. Namespace providers therefore want to regulate the behavior of namespace users and service providers. Such regulation can be

[54] For an overview, *see* BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER- ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 48, at 39-41.

[55] *See infra* text accompanying note 221.

[56] Four international classification systems are administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), *see* World Intellectual Property Organization, *International Classifications at WIPO*, *at* http://www.wipo.org/en/classifications/ (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

[57] *See* ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency, *at* http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/index.html (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

[58] *See infra* text accompanying note 231.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (26 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:58

achieved by different mechanisms. While several namespaces employ a web of contracts, all namespaces use technological means to regulate behavior that depends on the namespace.

1. Governance by Contract

Namespace providers can condition access to and use of their namespace on the prior conclusion of a contract. Namespace contracts do not only include agreements about technical issues. They may limit the ways by which a namespace can be accessed. They may also restrict for what purposes and under what conditions it can be accessed. Furthermore, they may restrict in what environments the names may be used or processed.

In many namespaces, the namespace provider attempts to bind all end users and service providers by contract. A web of contracts laid over the namespace is intended to protect various non-technical interests of the namespace provider (see figure 1).

Namespace Operator

Service Provider Using the Namespace

User

Figure 1: Namespace Governance by Contractual Webs

The domain name system (DNS),[59] for example, uses such a web of contracts to govern the domain name space. All registrants, registrars and registries of domain names in generic top level domains (gTLDs) such as .com, .biz, .net, and .org have to enter into contractual

[59] The DNS is a distributed name resolution service that resolves domain names to numerical IP addresses. For an overview of the architecture, history, and policy debate of the DNS, *see* M UELLER , *supra* note 9; A. Michael Froomkin, *Wrong Turn in Cyberspace: Using ICANN to Route Around the APA and the Constitution*, 50 D UKE L.J. 17 (2000); Jay P. Kesan & Rajiv C. Shah, *Fool Us Once Shame On You œ Fool Us Twice Shame On Us: What We Can Learn From the Privatizations of the Internet Backbone Network and the Domain Name System*, 79 W ASH . U.L.Q. 89 (2001).

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (28 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:59

agreements that either directly or indirectly originate from the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the entity that currently controls the DNS.[60] In order to solve conflicts between domain name registrations and trademark law, ICANN, after considerable input from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), created a dispute resolution mechanism. This —Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy“ (UDRP)[61] enables trademark holders to challenge the registration of a domain name and potentially gain control over it. In the contracts between ICANN and the gTLD registrars,[62] ICANN requires the registrars to impose the UDRP on everyone who wants to register a domain name.[63] Thereby, on the one hand, ICANN binds all registrars to the UDRP as a condition of their accreditation. On the other hand, every consumer who wants to register a domain name under the .com TLD, for example, will only be able to register it if he agrees to the terms of the UDRP as well. Through a hierarchical web of contracts that originates from ICANN, ICANN has achieved that every registrar and every registrant is bound to the UDRP.[64] ICANN has effectively laid a web of contracts on top of the domain name space that is used to protect, among other things, interests of trademark holders.

Another example of contractual webs as a means of namespace governance is Microsoft Passport.[65] By mapping unique identifiers to individual users, this system allows users to establish lasting digital identities on the Internet. Once a user is registered in this user namespace, he can access all web sites that user Microsoft Passport as their authentication service without having to authenticate himself at each individual web site, as

Microsoft

[60] *See* A. Michael Froomkin & Mark A. Lemley, *ICANN and Antitrust* 13-14, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=291221 (2001). This contractual web does not exist for country-code top level domains (ccTLDs). The relationship between ICANN's overall governance of the domain name space and the ccTLD registries is not entirely clear. ccTLD registries have at least some independence in determining policies for their ccTLD sub-namespaces. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 205-208; Tamar Frankel, *The Managing Lawmaker in Cyberspace: A New Power Model*, 27 B.C. L. REV. J. INT'L L. 859, 886-893 (2002). Although ICANN is known for managing the DNS, the U.S. government still retains residual authority over the DNS root and has not expressed its intent to give up this authority in the future. For the relationship between the U.S. Department of Commerce and ICANN, *see* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 197; Froomkin & Lemley, *ICANN and Antitrust* 11-13; Froomkin, *supra* note 59, at 91, 105-125.

[61] *See* Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, *Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy*, *at* http://www.icann.org/udrp/udrp.htm (last revised Aug. 26, 2001).

[62] For many country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs), no equivalent to the UDRP system exists. In such countries, domain name trademark conflicts are left to the traditional court system to resolve. This is the case, e.g., in Germany. In other namespaces such as the telephone number space, no UDRP equivalent exists either; *see* In the Matter of Toll Free Service Access Codes, 13 F.C.C.R. 9058 ¶ 22 (FCC 1998).

[63] Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, *Registrar Accreditation Agreement* § II.K, *at* http://www.icann.org/nsi/icann-raa-04nov99.htm (Nov. 4, 1999).

[64] *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 192.

[65] Microsoft .NET Passport, *at* http://www.passport.com (last visited Sept. 1, 2002).

Passport will provide the participating web site with the necessary authentication

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (30 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:59

information. [66]

In order to ensure that participating web sites do not use this authentication information for data mining and user profiling purposes, Microsoft has laid a web of contracts on top of the technical namespace. Before a web site can use the Passport authentication service, it has to agree by contract with Microsoft to obtain the user‘s consent before it uses the profile information for marketing purposes. It is also contractually required to post privacy policies on its site, both in a human-readable and machine-readable, P3P-compliant [67] format. [68]

In addition to the contractual relationship between Microsoft and participating web sites, Microsoft attempts to establish a contractual relationship with each Passport user as well. Before a user can register with Microsoft Passport, he has to agree to the —Microsoft Passport Terms of Use and Notices“. [69] In this user contract, Microsoft agrees to use personal information only in accordance with its Passport privacy policy. According to this policy,

[66] User namespaces such as Microsoft Passport therefore enable a so-called —single sign-on“ (SSO); *see* Microsoft Corp., *.NET Passport Review Guide œ The Why, What, and How of Microsoft .NET Passport* 4-5, *at* http://microsoft.com/netservices/ passport/passport.asp (March 2002). With more than 200 million accounts performing 3.5 billion authentications each month, Passport is currently the prevailing general authentication system; *see* http://www.microsoft.com/netservices/passport/overview.asp.

[67] The Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P) allows web sites to express their privacy policies in a machine-readable format. It enables users to evaluate these policies and make informed decisions about the privacy implications of accessing a particular web site. For more information on P3P, *see* World Wide Web Consortium, *Platform for Privacy Preferences*, *at* http://www.w3.org/P3P (last revised July 10, 2002); Ruchika Agrawal, *P3P œ An Objective Overview*, *at* http://www.stanford.edu/ruchika/P3P (last revised March 11, 2002).

[68] Microsoft Corp., *supra* note 66, at 26-27. Furthermore, if, in the process of delivering goods or services to the user,

participating site has to share personal information (e.g. the user's address) with a third party (e.g. a shipping service), the participating site is required by Microsoft to impose certain contractual obligations on the third party as well. In effect, Microsoft's strategy resembles a —viral contract" attached to private data. A viral contract attempts —to make commitments run with a digital object … so that everyone who comes into possession of the [object] … also inherit[s] the obligations to the initiator [of the contract]", *see* Margaret J. Radin, *Humans, Computers, and Binding Commitment*, 75 IND . L.J. 1125, 1132 (2000).

69 Microsoft Corp., *Microsoft Passport Terms of Use and Notices*, at http://www.passport.com/Consumer/ TermsOfUse.asp (last revised Aug. 1, 2001). It is contested whether such —click-wrap licenses" are enforceable contracts. The problems posed by click-wrap licenses are similar to the question whether computer software shrink-wrap licenses are valid contracts. Traditionally, U.S. courts have been reluctant to enforce shrink-wrap licenses; *see* Step-Saver Data Systems, Inc. v. Wyse Technology, 939 F.2d 91, 98-100 (3rd Cir. 1991); Arizona Retail Systems, Inc. v. Software Link, Inc., 831 F. Supp. 759, 764-766 (D. Ariz. 1993); *see also* Novell, Inc. v. Network Trade Center, Inc., 25 F.Supp.2d 1218 (D.Utah 1997), *vacated in part by* Novell, Inc. v. Network Trade Center, Inc., 187 F.R.D. 657 (D.Utah 1999); Morgan Laboratories, Inc. v. Micro Data Base Systems, Inc., 41 U.S.P.Q.2d 1850 (N.D. Cal. 1997). However, in 1997, Judge Easterbrook of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals found a shrink-wrap a valid contract, ProCD, Inc. v. Zeidenberg, 86 F.3d 1447, 1450-1453 (7th Cir. 1996). Following this decision, other courts have enforced shrink-wrap licenses as well, *see* Hill v. Gateway 2000, Inc., 105 F.3d 1147 (7th Cir. 1997); M.A. Mortenson Co., Inc. v. Timberline Software Corp., 998 P.2d 305, 313 (2000); Brower v. Gateway 2000, Inc., 676 N.Y.S.2d 569, 572 (N.Y.App. Div. 1998). Courts have also held click-wrap licenses as enforceable contracts; *see* Lan Systems, Inc. v. Netscout Service Level Corp., 183 F.Supp.2d 328, 338-339 (D.Mass. 2002); Steven J. Caspi, et al. v. The Microsoft Network, L.L.C., 732 A.2d 528 (N.J.Super.A.D. 1999); *see also* Specht v. Netscape Communications Corp., 150 F.Supp.2d 585, 594-595 (S.D.N.Y. 2001); Groff v. America Online, Inc., 1998 WL 307001 (RI Superior Court, May 27, 1998).

Microsoft discloses personal information only if the user has consented or if Microsoft is

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http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (32 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:59

required to disclose information by law.

As ICANN did in the DNS context, Microsoft has laid a web of contracts on top of its user namespace Passport. This web is used by Microsoft to regulate non-technical, in particular privacy-related aspects of its namespace. This is not to say that privacy is perfectly or even adequately protected in Microsoft Passport. [71] This example merely reinforces the claim that contractual webs are used by namespace providers as a tool to regulate non-technical behavior of namespace users and service providers.

The use of contractual webs for governing namespaces is not confined to the DNS and Microsoft Passport. Digital rights management systems [72] use similar mechanisms. In general, webs of contracts on top of namespaces bind both service providers that depend on the namespace and individual namespace users. They can be used by namespace providers to regulate various legal and policy aspects of namespaces, ranging from intellectual property and privacy protection to competition issues.

2. Governance by Technology

Contractual webs would not be very promising means of namespace governance if the contracts would be hard to enforce in reality. In namespaces, however, it is technology that enables the automatic enforcement of such contracts and policies. 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 über-efficient manner. The technical control over a namespace can be used by the namespace provider as leverage for policy and legal control.

This feature can be observed in most namespaces. As was described above, [73] ICANN allows domain name registries, registrars and registrants to enter the domain name space only after they have agreed to certain contractual obligations. ICANN‘s web of contracts can be enforced by the technical control over the domain name space, as the contractual quasi-

[70] For the specific terms of the privacy policy, *see* Micorosoft Corp., *Microsoft .NET Passport Privacy Statement*, *at* http://www.passport.com/Consumer/PrivacyPolicy.asp?lc=1033 (last revised May 2002).

[71] *See infra* text accompanying notes 119-122.

[72] In many DRM systems, technology license agreements are used to bind manufacturers of computer electronics and computers (i.e. namespace service providers). Usage contracts are employed to establish a contractual relationship between the DRM provider and individual consumers (i.e. namespace users). For an overview of this contractual protection in DRM systems, *see* Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*, *supra* note 48, at 217-222, 227.

[73] *See supra* text accompanying notes 60-64.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (34 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:59

trademark regulation of the UDRP demonstrates. By withdrawing or reassigning a domain name, any decision under the UDRP can be enforced in a very effective and inexpensive way: through technology. [74]

Public key infrastructures (PKIs) are another namespace that uses technology as a governance tool. PKIs enable the secure, convenient, and efficient discovery of public keys in asymmetric encryption systems. [75] They are a cornerstone of contemporary computer security architectures. By resolving public keys to individual persons or corporate entities and vice versa, PKIs create user namespaces. In PKI namespaces, various key revocation mechanisms exist by which compromised public keys can be excluded from further use of the namespace. [76] Technology enables PKIs to control which names exist in their user namespace.

In a similar way, eBay reserves the right to suspend any user identifier in its user namespace. [77] Digital rights management systems use various key revocation techniques to achieve the same goal. [78] In general, technology enables the namespace provider to control which names get assigned, modified and revoked in a namespace. It is the most important governance tool in namespaces.

B. Governance by Whom?

Namespaces can be created and governed by governments, by private entities, or by hybrid coalitions. Especially in namespaces governed by private or hybrid entities, interests of third

parties and the general public can become underrepresented. Private regulation of namespaces can clash with public values. Namespaces have to be supported by sufficient accountability structures.

[74] *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 191, 232-234. The combination of technological and contractual protection is a common feature in such diverse areas of Internet law as the DNS, digital rights management, privacy law, the cable open access debate and hyperlinking. For an attempt to derive some unifying principles from these similarities, *see* BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER - ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 48, at 439-448; Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*, *supra* note 48, at 230.

[75] See Radia Perlman, *An Overview of PKI Trust Models*, 13 (6) IEEE NETWORK 38 (Nov./Dec. 2000).

[76] *See* RUSS HOUSLEY & TIM POLK, PLANNING FOR PKI 107-124 (2001).

[77] *See supra* text accompanying note 3.

[78] BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER - ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 48, at 26-31; Bechtold, *From Copyright to Information Law*, *supra* note 48, at 215.

The ICANN debate is a prime example of this governance dimension. To what extent ICANN should exercise control over the domain name space and what accountability structures are appropriate, is fiercely contested in Internet policy circles.[79] ICANN's Uniform

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (36 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:59

Resolution Policy (UDRP) has come under criticism for being biased towards the interests of trademark holders.[80] ICANN, a private non-profit corporation under California law, has been accused of creating a new body of international, but private trademark law that lacks any of the accountability structures under which traditional statutes operate.[81]

The ENUM namespace is another example of the tension between public and private namespace ordering. ENUM is a protocol that aims to create greater convergence of traditional fixed and mobile telecommunication networks with the infrastructure of the public Internet.[82] It basically translates telephone numbers into domain names. If a user types an ENUM number into his mobile device or his computer, it can be used to query the DNS.[83]

[79] *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 192; Froomkin, *supra* note 59; Froomkin & Lemley, *supra* note 60, at 19-21; Jonathan Weinberg, *ICANN and the Problem of Legitimacy*, 50 DUKE L.J. 187 (2000); Jonathan Zittrain, *ICANN: Between the Public and the Private*, 14 BERKELEY TECH. L.J. 1071 (1999); Kesan & Shah, *supra* note 59; Tamar Frankel, *Accountability and Oversight of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)* (2002), *at* http://www.markle.org/news/ICANN_fin1_9.pdf; Gillian K. Hadfield, *Privatizing Commercial Law: Lessons from ICANN*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 257 (2002); Edward Brunet, *Defending Commerce's Contract Delegation of Power to ICANN*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 1 (2002); Joe Sims & Cynthia L. Bauerly, *A Response to Professor Froomkin: Why ICANN Does not Violate the APA or the Constitution*, 6 J. SMALL & EMERGING BUS. L. 65 (2002).

[80] *See* Michael Geist, *Fair.com? An Examination of the Allegations of Systemic Unfairness in the ICANN UDRP*, 27 BROOK. J. INT'L L. 903 (2002); Milton Mueller, *Rough Justice œ An Analysis of ICANN's Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy*, *at* http://dcc.syr.edu/roughjustice.pdf (2000); Jeffrey P. Leonard, *Domain Name Disputes: An Analysis of the UDRP Resolution Process Thus Far*, 2001 WAKE FOREST INTELL. PROP. L.J. 4, *at* http://www.law.wfu.edu/students/IPLA/sp2001/art04.pdf; *but see* Annette Kur, *UDRP*, *at* http://www.intellecprop.mpg.de/Online-Publikationen/2002/UDRP-study-final-02.pdf (2002). For general analyses of the UDRP, *see* Laurence R. Helfer & Graeme B. Dinwoodie, *Designing Non-National Systems: The Case of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy*, 43 WM. & MARY L. REV. 141 (2001); Luke A. Walker, *ICANN's Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy*, 15 BERKELEY TECH. L.J. 289 (2000); Froomkin, *supra* note 59, at 96-101; Milton Mueller, *Success by Default: A New Profile of Name Trademark Disputes under ICANN's UDRP*, *at* http://dcc.syr.edu/markle/markle-report-final.pdf (2002); A.

Michael Froomkin, *ICANN‘s —Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy“ œ Causes and (Partial) Cures*, 67 B. L. R EV . 605 (2002); Elizabeth G. Thornburg, *Fast, Cheap, and Out of Control: Lessons from the ICANN Dispute Resolution Process*, 6 J. S MALL & E MERGING B US . L. 191 (2002); UDRPlaw.net, *at* http://www.udrplaw.net (last revised Aug. 29, 2002); UDRPinfo.com, *at* http://www.udrpinfo.com (last visited Sept. 1, 2002). For an analysis of the UDRP antitrust aspects, *see* Froomkin & Lemley, *supra* note 60, at 50-52.

[81] *See* Thornburg, *supra* note 80, at 208; Froomkin, *supra* note 80, at 612.

[82] Craig McTaggart, *E Pluribus ENUM: Unifying International Telecommunications Networks and Governance* 2, *at* http://www.arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0109/0109091.pdf (2001). It is clear that ENUM is an abbreviation, but it is unclear what this abbreviation stands for. The explanations range from —Electronic NUMbering—, —tElephone NUmbering Mapping—, and —E-number“ to —E.164 Number Mapping“. For an overview of ENUM, *see* Patrick Faltstrom, *E.164 number and DNS*, Request for Comments 2916, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2916.txt (Sept. 2000); Internet Engineering Task Force, *Telephone Number Mapping (enum) Charter*, *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/enum-charter.html (last revised May 6, 2002); Washington Internet Project, *ENUM*, *at* http://www.cybertelecom.org/dns/enum.htm (last revised July 23, 2002); International Telecommunication Union, *ENUM*, *at* http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/info/com/enum (last revised Aug. 29, 2002).

[83] ENUM assigns each telephone number a unique domain name. The phone number +1 (555) 497-2815, e.g., is translated by ENUM into 5.1.8.2.7.9.4.5.5.5.1.e164.arpa. While no technical necessity exists why ENUM numbers have to be telephone numbers, the IETF ENUM working group determined that ENUM numbers would equal telephone numbers,

The DNS then performs a name lookup and returns personal contact information such as telephone numbers, email addresses, or fax numbers.

[84] With ENUM, a user could be assigned one —universal number“ under which he then could be reached by any imaginable means of

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (38 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:59

communication œ for example, telephone, cell phone, email, fax, WWW pages, voicemail and instant messaging.[85] With ENUM's interconnection of the domain names pace and the telephone number space, two different regulatory frameworks clash. Traditionally, the Internet has been dominated by light regulation that was often exercised by private entities. On the other hand, the national and international telephone system has always been heavily regulated by public actors, ranging from the U.S. Congress, the Federal Telecommunications Commission and the North American Numbering Plan Administration[86] to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The discussion how the ENUM device namespace should be governed oscillates between these two extremes.[87]

Whereas the DNS and ENUM device namespaces are governed by hybrid entities, the IP[88] and Ethernet address,[89] Microsoft Passport,[90] P2P,[91] and TCP/UDP port number[92] namespaces

Robert Cannon, *ENUM: The Collision of Telephony and DNS Policy* 5, 14-17, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=287492 (2001). *See also* Junseok Hwang et al., *Analyzing ENUM Service and Administration from the Bottom Up: Addressing system for IP telephony and beyond* 3, *at* http://www.arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0109/0109044.pdf (2001); Faltstrom, RFC 2916, *supra* note 82, at 2.

[84] Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 4; McTaggart, *supra* note 82, at 5. Therefore, ENUM competes with other discovery services for personal information; one competitor might be Microsoft .NET My Services, *see id.* at 23.

[85] Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 2; Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunications, *Principles and Conditions for Implementation of an ENUM Protocol in France* 7, http://www.art-telecom.fr/publications/syntconsenum-ang.pdf (2001).

[86] *See* ELI M. NOAM, INTERCONNECTING THE NETWORK OF NETWORKS 204-205 (2001).

[87] Currently, it is planned that the international ENUM database (—tier 0“) will be operated by traditional Internet governance bodies such as RIPE NCC (http://www.ripe.net) in the Netherlands, but administered under the regulatory auspices of the ITU. On the national level (—tier 1“), ENUM service providers will be selected by national regulatory authorities; *see* Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 7-8, 24-26; *The History and Context of Telephone Number Mapping (ENUM) Operational Decisions*, Request for Comments 3245, at 7-8 (John C. Klensin ed., 2002), *at* http://www.rfc-

editor.org/rfc/rfc3245.txt; Hwang et al., *supra* note 83, at 4-5; Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunications, *supra* note 85, at 12-13; Roy Blane, *Liaison to IETF/ISOC on ENUM*, Request for Comments 3026, at 2 (2001), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3026.txt; Due to the involvement of the ITU at Tier 0 and the national governments at Tier 1, ENUM has been criticized as a government-backed monopoly; *see* Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 22.

88 IP addresses are administered by the —Internet Assigned Numbers Authority“ (IANA). Under the auspices of IANA, currently three regional IP registries exist: in North America, Europe, and Asia. The regional IP registries coordinate and represent local IP registries that operate usually within particular countries. Internet Service Providers (ISPs) can request IP addresses for their customers from regional registries or from upstream ISPs; *see* Kim Hubbard et al., *Internet Registry IP Allocation Guidelines*, Request for Comments 2050, at 4 (1996), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2050.txt. For an explanation of IP addresses, *see infra* text accompanying notes 170-177.

89 The 802 Committee of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standardized the Ethernet system. IEEE still controls the Ethernet address space. Ethernet addresses œ officially called —Ethernet Unique Identifiers“ (EUI) œ are administered by the IEEE Registration Authority, http://standards.ieee.org/regauth (last revised June 4, 2002). For an explanation of Ethernet addresses, *see infra* text accompanying note 178.

90 With Microsoft —Passport“, the tension between public and private ordering becomes particularly obvious. As Lawrence Lessig wrote on Slashdot: —When we needed a passport system, we didn't tell Chase Manhattan bank that they could develop the passport system in exchange for a piece of every transaction … there was a recognition of the importance of

all are examples of namespaces that are subject to purely private governance. Bibliographic classification schemes, which are namespaces as well, [93] are usually either sponsored by governments or by private consortiums of interested parties and users. [94] PKI systems are another example of namespaces where the whole spectrum œ from publicly governed to

hybrid and purely privately governed namespaces œ exist. Who is governing a namespace determines in part what values and whose interests are protected by the namespace.

C. Namespace Topology

The topology of namespaces may be the most important governance dimension in namespaces. [95] In a namespace, system functions can be positioned in a central location or distributed along a vertical or horizontal axis. Choosing a topology along these axes has numerous policy and legal implications, as this subsection will illustrate. [96]

1. Vertical Distribution of Namespaces

Namespace functions can be distributed along a vertical axis in various ways. Whereas a namespace without any such distribution is a —flat“ namespace, a namespace with full vertical distribution is a —hierarchical“ one (see figure 2). [97]

neutral, commons-like, infrastructures upon which others could build neutrally“, http://slashdot.org/article.pl?sid=01/12/21/155221 (Dec. 21, 2001).

[91] *See infra* text accompanying note 145.

[92] *See infra* text accompanying note 179-181.

[93] *See infra* text accompanying notes 221.

[94] The world‘s two largest classification schemes, the U.S. Library of Congress Classification (LCC) and the Russian

Library-Bibliographical Classification (LBC/BBK), are sponsored by their respective governments. The most popular classification, the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and its offspring, the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), are sponsored by private entities; *see* Allan Wilson, *The Hierarchy of Belief: Ideological Tendentiousness in Universal Classification*, in CLASSIFICATION RESEARCH FOR KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION 389, 393 (Nancy J. Williamson & Michèle Hudon eds., 1992).

95 In general, the study of a network's topology is concerned with the manner in which the network nodes are interconnected, ROSHAN L. SHARMA, NETWORK TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION 8 (1990).

96 Parts of the following analysis build upon the overview of different distributed systems topologies by Nelson Minar, *Distributed Systems Topologies*, *at* http://www.oreillynet.com/pub/a/p2p/2001/12/14/topologies_one.html (part 1), http://www.oreillynet.com/pub/a/p2p/2002/01/08/p2p_topologies_pt2.html (part 2) (2001-2002). Minar distinguishes between centralized, ring, hierarchical, decentralized, and hybrid topologies. This categorization reminds one of the different network topologies used in Local Area Networks (LANs): mesh topology, multidrop topology, directed topology, star topology, ring topology, and bus topology; *see* DOUGLAS E. COMER, COMPUTER NETWORKS AND INTERNETS 103-105 (3rd ed., 2001); SHARMA, *supra* note 95, at 8-13; *see also* PRISCILLA OPPENHEIMER, TOP-DOWN NETWORK DESIGN 121-155 (1999).

97 *See* Shoch, *supra* note 24, at 75-76.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (42 of 81)3/7/2005 22:46:59

Figure 2: Flat versus Hierarchical Namespaces [98]

In a flat namespace, a single entity provides the full name service and thereby operates the full namespace. Therefore, a single point of control exists. Flat namespaces can be easily regulated, be it by the namespace provider, by the government, or by hackers. [99] Flat namespaces also have a single point of knowledge: [100] one database stores the names of all objects as well as their locations and other attributes. If the database misuses this knowledge for data mining and marketing purposes, flat namespaces can pose a privacy risk.

Hierarchical namespaces have different characteristics. In a hierarchical namespace, the name service is distributed over a hierarchy of different entities. Each entity is responsible for a different subset of names. No single entity exercises direct and perfect control over the whole namespace. [101] Rather, different parts of the namespace can be managed by different entities, [102] and, occasionally, governed by different policies. [103] Hierarchical namespaces therefore enable some competition to occur within the namespace.

The DNS may exemplify this governance dimension. The DNS is no monolithic system. Rather, it consists of a hierarchically organized network of databases (operated by a network

[98] This figure has been adopted from Minar, *supra* note 96.

[99] This point is made in the PKI context by John Marchesini & Sean Smith, *Virtual Hierarchies œ An Architecture for Building and Maintaining Efficient and Resilient Trust Chains* 3 (draft), *at* http://www.cs.dartmouth.edu/pkilab/papers/vh.pdf (May 17, 2002).

[100] Watson, *supra* note 30, at 307.

[101] Nevertheless, even in a hierarchical namespace, the root node at the top of the hierarchy retains important regulatory power over the whole namespace. *See also infra* text accompanying notes 258-259.

[102] Indeed, that was one of the reasons for introducing the concept of domains on the Internet in 1984, *see* Jon Postel & Joyce Reynolds, *Domain Requirements*, Request for Comments 920 (1984), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1984.txt.

[103] COULOURIS ET AL ., *supra* note 26, at 358; Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, *A Unique Authoritative Root for the DNS*, ¶ 1, *at* http://www.icann.org/icp/icp-3.htm (2001). For an example of different policies within a hierarchical PKI namespace, *see* CHARLIE KAUFMAN ET AL ., NETWORK SECURITY œ PRIVATE COMMUNICATION IN A PUBLIC WORLD 381 (2nd ed. 2002); Perlman, *supra* note 75, at 41.

of so-called —registries“). Therefore, domain names under the top level domain (TLD) .de are assigned and administered by a different registry than domain names under the TLD .com. The registries have at least some discretion in the way they assign domain names. Many country-code top level domain (ccTLD) registries, for example, do not impose ICANN‘s UDRP onto domain name registrars and registrants. [104] To some extent, responsibility for assigning domain names and for maintaining the name service is distributed throughout

the hierarchical DNS network.[105] Thereby, the decision what policies are appropriate for governing the domain name space is decentralized to some extent. This decentralization in deciding policy issues could only achieved by making a technical decision at the design stage of the DNS: to choose a hierarchical structure as the DNS' topology.

ENUM,[106] IP addresses,[107] and the Library of Congress bibliographic classification are further examples of hierarchical namespaces.[108] Conversely, Microsoft Passport and TCP/UDP port numbers are flat namespaces. In PKI systems, both flat and hierarchical namespaces exist.[109]

Introducing hierarchical structures into a namespace can enable decentralization and thereby competition within the namespace. However, this is not a necessary consequence. Some hierarchical namespaces are controlled by a single entity at all levels of their hierarchy and therefore do not allow competition between different providers within the namespace.[110] In other namespaces, although different providers occur within the hierarchy, the provider at the top of the hierarchy œ the —root" œ exercises considerable control over the whole namespace

[104] *See supra* note 62.

[105] *See* M UELLER , *supra* note 9, at 6.

[106] IETF has proposed to structure the ENUM namespace according to a hierarchical model (so-called —golden tree" architecture), *see* Anthony Rutkowski, *The ENUM Golden Tree*, 3 (2) INFO 97 (April 2001), http://www.ngi.org/enum/

pub/info_rutkowski.pdf; Faltstrom, RFC 2916, *supra* note 82, at 4. On top of this hierarchy lies a single international database (—tier 0“) that points to single national databases for each telephone country code (—tier 1“). For this single database in each country code, different service providers can offer registration services (—tier 2“), *See* Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 7; McTaggart, *supra* note 82, at 8. *See also supra* note 87.

107 The IP address space is administered by a pyramid of authorities, consisting of IANA at the top and of regional IP registries at the bottom of the pyramid. Namespace responsibility is distributed across this pyramid. *See* Hubbard et al., *supra* note 88, at 3-4.

108 For an argument against the popular belief that the telephone system is a strictly hierarchical namespace *see* Rutkowski, *supra* note 106.

109 *See* Perlman, *supra* note 75, at 38-42; H OUSLEY & P OLK , *supra* note 76, at 54-55; K AUFMAN ET AL ., *supra* note 103, at 372.

110 In the Library of Congress Classification, e.g., it is the Library of Congress that exercises all the power in this hierarchical œ namespace, *see* I DA M ARCELLA & R OBERT N EWTON , A N EW M ANUAL OF C LASSIFICATION 87 (1994).

by technological or contractual means. This feature can be found in the domain name space [111] and in hierarchical PKI user namespaces. [112]

2. Horizontal Distribution of Namespaces

Besides different vertical distributions, namespace functions can be distributed along a horizontal axis in various ways. Whereas a namespace without any such distribution may be

called a —centralized“ namespace, a namespace with full horizontal distribution is a —decentralized“ one. Between those two extremes lie various forms of —federated“ or interconnected namespaces (see figure 3). Choosing a namespace topology along the horizontal axis determines its regulability as well as its privacy, liability, and competition implications.

Figure 3: From Centralized to Decentralized Namespaces

113

a) Centralized Namespaces

In a centralized namespace, a single entity provides the name service and thereby operates the full namespace. 114

[111] In the DNS namespace, the entity that controls the so-called —root zone file“ could theoretically exclude lower-level registries from the DNS hierarchy. This technical regulatory power enables the entity to impose contractual obligations on lower-level registries. While the hierarchical structure of the domain namespace reduces the dependency of lower hierarchies on the root, its power is still considerably large. For a detailed discussion, *see* MILLER, *supra* note 9, at 47-56. *See also infra* text accompanying notes 258-259.

[112] See Perlman, *supra* note 75, at 41.

[113] This figure was inspired by Minar, *supra* note 96.

[114] Therefore, —flat“ and —centralized“ namespaces are eseentially the same. While the dichotomy between flat and hierarchical namespaces deals with the vertical distribution of a namespace, the dichotomy between centralized and decentralized namespaces deals with its horizontal distribution.

aa) Regulability

Centralized namespaces have a single point of control that can be regulated. This is most obvious in centralized peer-to-peer (P2P) systems. P2P systems are networked computer systems in which the significant communication does not take place within a hierarchical system of servers and clients, but within a network of cooperating peers that have similar rights.[115] In a P2P network, files can be shared among the participating peer

without any interpretation by a centralized server. In order to share files, however, the individual peer has to know where files are located in the network. Therefore, P2P networks need a namespace in which each file that is available in the network gets assigned to the address of the peer computer at which the file is located.

Early P2P systems used a centralized namespace for locating files in the network. Until Napster was shut down by a court order in 2001, for example, it used a centralized namespace that was located at a server operated by Napster. [116] P2P systems such as Napster have been criticized for facilitating mass-scale piracy. To suppress such piracy, record companies and other copyright holders have demanded that P2P network be shut down.

In a P2P network with a centralized namespace, shutting down the overall system is a relatively easy task: shutting down the central namespace destroys the whole P2P network. For without the namespace, a peer computer can no longer locate any file in the P2P network. [117] A centralized namespace opens the system to regulation of various sorts: the government or courts may order that the namespace be shut down. Also, the namespace may

[115] ANDY ORAM, PEER-TO-PEER IX (2001); LESSIG, *supra* note 9, at 134; *see also* Beverly Yang & Hector Garcia-Molina, *Designing a Super-Peer Network* 1, *at* http://dbpubs.stanford. edu:8090/pub/2002-13 (Feb. 22, 2002). For an overview of the P2P development, *see* ORAM. For an overview of the innovation enabled by P2P systems, *see* LESSIG, *supra* note 9, at 134-

[116] *See*, e.g., Sylvia Ratnasamy et al., *A Scalable Content-Addressable Network* in: PROCEEDINGS OF SIGCOMM

161 (2001). In contrast to the original P2P idea, in such a system some functionality œ the name resolution œ is centralized. Therefore, such systems are sometimes characterized as —hybrid“ P2P systems, *see* Yang & Garcia-Molina, *supra* note 115, at 1; *see also* Lessig, *supra* note 9, at 135.

117 In the Napster case, record companies achieved this result by prompting a court to order Napster to shut down its central namespace. The court required Napster to exclude files from its network that violated the plaintiff‘s copyrights. By exercising control over its central namespace, Napster was able to exclude such files. That Napster was in general able to exclude specific files from its P2P network, was not a disputed issue during the Napster case. However, it was disputed who should bare the burden to identify the files Napster should exclude, and what level of accuracy and filtering technologies needed to have. *See* A&M Records v. Napster, 239 F.3d 1004 (9th Cir. 2001), *on remand* to 2001 WL 227083 (N.D. Cal. 2001), *aff‘d*, 284 F.3d 1091 (9th Cir. 2002).

be shut down by the namespace provider or by hackers.

118 Centralized namespaces are therefore prone to regulability.

bb) Privacy

A centralized namespace is not only easy to regulate, it can also pose privacy risks. In a centralized namespace, all information about the namespace is located within one entity. This entity assigns names, it knows who is accessing the namespace, which names are looked up etc. During Napster‘s operation, for example, Napster was in the unique position to know

about every download occurring from every computer connected to the Napster P2P system. Such information can be valuable data for surveillance, data mining, marketing and personalization purposes.

However, centralized namespaces can have ambivalent implications for privacy protection, as the Microsoft Passport user namespace exemplifies. Micorosoft Passport is a centralized namespace as Microsoft is currently [119] the only provider of the namespace. User namespaces can theoretically be used to collect large amounts of personal data. [120] Microsoft Passport does not only store user names and corresponding passwords in its namespace database. If the user so chooses, it can also store the name of the user, credit card information, his address, as well as demographic or preference data such as gender, occupation, state, ZIP code, time zone, birthday, and language preference. Passport does not transmit such data to participating web sites without the user‘s consent. [121] Rather, as a default, Passport only transmits a 64 bit long unique user identifier to participating web sites.

Thereby, users can access third-party web sites œ such as eBay or McAffee œ without having to provide the web site any personal information such as the user‘s name, e-mail address, or phone number. The only service that possesses such information is Passport itself. Passport

[118] If a hacker succeeds in attacking a central P2P file namespace, the whole P2P network is shut down. *See* Ian Clarke et al., *Protecting Free Expression Online with Freenet*, 6 (1) IEEE INTERNET COMPUTING 40, 44 (2002).

[119] For announcements of Microsoft to open Passport to competing authentication services, *see infra* text accompanying

note 138.

[120] Indeed, after a complaint by privacy advocacy groups led by the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC), the Federal Communication Commission conducted an investigation of Microsoft Passport and, in August 2002, proposed a consent order that would prohibit Microsoft from misrepresenting information practices and force the company to implement a comprehensive information security program in Microsoft Passport; *see In the Matter of Microsoft Corporation*, File No. 0123240, 2002 WL 1836831 (FTC 2002), *available at* http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2002/08/microsoft.htm. In addition, the European Commission is investigating whether Microsoft Passport violates European privacy laws; *see Microsoft Faces European Commission Inquiry on Privacy Concerns*, N.Y. TIMES , May 28, 2002, at C4.

[121] Microsoft Corp., *supra* note 70.

does not transmit such information to any participating web sites without the user's consent.[122] Through the design of Passport's namespace, the storage of private data is therefore centralized. Such namespace design can enhance the privacy of its users in light of the fact that the amount of information a user has to share with a particular web site to gain access can be decreased. At the same time, centralizing data storage can also threaten privacy interests. If user names, passwords, personal preferences, addresses, and credit card information are all stored at one central location on the Internet, securing this location against malicious attacks and accidental server failures becomes a primary issue. Furthermore, Passport is in a unique position to collect personal data. While Microsoft has promised not

to engage in such practices, the particular technical design of the user namespace certainly does not prevent them.

Centralized namespaces may therefore protect privacy interests because services that depend on the namespace do not have to store personal information by themselves. However, they may also threaten privacy interests as the central storage may be insecure or the namespace provider himself may misuse the stored information.

cc) Liability

In a centralized namespace, knowledge about all issues relating to the namespace is centralized as well. This centralization of knowledge means that, under certain circumstances, this single entity can be held responsible for the activities that users engage in with the names. Doctrines of contributory and vicarious infringement can be used against centralized namespaces. The courts, for example, held Napster responsible for alleged copyright violations of its users because, as a provider of a centralized namespace, Napster had knowledge about every event occurring in the namespace. [123]

dd) Competition

Designing namespaces in a centralized way also influences the competitive framework in which the namespaces operate. Namespaces are subject to network effects. [124] The more users

[122] *See id.*

[123] *See* A&M Records v. Napster, 239 F.3d 1004 (9th Cir. 2001), *remanded to* 2001 WL 227083 (N.D. Cal. 2001), *aff'd*, 284 F.3d 1091 (9th Cir. 2002).

[124] In a market shaped by positive network effects, a consumer's utility of a good increases with the number of other agents consuming the good, Michael L. Katz & Carl Shapiro, *Network Externalities, Competition, and Compatibility*, 75 AM. ECON. REV. 424 (1985). The existence, importance, and impact of network effects is controversial on a theoretical as well

and service providers use a particular namespace, the larger and therefore more valuable the namespace becomes to them.[125] Therefore, in communication markets shaped by network effects, the optimal number of namespaces is often one. Network effects can lead to *de facto* standards, even to monopolies in a market.[126] In such markets, switching from one namespace to another may involve such high costs for both consumers and producers (—switching costs") that the market is locked into a particular namespace.[127]

Many centralized namespaces are subject to these effects. Network effects are one of the main reasons why no competitor to the ICANN-administered DNS has succeeded in providing[128]

universally accessible alternate top level domains. The refusal of AOL to interconnect its instant messaging systems [129] with competing systems can be explained by network effects as well. [130] If, in a market shaped by network effects, a centralized namespace is used, competing namespaces may effectively be driven out of the market.

b) Federated Namespaces

aa) Competition

Although network effects can lead to a namespace monopoly, this is not inherently bad from an economic perspective. If, in a particular market, having a single namespace is more

as an empirical level; *see* Stan J. Liebowitz & Stephen E. Margolis, *Network Externality: An Uncommon Tragedy*, 8 (2) J. ECON. PERSP. 133, 149 (1994); Lemley & McGowan, *Legal Implications of Network Economic Effects*, 86 CAL. L. REV. 479, 485, 591, 601, 610 (1998); BECHTOLD, VOM URHEBER - ZUM INFORMATIONSRECHT, *supra* note 48, at 351-364. As Gerald Faulhaber correctly points out, in many communication networks, it is not the network itself that is subject to network effects, but rather the namespace that is underlying the network; Gerald Faulhaber, *Network Effects and Merger Analysis: Instant Messaging and the AOL-Time Warner Case*, 26 TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY 311, 317 (2002).

[125] This increasing utility prompts more and more users and service providers to use the namespace. After passing a certain —tipping“ point, such a market shows so-called —positive feedback“ effects. Positive feedback effects can lead to a vicious cycle in which the one network good absorbs the market share of all competing goods. *See* CARL SHAPIRO & HAL R. VARIAN, INFORMATION RULES œ A STRATEGIC GUIDE TO THE NETWORK ECONOMY 175-179 (1999); Lemley & McGowan, *supra* note 124, at 496-497.

[126] Michael L. Katz & Carl Shapiro, *Systems Competition and Network Effects*, 8 (2) J. ECON. PERSP. 93, 105 (1994).

[127] *See* SHAPIRO &.VARIAN, *supra* note 125, at 104; OZ SHY, THE ECONOMICS OF NETWORK INDUSTRIES (2001).

[128] For an overview of the debate on alternate DNS roots, *see* infra note 148.

[129] Instant messaging is a service that lets users communicate over the Internet with each other in real time. With its IM and ICQ systems, AOL Time Warner is the largest provider of instant messaging systems. Competitors include Yahoo and Microsoft. Instant messaging systems employ distinct user namespaces œ so-called —names and presence databases“ (NPDs) œ that enable the system to know who is online. If an instant messaging provider decides to share access to

NPD with other providers; he makes his IM system interoperable or, in other words, federates his namespace; *see, e.g.*, *Consent to the Transfer of Licenses and Section 214 Authorizations by Time Warner, Inc. and America Online, Inc., Transferors, to AOL Time Warner, Inc., Transferee*, CS Docket No. 00-30, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 16 F.C.C.R. 6547 ¶ 138-139 (FCC 2001) (hereinafter AOL/TW Merger Order). For general information about instant messaging, *see* Faulhaber, *supra* note 124; Weiser, *Internet Governance*, *supra* note 20, at 842-846; James B. Speta, *A Common Carrier Approach to Internet Interconnection*, 54 FED. COMM. L.J. 225, 235-238 (2002).

130 *See* Faulhaber, *supra* note 124, at 315-316, 324.

efficient than having several competing namespaces, then this is desirable. 131 Having a single namespace does not mean, however, that the namespace should be owned by a single company, or that only one company should provide the whole namespace. 132 Rather, namespaces can be opened to competitors. In such a scenario, several competitors offer competing namespace services that all adhere to one common standard. Open standards reduce the lock-in effects produced by network effects. 133 They shift the locus of competition from competing *for* the market to competing *within* the market, using common standards. 134 Such a market structure may combine the best of both worlds: the efficiency gains of one common namespace pushed by network effects, and the efficiency gains of competition between different providers in this namespace. 135

Centralized namespaces can be opened to competition by introducing interoperability and interconnection between different namespace providers, i.e. by —federating“ the namespace (see figure 3). Federating namespaces introduces competition into the namespace market.[136] It frees namespaces from proprietary control.

In a federated namespace, functions are horizontally distributed across several providers participating in the federation.[137] Microsoft Passport exemplifies the difference between a centralized and a federated namespace. Microsoft used to structure its Passport namespace as a proprietary service. Passport did not interoperate with other competing identification and authentication services. In such a centralized namespace, technical, economic, and policy control are exercised by one single entity. However, in September 2001, Microsoft announced that it would open Passport to other authentication systems. By —federating“ Passport, competing authentication systems could interoperate with Passport. A user with an account at a competing authentication system could still access web sites that use Passport as their authentication service. For Passport would accept the authentication from the competing

131 Lemley & McGowan, *supra* note 124, at 497.

132 *Id.*

133 *Id.* 516, 600; *see also* M UELLER , *supra* note 9, at 53

134 S HAPIRO & V ARIAN , *supra* note 125, at 231.

135 —Even if network effects force all consumers to migrate to a single product standard, they (and society) will benefit if numerous companies compete to provide products compatible with that standard. Not only will the price of the standard fall, and the adoptions of the standard correspondingly rise toward the optimal level, but competition within a product

standard should spur technological innovation toward improved standards …“, Lemley & McGowan, *supra* note 124, at 599-600.

[136] See AOL/TW Merger Order, *supra* note 129, at ¶ 131.

[137] As a relatively small number of namespace providers exist, federated namespaces are hybrids between fully centralized and fully decentralized namespaces. Their regulatory implications lie between those two extremes as well.

service and issue a Passport ticket for this user. In other words, Passport would translate the —foreign“ identity into a Passport identity. [138] A different proposal for a federated user namespace was made in July 2002 by the Liberty Alliance Project. [139]

Further examples for federated namespaces are various public key infrastructures (PKIs). If in a PKI system, a single organization is granted a *de facto* monopoly on granting certificates, this organization might charge excessive fees for certificates. [140] For centralized namespaces may stifle competition. Such problems can be prevented by using architectural approaches that enable federated PKI user namespaces. Bridge certification authorities, [141] oligarchy models, [142] —mesh architectures [143] and various means of cross-certification [144] are different approaches to create one large federated PKI

namespace.

[138] Underlying this new architecture of Passport will be the Kerberos 5.0 security architecture. This technology enables a distributed computer environment in which different users are registered with different authentication servers. In Kerberos 5.0, —cross-realm authentication“ allows a user to prove his identity to any authentication server in the system. For all authentication servers in the network mutually accept tickets issued by other authentication servers. Under this architecture, Passport would accept Kerberos tickets supplied by other federated authentication services to issue its own authentication ticket. To achieve this —federation of trust“, in Kerberos Version 4, every authentication server had to register with every other authentication server. Due to scalability and performance problems, Kerberos Version 5 supports multi-hop (or transitive) cross-realm authentication, allowing keys to be shared hierarchically. For a detailed overview, *see* B. Clifford Neuman & Theodore Ts‘o, *Kerberos: An Authentication Service for Computer Networks*, 32 (9) IEEE COMMUNICATIONS MAGAZINE 33, 36 (1994); Ken Hornstein, *Kerberos FAQ, v. 2.0*, *at* http://www.nrl.navy.mil/CCS/people/kenh/kerberos-faq.html#xrealm (2000); Brian Tung, *The Moron‘s Guide to Kerberos, Version 1.2.2*, *at* http://www.isi.edu/gost/brian/security/kerberos.html#crossrealm (1996); John T. Kohl et al., *The Evolution of the Kerberos Authentication Service*, in DISTRIBUTED OPEN SYSTEMS 78 (Frances M.T. Brazier & Dag Johansen eds., 1994).

[139] The Liberty Alliance Project attempts to establish an open standard for federated network identity that could either compete or cooperate with Microsoft Passport. Liberty-enabled networks would enable single sign-on with a choice of identity providers. With the user‘s consent, his identity with a particular service provider (such as a car rental company) can be linked to (or: federated with) his identity stored at an identity provider (such as his bank or an airline). Then, after the identity provider has authenticated the user, he can use web sites of all federated service providers without having to log in for another time. *See* Liberty Alliance Project, *Liberty Architecture Overview* 8-12 (Version 1.0), *at* http://www.projectliberty.org/specs/liberty-architecture-overview-v1.0.pdf (July 11, 2002).

[140] Perlman, *supra* note 75, at 39.

[141] *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 76, at 64-66; William T. Polk & Nelson E. Hastings, *Bridge Certification Authorities: Connecting B2B Public Key Infrastructures* 8-9, *at* http://csrc.nist.gov/pki/documents/B2B-article.pdf (2000); KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 103, at 378.

[142] In an oligarchy model, it is the user who can select which certification authorities he wants to trust. Thereby, the user can decide which part of the certification namespace he wants to use. Theoretically, this could enable competition between different certification authorities. The oligarchy model is commonly used in WWW browsers in SSL-protected and secure communication; *see* Microsoft Corp., *Using Digital Certificates*, *at* http://www.microsoft.com/windows/ie/howto/digitalcert/using.asp (Sept. 7, 2001); Perlman, *supra* note 75, at 39; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 103, at 374; HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 76, at 55-56. Interestingly, this is exactly the scenario which the proponents of a single DNS root zone file want to prevent for security and reliability reasons: that the user can decide himself which DNS root servers he wants to use.

[143] In a mesh PKI architecture, a web of trust relationships between peer certification authorities is created by cross-certifications between these authorities. *See* HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 76, at 58-60; Marchesini & Smith, *supra*

[144] In cross certification, one certification authority certifies another certification authority. Thereby, both certification namespaces become interconnected. *See* KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 103, at 377; HOUSLEY & POLK, *supra* note 76, at 62-64. 99, at 3-4; Polk & Hastings, *supra* note 141, at 5-7.

Other examples of federated namespaces include interconnected telephone networks,[145] hybrid P2P systems,[146] as well as the discussions about interoperable instant messaging systems[147] and about root zone level competition in both the DNS[148] and ENUM.[149]

By creating interconnections between different namespaces, competition between the federated, interoperable namespaces becomes possible. A competing user authentication service, for example, may offer its service under a privacy policy different from Passport's privacy policy. If Microsoft chose to offer Passport only on a high usage fee basis or if it tied the Passport service to another product, a competitor could always offer his authentication service under very different terms, but still interoperate with Passport. By federating user namespaces, they are no longer a proprietary tool for data mining, but rather an open

authentication platform on which other applications can build.

145 Interconnection arrangements and mandates are tools to federate telephone namespaces. *See* Nicholas Economides, *The Economics of Networks*, 14 Int'l J. Industrial Org. 673 (1996); Mark Armstrong, *Network Interconnection in Telecommunications*, 108 The Economic Journal 545 (1998). In the Internet, interconnection between different networks is achieved by peering arrangements between backbone providers. *See* Jean-Jacques Laffont et al., *Internet Peering*, 91 Am. Econ. Rev. Papers & Proc. 287 (2001); Stanley Besen et al., *Advances in Routing Technologies and Internet Peering Arrangements*, 91 Am. Econ. Rev. Papers & Proc. 292 (2001). For a general analysis of interconnection problems on the Internet, *see* Speta, *supra* note 129.

146 Hybrid P2P networks use a namespace architecture that lies between the both extremes of a centralized and a decentralized namespace. The FastTrack technology on which Grokster and KaZaA as well as the P2P system eDonkey are based uses such an approach. For more information, *see* Beverly Yang & Hector Garcia-Molina, *Comparing Hybrid Peer-to-Peer Systems* 1, *at* http://dbpubs.stanford.edu:8090/pub/2001-37 (Oct. 8, 2001); Kelly Truelove & Andrew Chasin, *Morpheus Out of the Underworld*, *at* http://www.openp2p.com/pub/a/p2p/2001/07/02/morpheus.html (July 2, 2002); David E. Kendall & Jan B. Norman, *Complaint for Damages and Injunctive Relief for Copyright Infringement in MGM Studios v. Grokster*, ¶ 45, *at* http://www.eff.org/IP/P2P/MGM_v_Grokster/20011002_mgm_v_grokster_complaint.pdf (2001).

147 As condition of the merger approval between AOL and Time Warner, the FCC required AOL not to offer any video-based instant messaging systems that are not interoperable œ i.e. not federated œ with unaffiliated systems; *see* AOL/TW Merger Order, *supra* note 129, at ¶ 325; *see also* Faulhaber, *supra* note 124; Weiser, *Internet Governance*, *supra* note 20, at 842-846; Speta, *supra* note 129, at 235-238. In July 2002, AOL Time Warner announced a shift in its strategy to offer interoperable instant messaging systems, *see* AOL Time Warner, *Third Progress Report on Instant Messaging Interoperability*, *at* http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DA-02-1772A2.pdf (July 16, 2002); *AOL Time Warner Inc. Submits Third Progress Report on Instant Messaging Interoperability*, CS Docket No. 00-30, Public Notice, 2002 WL 1610987 (FCC, July 23, 2002); *"Technical Challenges' Spike AOL IM Interoperability*, *at* http://www.theregister.co.uk/content/6/26347.html (July 24, 2002). Several IETF working groups pursue approaches to set standards for server-to-server instant messaging interoperability; *see* Application Exchange (apex) Charter, *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/apex-charter.html (last revised October 12, 2001); Presence and Instant Messaging Protocol (prim) Charter, *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/prim-charter.html (last revised July 31, 2001); SIP for Instant Messaging and Presence Leveraging (simple) Charter, *at* http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/simple-charter.html (last revised July 26, 2002).

148 For an overview, *see* Milton Mueller, *Competing DNS Roots: Creative Destruction or Just Plain Destruction?* (2001), *at* http://www.arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0109/0109021.pdf; *see also* Internet Architecture Board, *IAB Technical Comment on the Unique DNS Root*, Request for Comments 2826 (2000), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2826.txt; Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, *A Unique, Authoritative Root for the DNS*, *at* http://www.icann.org/icp/icp-3.htm (July 9, 2001); Kent Crispin, *Alt-Roots, Alt-TLDs*, *at* http://www.icann.org/stockholm/draft-crispin-alt-roots-tlds-00.txt (May 2001). For the history of this debate, *see* Mueller, *supra* note 9, at

[149] *See* Cannon, *supra* note 83, at 17-19; *but see* RFC 3245, *supra* note 87, at 2-3; McTaggart, *supra* note 82, at 10-14. An overview of different architectural alternatives for ENUM's design, *see* Hwang et al., *supra* note 83, at 13-21.

130-134, 148-149, 152-153

However, the mere interconnection of different namespaces does not necessarily lead to well-functioning competition between them. Such competition can be hindered by prohibitively high switching costs. If users or participating web sites are locked into a particular namespace, the possibility to switch to another federated namespace that offers better service under better terms is only a theoretical one.[150] Furthermore, a federated namespace architecture only leads to competition if the providers actually do open their namespaces to competitors.[151]

bb) Regulability

Federating namespaces prevents any single company from controlling the whole user namespace. Federated namespaces are therefore harder to regulate as no single point of control exists. In a P2P system with such a namespace architecture,[152] for example, shutting

down any single namespace will not shut down the whole P2P system. Therefore, such systems promise to combine the advantages of both centralized and decentralized namespace architecture, in particular the efficiency of centralized namespaces with the robustness and lack of a single point of failure of decentralized namespaces. [153]

[150] A user of one federated namespace may have invested considerable time and efforts in shaping his identity in this namespace (by supplying additional personal information such as his address, taste, preferences etc.) If he would switch to a competing user namespace, he could loose all this information attached to his old identity even though both namespaces are federated. This may deter the user to switch authentication systems in the first place, thereby impeding competition among authentication systems in the federation. It is interesting to note that in other networks, such problems have been solved at a technical level. Under the U.S. Telecommunications Act of 1996, the FCC requires local carriers to provide —local number portability", thereby allowing consumers to retain their telephone number when switching local telephone providers; *see* 47 U.S.C. § 251 (b) (2) (2001); *In the Matter of Telephone Number Portability*, 11 F.C.C.R. 8352 (FCC. 19996). Local number portability reduces customer's switching costs and facilitates competition between local telephone providers; *See* Thomas H. Reinke, *Local Number Portability and Local Loop Competition*, 21 TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY 73 (1998); Joshua S. Gans et al., *Number to the People: Regulation, Ownership and Local Number Portability*, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=223189 (2000); Justus Haucap, *Telephone Number Allocation: A Property Rights Approach*, *at* http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=308003 (2002); *but see* Reiko Aoki & John Small, *The Economics of Number Portability: Switching Costs and Two-Part Tarriffs* , *at* http://www.crnec.auckland.ac.nz/research/papers/Aoki_Small.pdf (1999); NAM , *supra* note 86, at 206-209.

[151] Microsoft, for example, has announced that it will open Passport only to other authentication systems that —meet the same high bar on privacy that we've set for Microsoft's own Passport service", interview with Christopher Payne, Vice President of the .NET Core Services Platform, *at* http://www.microsoft.com/presspass/Features/2001/Sep01/09-20passport.asp (Sept. 21, 2001). If the authentication system does not adhere to or enforce a comparable privacy policy, Microsoft could cut the connection between both authentication systems, *id.* While this may be a laudable procedure, it is important to note that, in federated authentication architecture, no structural reason exists why authentication providers could not also cut off competing systems for less laudable, strategic reasons. A similar point is made in the PKI context by Polk & Hastings, *supra* note 141, at 5. For the legal consequences in the PKI context, *see* Michael S. Baum & Warwick Ford, *Public Key Infrastructure Interoperation*, 38 JURIMETRICS J. 359 (1998).

[152] *See* supra note

[153] Yang & Garcia-Molina, *supra* note 115, at 1-2.

cc)
Privacy

The partial decentralization in federated namespaces can be used to enhance the protection of privacy interests. In a centralized user namespace such as the current Microsoft Passport architecture, each user is assigned a globally unique ID. Globally unique IDs always pose privacy risks as they can easily be used to connect personal information gathered from various sources.

In the federated user namespace of the Liberty Alliance, [154] no globally unique ID exists that is tied to a particular identity provider. [155] Rather, users have different accounts with one or more identity providers as well as with numerous service providers. With the consent of the user, all or some of his identities can be linked together. [156] Even if two identities are linked together, however, no common identity exists. Both services remember the other‘s handle for the user and communicate with each other only with these handles. [157] This architecture enables

user to decide in a very fine-grained way which identities become linked together and the which should stay separate. Thereby, the user can control which providers can exchange information about the user. [158]

Federated user namespaces can also be architected differently. One alternative approach would be to federate all namespaces in their entirety by default. Such architecture would in fact create an ID that is unique and recognized by all namespaces in the federation. This would facilitate the exchange of personal information that is tied to the globally unique ID across namespace borders. However, the Liberty Alliance project chose a different approach.

By empowering the user to determine to what extent his identity is federated in the user namespace, he can control the dissemination of personal information across the namespace in a fine-grained way. Federating namespaces can enhance privacy protection as the overall namespace is effectively modularized.

[154] *See infra* text accompanying note 139.

[155] Liberty Alliance Project, *supra* note 139, at 22, 26.

[156] Identities can also be linked together in a chain. In such a case, providers cannot skip over each other in the trust chain; *see id.* 23.

[157] See Liberty Alliance Project, *Liberty Protocols and Schemas Specification* 17 (Version 1.0), *at* http://www.projectliberty.org/specs/liberty-architecture-protocols-schemas-v1.0.pdf (July 11, 2002).

[158] If, for example, a user has federated each of his identities at two different service providers with his one identity at an identity provider, the service providers still are not able to exchange information about him. For the user has not created a federation between the two service provider identities. *See* Liberty Alliance Project, *supra* note 139, at 24,

c) Decentralized Namespaces

Whereas in a federated namespace, a small number of interconnected namespaces exists, in a totally decentralized namespace, the namespace itself is fully scattered across the network. Decentralized P2P networks are prime examples of such namespaces. In a fully decentralized P2P system, no single namespace exists. Rather, each peer has a namespace in which all locally stored files are registered. [159] In such networks, the namespace is dispersed across the network beyond recognition. Resolving a name means searching the whole network or at least significant parts of it. [160] The P2P system Gnutella [161] uses such architecture. [162] Other decentralized namespaces include encryption systems œ such as the original PGP œ that do not employ a structured PKI architecture, but rather a more anarchical model in which public keys are certified on a peer-to-peer basis. [163] Decentralized namespace possess interesting features regarding their regulability, privacy protection and the liability of the namespace — providers“.

aa) Regulability

If a copyright holder wants to shut down a fully decentralized P2P network, he cannot simply shut down a central namespace. For the namespace is scattered across the individual peers of the P2P network. Shutting down any one of the peers in the network would also not impact the overall network. As no single entity assigns all names, no single point of control exists. Therefore, fully decentralized namespaces are much harder to regulate than centralized namespaces.

[159] Arguably, the individual peers do not even need a distinct namespace as they can just search their hard disk; *see* Crespo & Garcia-Molina, *supra* note 146, at 2.

[160] In fact, it is one of the most important research areas in P2P computing to develop efficient search algorithms for large distributed, decentralized systems. It is interesting to note that people use strikingly similar strategies to locate other individuals in a society (or, more precisely: the namespace of personal names in a society). In an experiment conducted in the late 1960‘s, randomly selected individuals were asked to direct letters to a target person in another, distant city in the U.S. whom they did not know by forwarding the letter to a single friend. In average, the letters that arrived at the target person made only six hops; *see* Jeffrey Travers & Stanley Milgram, *An Experimental Study of the Small World Problem*, 32 SOCIOMETRY 425 (1969). The search strategy employed by individuals in the namespace of personal names can be used in other decentralized namespaces œ such as P2P systems œ as well, *see* Duncan J. Watts, Peter S. Dodds & M. E. Newman, *Identity and Search in Social Networks*, 296 SCIENCE 1302 (2002).

[161] http://www.gnutelliums.com (last visited Sept. 1, 2002); Clip2, *The Gnutella Protocol Specification v0.4 Document Revision 1.2*, *at* http://rfc-gnutella.sourceforge.net/Development/GnutellaProtocol0_4-rev1_2.pdf (2001); Gene Kan, *Gnutella* in: PEER-TO-PEER 94 (Andy Oram ed., 2001); Matei Ripenau et al., *Mapping the Gnutella Network*, 6(1) IEEE INTERNET COMPUTING 50 (2002).

[162] For efficiency and scalability reasons, Gnutella limits the hops a query message may take across peer computers by a —time-to-live“ (TTL) parameter, *see* Kan, *supra* note 161, at 105-106, 110; *see also* Fernando R. Bordignon & Gabriel H. Tolosa, *Gnutella: Distributed System for Information Storage and Searching* 5, *at* http://www.gnutella.ncu.edu.ar/library/pdf/paper_final_gnutella_english.pdf (2001).

[163] In such a system, no trusted certification authority certifies the identity or integrity of any public key or individual person. Rather, the individual themselves decide which keys to trust. Thereby, a —web of trust“ is created without the need for a central infrastructure. In such a system, the authentication namespace is totally dispersed throughout the whole network; *see* Perlman, *supra* note 75, at 40; KAUFMAN ET AL., *supra* note 103, at 569.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (67 of 81)3/7/2005 22:47:00

bb) Liability and Privacy

As no single entity exists that operates the namespace, liability for actions occurring within the namespace is scattered as well. [164] For there are only the individual users who could be held liable for any actions occurring within the namespace, but no central entities, as no such entities exist.

In a fully decentralized namespace, knowledge for actions occurring on top of the namespace is dispersed throughout the network. In a decentralized P2P network, for instance, no central entity exists that knows all the transactions occurring in the network. [165] Some of these networks are even designed with the explicit purpose to preserve privacy for information producers and consumers and resist censorship. [166] Surveillance of P2P systems with a fully decentralized namespace is an intricate task. [167] Decentralized namespaces lead to decentralized knowledge which protects the privacy of namespace users better than

centralized namespaces.

As this section has shown, choosing a topology for namespaces has far-reaching implications from a policy and legal perspective. The more decentralized a namespace becomes, the harder it becomes to regulate, the more it protects privacy and anonymity of its users, the harder, more expensive and more inefficient it becomes to make somebody liable for the actions occurring on the namespace, and the more competition it allows within the namespace.

D. Intensity of Namespace Governance

Namespaces can be governed with various intensities. Whether a namespace is tightly controlled or merely left to its own, impacts various policy aspects of namespace governance, ranging from regulability to innovation issues.

[164] *See* Kan, *supra* note 161, at 99; L ESSIG , *supra* note 9, at 137.

[165] —With Gnutella, every router and cable on the Internet would need to be tapped to learn about transactions between Gnutella hosts or peers“, Kan, *supra* note 161, at 119.

[166] *See* Ian Clarke et al., *supra* note 118, at 41; Ian Clarke et al., *Freenet: A Distributed Anonymous Information Storage and Retrieval System*, in D ESIGNING P RIVACY E NHANCING T ECHNOLOGIES 46, 47, 62-64 (Hannes Federrath ed., 2001); Adam Langley, *Freenet* in: P EER -TO -P EER 123 (Andy Oram ed., 2001). For other P2P systems that attempt to preserve anonymity, *see* Andrei Serjantov, *Anonymizing Censorship Resistant Systems*, *at* http://www.cs.rice.edu/Conferences/IPTPS02/120.pdf (2002); Qin Lv et al., *Can Heterogenity Make Gnutella Scalable?*, *at* http://www.cs.rice.edu/Conferences/IPTPS02/165.pdf (2002).

[167] —(...) the only way to monitor what is happening on the Gnutella network is to monitor what is happening on the entire Internet“, Kan, *supra* note 161, at 118 .

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (69 of 81)3/7/2005 22:47:00

1. Control versus Coordination

Some namespaces are tightly controlled and coordinated. Some namespaces are coordinated, but not controlled. Other namespaces are neither controlled nor coordinated. In various namespaces, some control or coordination is necessary due to technical reasons. If a namespace, for example, provides fewer names than needed, i.e. if it is a scarce namespace, [168] mechanisms have to exist to assign names in an efficient and resource-saving manner. [169] Therefore, in a scarce namespace, some coordination is necessary. Coordination, however, is not the same as tight control. Coordination in scarce namespaces is specifically focused on dealing with one *technical* feature of the namespace, namely scarcity. If namespaces are subject to greater control, this control is exercised for policy or legal, not technical reasons.

A namespace that illustrates the difference in degree between control and coordination is the IP address space. As described above, [170] the DNS resolves domain names into IP addresses. IP addresses form a distinct namespace that is administered by the —Internet

Assigned Numbers Authority“ (IANA). [171] Traditionally, IP addresses had been assigned entirely on a first-come/first-served principle. [172] Although the IANA coordinated the IP address space, it exercised almost no policy control over the address space. In the early 1990‘s, however, it became evident that the IP address space would be used up in a few years. [173] The IP address space turned out to be a scarce resource. To cope with this scarcity, IP address registries started to impose policies that assigned IP addresses based on demonstrated need and made

[168] The telephone number space is a scarce namespace. Although only 5 percent of the 6.4 billion telephone numbers supported by the U.S. numbering plan had been assigned in the mid-90‘s, the telephone number space was already in danger of becoming exhausted; *see* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 20-21. A similar problem occurs in the IP address space. To remove the artificial size limitation of the current IP version 4 address space, IP version 6, the next generation of core protocol underlying Internet communications, will expand the size of the IP address space from 32 bits to 128 bits; *see id.* 38. Scarcity also exists in the namespace of generic top level domains (gTLDs). The current ICANN-administered DNS recognizes only a limited number of generic top level domains (.com, .net, .org, .aero, .biz, .coop, .info, .museum, name, and .pro). For other scarce namespaces, *see infra* text accompanying notes 219-220.

[169] Various ways exist to allocate scarce namespaces. Names can be assigned on a first-come/first-served basis (assignment based on priority), they can be auctioned or traded as a regular good (assignment based on market forces), they can be assigned based on administrative rules or —beauty contests“ (assignment based on administrative decisions), or they can be randomly assigned (assignment based on chance). Legal constraints can influence the assignment process as well (by, e.g., trademark law or dispute resolution policies). Some of these assignments procedures work better in some namespaces than in others; *see id.* 24-26.

[170] *See infra* text accompanying notes 12, 33.

[171] Hubbard et al., *supra* note 88, at 3. IANA‘s website can be found at http://www.iana.org (last revised Aug. 25, 2002).

[172] MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 36.

[173] The scarcity of the IPv4 address space is not a result of the actual size of the address space. The address space theoretically supports about 4.3 billion unique addresses. However, special addressing and routing schemes led to scarcity of the address space although only a small fraction of the address space was actually used; *see id.* 36.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (71 of 81)3/7/2005 22:47:00

them subject to annual fees.[174] Thereby, the registries attempted to prevent stockpiling of IP addresses and to conserve the current address space as long as possible.[175] They increasingly used their technical control over the IP address space to facilitate rationing and policy enforcement.[176] However, apart from this scarcity problem, the IP address assignment process is still restricted to mere coordination tasks. The IP address registries do not exercise any control over other policy issues that would be worth mentioning.[177] A similar development can be observed with Ethernet addresses.[178]

Name scarcity therefore can necessitate a coordination of the name assignment process. It does not, however, necessitate any tight control over other, policy-related issues of the namespace.

2. Control versus Uncoordination and Decentralized Innovation

If the coordination problems described are solved by the sheer size of a namespace, no central authority has to coordinate the assignment of names. Therefore, in some infinite namespaces, even any coordination is unnecessary. Such namespaces are fully —democratized“. No

entity in the namespace has more knowledge, control, or responsibility over the namespace than any other entity in the namespace. Such namespaces create open platforms that enable decentralized, uncoordinated innovation.

This governance implication of creating infinite namespaces can be best observed in the TCP/UDP port number space. The Internet enables different applications œ a web browser and a web server, for example œ to communicate over the network. To facilitate the

[174] It was even discussed whether IP address blocks should be auctioned or traded in a market, *see id.*

[175] *See* Hubbard et al., *supra* note 88, at 2-3, 5, 6, 7-8. The more restrictive assignment of IP addresses is not the only way to cope with the scarce address space. One relief was the introduction of more new routing algorithms (classless inter-domain routing) that used up fewer IP addresses. Another solution is the expansion of the IP address space, a goal pursued by IPv6; *see* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 37-39; *supra* note 168.

[176] MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 35-36. For an overview of the IPv6 address assignment policy, *see* Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, *IP Address Assignment and Allocation Policy*, *at* http://www.icann.org/aso/ipv6-statement-11jul02.htm (July 11, 2002).

[177] See Kim Hubbard et al., *supra* note 88; MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 32-39. Besides the scarcity constraint, the assignment of IP addresses also needs to take the Internet routing architecture into account; *see id.* 33-34.

[178] Ethernet addresses œ officially called —Ethernet Unique Identifiers“ (EUI) œ are administered by the IEEE Registration Authority, *see* http://standards.ieee.org/regauth. Ethernet addresses used to be 48 bits long. As with IP addresses, the Ethernet address space gradually became a scarce resource. Therefore, the IEEE Registration Authority responded by imposing address space conversation policies. Apart from measures to preserve the address space, the IEEE Registration Authority exercises no considerable policy control over the Ethernet address space. *See* MUELLER, *supra* note 9, at 27-28. Furthermore, to alleviate the scarcity problem, the Ethernet address space was enlarged to support 64 bit long addresses. *See id.* 28.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (73 of 81)3/7/2005 22:47:00

communication among a wide variety of applications, a standardized mechanism has to exist how applications can contact and communicate with remote applications. The TCP and UDP port number space provides such standardized mechanism.[179] They are namespaces for identifying —channels“ over which programs can communicate on the Internet. In combination with the IP address of a computer, port numbers uniquely identify every program running on any computer connected to the Internet.[180] Therefore, port numbers provide a service namespace that identifies applications running on networked computers.[181]

In total, 65,535 distinct port numbers exist. It would be quite cumbersome if, each time a web browser wanted to communicate with a web server, they had to agree which port to use. Therefore, the network provides an *ex ante*, standardized agreement about which programs can be contacted on which ports: the —Internet Assigned Numbers Authority“ (IANA) maintains a list of TCP ports that are pre-assigned to specific programs or processes.[182]

According to this list, web servers can be contacted on port 80, for example. This means that a web browser can simply contact a remote computer on port 80. If a web server is running on the remote computer, it will most likely listen to and respond on port 80.

Port 80 is not the only such —standardized“ port. In fact, the first 1,024 of the 65,535 ports all are so-called —well-known ports“ which are assigned to processes that are widely used across the Internet. [183] Port numbers in the range from 1,024 to 49,151 are called —registered ports“. They are assigned to less common programs and are listed in IANA‘s list of port numbers — as

[179] While the following description generally applies to both TCP and UDP port numbers, for purposes of clarity, only TCP port numbers will be mentioned. The User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is a connection-less transport layer protocol which uses port numbers just as the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) does. While there are important technical differences between UDP and TCP, they are of no importance for this paper and are therefore not addressed. For a more detailed description, *see* PETE LOSHIN, TCP/IP CLEARLY EXPLAINED 181-210 (3d ed. 1999); ERIC A. HALL, INTERNET CORE PROTOCOLS 274 (2000).

[180] In the TCP port number space, this combination with IP addresses are called —sockets“. *See* LOSHIN, *supra* note 179, at 184-185 (who also provides an explanation of server daemons which complicates this description slightly); CRAIG HUNT, TCP/IP NETWORK ADMINISTRATION 46 (2d ed. 1998).

[181] *See* HALL, *supra* note 179, at 274-286.

[182] The list is available at http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers (last revised Aug. 28, 2002). It lists ports for both the UDP and the TCP protocol. From 1977 until 1994, the list was contained in a series of Request for Comments (RFCs), the most current being RFC 1700. In January 2002, however, it was officially acknowledged that RFC 1700 was outdated and that IANA‘s website should be consulted instead, *see* Reynolds, Joyce K. ed., *Assigned Numbers: RFC 1700 is Replaced by an On-line Database*, Request for Comments 3232 (2002), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3232.txt. A copy of the list is stored on most computers connected to the Internet (e.g. /etc/services on Unix systems) in whole or part, *see* HUNT, *supra* note 180, at 43-44.

[183] FTP (port 21), SSH (22), telnet (23), SMTP (25), the Domain Name Service (53), finger (79), Kerberos (88), NNTP (119), IRC (194), Z39.50 (210), LDAP (389), and HTTPS (443) all are examples of widely used processes that have been assigned a —well-known“ port number.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (75 of 81)3/7/2005 22:47:00

a convenience to the community“. [184] While IANA exercises some control over the assignment of ports 0 through 49,151, [185] the ports 49,152 through 65,535 are totally unassigned (—private ports“). Everybody is free to use them. Every application that wants to communicate with another application running on a remote computer can do so by simply using on of the private ports.

Therefore, 25% of the TCP port number space are not only uncontrolled, they are also uncoordinated. Such regulation of the number space has advantages and disadvantages. A disadvantage of an uncoordinated port number space is the potential for a chaotic communication bazaar. An uncoordinated port number space does not prevent different applications from using the same port number. [186] However, the advantages of such number space regulation far outweigh this potential disadvantage. Leaving the port number space open arguably played a major role in fostering innovation on the Internet. The technical architecture of namespaces is not neutral. Rather, it is based on design choices that embody particular values. To see the value embedded in the port number space, imagine a different design. *First*, imagine that IANA would assign every port number to specific programs so that no private ports would exist. *Secondly*, imagine that IANA would assign port numbers only

according to a set of predetermined rules. It could assign ports on the basis of the technical quality of the application. It could also auction ports or charge an administrative fee for assignment. It could choose to assign no ports to P2P applications due to piracy concerns. It could choose to assign no ports to video streaming software because it did not want the Internet to become a competitor of cable TV. It could choose to assign only ports to applications that run on the Windows operating system. Fortunately, it is unrealistic that IANA would ever assign port numbers based on these criteria. The scenario becomes more plausible, however, if you imagine, *thirdly*, that it was not IANA that assigned the port

[184] *See* http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers (last revised Aug. 28, 2002).

[185] IANA's assignment of these lower port numbers follows the traditional approach of the technical Internet community: it is a very open process. Anybody who wants to receive a well-known or a registered port is free to apply. While IANA controls this part of the port number space, it does not discriminate between different applications. For more information, *see* Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, *Application for System (Well-Known) Port Number*, http://www.iana.org/cgi-bin/sys-port-number.pl (last revised Nov. 21, 2000); Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, *Application for User (Registered) Port Number*, http://www.iana.org/cgi-bin/usr-port-number.pl (last revised Nov. 21, 2000).

[186] If, for example, an instant messaging application tries to communicate with a remote instant messaging application on a port that is used simultaneously by a P2P application, the communication is likely to fail. In practice, however, this is not too severe a problem as the uncoordinated part of the number space is sufficiently large (16,383 port numbers). The chance that an application will connect to a computer on a port number to which a totally different application is listening is therefore relatively slim. Even if this happens, the application can simply switch to another of the private channels.

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (77 of 81)3/7/2005 22:47:00

numbers, but AT&T or Microsoft. In such a scenario, the control over the port number space could be used to allow the operation of certain kinds of applications on the Internet while shutting down other applications. [187]

In regulating the port number space, however, IANA has chosen a different path. It coordinates parts of the number space without controlling the whole number space. It cannot prevent anyone from writing an application running over the Internet that uses a private port. This particular regulation of the port number space played a large role in the phenomenal innovation occurring on the Internet. Since nobody exercised control over the port number space, everybody was free to invent new technologies running atop of the Internet without having to ask anyone for permission. When Tim Berners-Lee invented the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), one of the technologies underlying the World Wide Web, he did not have to ask the AT&T‘s or Microsoft‘s of this world for permission to use a port number. The port number space was a free resource.

The observation that certain design choices in the Internet architecture fostered innovation occurring on the Internet is not novel. Indeed, it lies at the heart of the so-called —end-to-end argument“ (e2e). E2e is one of the prime architectural principles that have governed

the Internet over the last decades.[188] First described by Saltzer, Reed and Clark in a seminal paper

[187] This scenario may seem far-fetched. However, in other communication networks, this application discrimination is already happening. Over the last years, several broadband cable providers that offer Internet access over their cable networks have restricted the kind of applications that can be run on the network. Proponents of a cable —open access“ regime argue that this regulation impedes innovation occurring on the network. For an overview of this discussion, see Lemley & Lessig, *supra* note 18. Even in the TCP/UDP port number space, the emergence of control structures can be observed. For a variety of reasons, technologies have been developed that enable several computers to share a single IP address. This is achieved by —network address translators“ (NATs) which pick up all traffic coming to the group of computers sharing one IP address and distribute it to the appropriate computer in the group. They perform an equivalent procedure for outgoing traffic. Most NATs also alter port numbers. These —Network Address Port Translators“ (NAPTs) exercise control over the data flow. As Lawrence Lessig explains, —if the [NAPT] is unaware of how to process the data from that particular application (either because the [NAPT] was unaware of that application or because it was coded to ignore data of that type), then that application won‘t function on that [NAPT]-empowered network“, *see* LESSIG, *supra* note 9, at 172; *see also* Hans Kruse, William Yurcik & Lawrence Lessig, *The InterNAT: Policy Implications of the Internet Architecture Debate*, in: COMMUNICATIONS POLICY IN TRANSITION – THE INTERNET AND BEYOND 141 (Benjamin M. Compaine & Shane Greenstein eds. 2001). NAPTs introduce a control structure into the port number space. This point of control can be used as a leverage to impede innovation on the network. For an overview of NAT and NAPT technology, *see* Pyda Srisuresh & Kjeld B. Egevang, *Traditional IP Network Address Translator (Traditional NAT)*, Request for Comments (RFC) 3022, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3022.txt (January 2001); Pyda Srisuresh & Matt Holdrege, *IP Network Address Translator (NAT) Terminology and Considerations*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2663, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2663.txt (August 1999). For an overview of the architectural implications of NATs, Tony Hain, *Architectural Implications of NAT*, Request for Comments (RFC) 2993, *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2993.txt (November 2000). For an explanation of the related concept of —Realm Specific IP“ (RSIP), —Realm Specific Address and Port IP“ (RSAP-IP), *see* Srisuresh & Holdrege, RFC 2663, *id.*, 15, 18-21.

[188] … the [Internet] community believes that the goal [of the Internet architecture] is connectivity, the tool is the Internet Protocol, and the intelligence is end to end rather than hidden in the network“, *Architectural Principles of the Internet*,

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (79 of 81)3/7/2005 22:47:00

dating from 1984, [189] the e2e argument claims that as much intelligence as possible should reside at the —edges“ of the network, i.e. at applications running on networked computers, not in the network itself. [190] It vests power in end users and disables control by a central actor within the network. [191] E2e thereby ensures that the network is a neutral platform that does not discriminate between different applications or services. [192]

Concerning innovation, [193] e2e implies that —innovators with new applications need only connect their computers to the network to let their applications run“. [194] They do not have to ask anyone for permission, especially not anyone controlling a namespace upon which the Internet depends. By decentralizing control, e2e enables decentralized innovation. [195]

E2e does not only decentralize control. It is also an architectural principle of how to design a computer network system under uncertainty œ uncertainty concerning how the network will be used in the future, and uncertainty what kind of applications will be run over the network. It is one of the goals of e2e —to support the widest possibly variety of services and functions, to permit applications that cannot be anticipated“. [196] Network architectures that violate the e2e design principle tend to build —complex function into a network [which] implicitly optimizes

Request for Comments 1958, 2 (Brian E. Carpenter ed., 1996), *at* http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1958.txt; *see also*

Marjory S. Blumenthal & David D. Clark, *Rethinking the Design of the Internet: The End-to-End Arguments vs. the Brave New World*, 1 ACM TRANSACTIONS ON INTERNET TECHNOLOGY

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:TRtCUruDXFwJ:intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (81 of 81)3/7/2005 22:47:00

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   Whois Server: rs.domainbank.net
   Referral URL: http://www.domainbank.net
   Name Server: DNS3.DOMAINBANK.NET
   Name Server: DNS4.DOMAINBANK.NET
   Status: REGISTRAR-LOCK
   Updated Date: 21-feb-2005
   Creation Date: 07-apr-2000
   Expiration Date: 07-apr-2007


>>> Last update of whois database: Mon, 7 Mar 2005 08:07:07 EST <<<

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zurück

http://www.heise.de

Auktionsplattform für Verkauf von Wahlstimmen unter Druck

von Armin Medosch

Nach Chicago nun auch Kalifornien: Staatssekretär droht Voteauction.com mit strafrechtlichen Konsequenzen

10/00

trend online zeitung

Briefe oder Artikel: info@trend.partisan.net
ODER per Snail: Anti-Quariat Oranienstr. 45 D-10969 Berlin

Der Chef der kalifornischen Wahlbehörde, Staatssekretär Bill Jones, wandte sich in einem Schreiben an den Inhaber und Betreiber der Site Voteauction.com, um den Verkauf kalifornischer Wählerstimmen in der anstehenden Präsidentenwahl zu stoppen. Zuvor hatte Voteauction.com bereits den Ärger der Stadtverwaltung von Chicago [0] erregt. Diese war nicht direkt mit den Betreibern von Voteauction in Kontakt getreten, sondern hatte über das Wahlkampfbüro eine Medienkampagne angezettelt. Doch dieses Einschreiten hat zunächst nur eines bewirkt, eine blitzschnelle Verdoppelung der Angebote von Wählern aus dem Staate Illinois, ihre Stimme an den Meistbietenden zu verkaufen.

Votauction ermöglicht es Wählern im derzeitigen US-Wahlkampf, sich als Verkäufer ihrer Stimme zu registrieren. Voteauction stellt ihnen für eine erfolgreiche "Webekampagne" ein ganzes "Empowerment-Kit" mit Flyern, Briefen, Postern und sogar Aufklebern für Autostoßstangen zur Verfügung. Die Bieter haben die Möglichkeit, die Stimmen eines Bundesstaates en bloc zu ersteigern. Über 15.000 Wähler bieten ihre Stimmen bereits zum Verkauf an, die gebotene Gesamtsumme dafür ist derzeit US$ 170.600.-. Da die meisten Anbieter aus Kalifornien kommen, ist es wohl kein Zufall, dass das dortige Wahlbüro nun als erstes mit schwerem juristischem Geschütz auffährt.

In einem Schreiben des kalifornischen Staatssekretärs Bill Jones an den Ex-ETOY Netzkünstler und nun Internet-Marketing-Consulter Hans Bernhard läßt dieser keinen Zweifel an der Entschlossenheit der Behörde aufkommen. Der Brief, der gestern zugleich als Email und als eingeschriebener Brief versandt wurde, ist Telepolis dem Inhalt nach bekannt. In dem Schreiben wird darauf verwiesen, dass die Praxis von Voteauction.com den Wahlprozess korrumpieren und sowohl gegen Wahlgesetz und Strafgesetz verstoßen würde. Auf jeden einzelnen Verstoß steht eine maximale Strafe von 3 Jahren Gefängnis. Das Recht auf freie und faire Wahlen sei ein Eckstein der amerikanischen Demokratie, schreibt Staatssekretär Jones. Der Staat werde daher Verstöße mit allen gesetzlichen Mitteln verfolgen.

Doch der Inhaber der Site, der Österreicher Hans Bernhard, kritisiert, dass man sich auf einen Diskurs erst gar nicht einlassen würde. Für ihn und seine nicht genannten Partner handelt es sich um ein "Hochrisiko-Venture" in einem "äußerst interessanten Bereich". Obwohl der Verkauf oder das Anbieten des Vermittelns des Verkaufs von Wahlstimmen in den meisten Ländern illegal ist, sehen sich die Betreiber von Voteauction.com in einer juristischen Grauzone agieren. Derzeit prüft man, welche Konsequenzen das Schreiben des kalifornischen Staatssekretärs nach sich ziehen könnte. Aufhören will man mit dem Stimmenverkauf aber keineswegs und sieht sich zunächst in Sicherheit vor dem Zugriff amerikanischer Bundesstaaten. Der Server selbst befände sich in Bulgarien, wie es in einem früheren Artikel von Wired News [1] geheißen hatte.

Neben juristischen Fragen klopft man seitens Voteauction.com auch mögliche Geschäftspotentiale ab. Derzeit verdient Voteauction.com nichts an den "vermittelten" Stimmen. Möglicherweise steht aber der Gedanke an Eigenwerbung für die von Bernhard zugleich betriebene Internet-Marketing-Agentur "Ubermorgen.com" [2] im Hintergrund. Seinen Worten zufolge ist man am Schaffen eines Pre-Hypes und an dessen langfristigen Nachwirkungen interessiert. Bernhard verweist darauf, dass der Verkauf

einzelner Stimmen auf Aktionsplattformen wie Ebay durchaus üblich sei und dass noch niemand dagegen eingeschritten ist. Nicht ganz frei von Zynismus spricht er davon, dass man mit Voteauction "Marktführer im Voteauctioneering" werden wolle.

"Demokratie und Kapitalismus näher zusammenbringen"

Die Eigenwerbung auf der Voteauction-Site [3] bezieht sich auf den Umstand, dass es im US-System der Wahlkampffinanzierung durchaus üblich ist, dass privates Kapital von reichen Individuen, Firmen und Lobby-Organisatoren Einfluss auf Kandidaten, Kampagnen und politische Programme ausübt. Doch warum sollten dieselben Millionen, die dafür ausgegeben werden, nicht direkt an die Wähler verkauft werden, argumentiert Voteauction? Den derzeit laufenden US-amerikanischen Wahlkampf sehen die Betreiber von Voteauction daher als Testpilot. Sie wollen ihre vermittelnde Tätigkeit überall dort anbieten, "wo Wahlspenden zur Beeinflussung von Wahlen eingesetzt werden". Und das bedeutet, dass, nicht zuletzt nach der CDU-Spendenaffäre, aus ihrer Sicht auch Deutschland ein geeigneter "Marktplatz" wäre. Auch die Wahlen in Großbritannien, die voraussichtlich im nächsten Jahr stattfinden werden, haben Bernhard und Partner im Visier.

Ursprünglich war das System Voteauction von einem amerikanischem Kunststudenten als Satire des amerikanischen Wahlkampffinanzierungssystems ausgedacht worden. Der amerikanischen Rechtsprofessor James Raskin kommentierte das auf Wired News damit, dass "[damit] bewiesen wird, dass der Markt keine Grenzen kennt". Die Einsicht der Urheber des Systems sei laut Raskin die, "dass es okay ist, wenn mit Geld Wahlen gekauft werden, wir aber aus irgendeinem Grund der Fantasie verhaftet sind, dass der Verkauf einzelner Stimmen einen zutiefst unmoralischen Aspekt aufweist".

Kritiker von Voteauction hierzulande sehen die Demokratie in ihren Grundzügen bedroht. Sie meinen, die Motive hinter Voteauction seien Gewinnsucht verbunden mit Zynismus, das Ganze sei ein gefährliches Spiel mit dem Feuer. Damit haben sie sicher nicht ganz unrecht. Denn das Argument, dass es fairer sei, Wahlkampfspenden direkt an die Wähler anstatt an Politiker und deren Parteien zu verteilen, ist mindestens genauso populistisch wie die Wahlkampfversprechen der Politiker, die diese dann nicht einhalten. Denn abgesehen vom finanziellen Ertrag für die "Verkäufer" und der damit verbundenen, Internet-typischen "Empowerment-Rhetorik", wird das mögliche Ergebnis eines solchen Stimmenverkaufs ignoriert. Geht man von amerikanischen Verhältnissen aus, dann wäre in einer völlig von Voteauction determinierten Wahl Ross Perot der wahrscheinlichste Sieger - oder Bill Gates, falls er sich mit seinen Milliarden beteiligen würde.

Allerdings ist die selbstgerecht und übertrieben moralisch klingende Kritik, die bezüglich Voteauction in verschiedenen Diskussionsforen aufflammte, möglicherweise einem recht nostalgischem Glauben an eine heile Demokratiewelt verfallen. Das derzeitige System der Demokratie im Westen hat für immer mehr Menschen nicht nur in den USA einen unguten Nachgeschmack. Sie fühlen sich von ihren politischen Repräsentanten von vorneherein "verkauft" und meinen sich jedes tatsächlichen Einflusses auf das Verhalten politischer Repräsentanten beraubt. Und damit wächst die Bereitschaft, seine Stimme auch tatsächlich zu verkaufen. Voteauction.com ist möglicherweise eine "direktere" Form der Demokratie und eine "konsequente" Ausdehnung der Marktwirtschaft auf die politische Sphäre, aber, folgt man dem Beispiel aus der römischen Demokratie, vielleicht auch die Vorstufe des Einzugs des Imperators. Nicht zuletzt wird mit dem Schreiben des Staatssekretärs aus den USA demonstriert, wie die Regierungen im Zeitalter der vernetzten Kommunikation den Einfluss auf das Verhalten der Menschen in den von ihnen regierten Territorien verlieren.

Voteauction spielt zwar mit dem Feuer, doch dieses wurde nicht von ihnen selbst angezündet. Vielmehr geht es um ein komplexes Gebiet von Fragen mit weitreichenden Konsequenzen über den eigentlichen Charakter des sogenannten demokratischen Systems, das einer weitverbreiteten, informierten und erwachsenen Diskussion bedürfte. Politische und beamtete Würdenträger hingegen wollen uns mit patriarchalischer Bevormundung und dem Verweis darauf, dass wir ihnen vertrauen sollten, einfach ruhig halten. Doch die wachsende Unzufriedenheit, die an vielen Fronten festzustellen ist, ob mit rechtem Protestwählerpotential, linken Demonstrationen gegen Weltbank und Währungsfond in Seattle

und Prag, oder mit dem Self-Empowerment der Internet-Communities im Voteauction-Stil, wird sich mit solchen Aufrufen an das Vertrauen der "Bevölkerungen" nicht mehr eindämmen lassen. Votauction mag ein Symptom für den Niedergang der Demokratie sein, ist aber sicher nicht dessen Ursache.

Links

[0] http://www.heise.de/newsticker/data/nij-05.10.00-000/
[1] http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,38559,00.html
[2] http://www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/special/auf/8654/1.html

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Auction platform for sales of votes under pressure

of Armin Medosch

To Chicago now also California: Undersecretary of state threatens Voteauction.com with criminal consequences

10/00

trend on-line newspaper

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The boss of the California choice authority, undersecretary of state Bill Jones, turned in a letter to the owner and operator of the Site Voteauction.com, in order to stop the sales of California votes in the lining up praesidentenwahl. Before Voteauction.com had already excited the annoyance of the city administration of Chicago [0]. This had stepped not directly with the operators of Voteauction into contact, but over the election campaign office a medium campaign had plotted. But this intervening caused first only one, a very fast duplication of the offers of voters from the State of Illinois to sell their voice to the highest bidder.

Votauction makes it for voters possible in the present US election campaign to register itself as salesmen of its voice. Voteauction puts to them for a successful "weaving campaign" a whole "Empowerment kit" with flyern, letters, Postern and even stickers for autobumpers at the disposal. The Bieter has the possibility, the voices of a Federal State EN bloc too ersteigern. Over 15.000 voters their voices already offer for the sales, the required sum total for it are at present USS to 170,600. -. Since most offerers come from California, it is probably no coincidence that the there polling station drives now as the first with heavy legal cannon.

In a letter of the California undersecretary of state Bill Jones at to ex T Oy the net artist and now InterNet marketing Consulter Hans Bernhard lets arise this no doubt about the determination of the authority. The letter, which was dispatched yesterday at the same time as email and as written letter, is Telepolis after contents well-known. In the letter to the fact it is referred that the practice of Voteauction.com the choice process would offend to corrupt and both against electoral law and penal law. On each individual offence stands a maximum punishment of 3 years prison. The right to free and fair elections is a cornerstone of the American democracy, writes undersecretary of state Jones. The state will pursue therefore offences with all legal means.

But the owner of the Site, which criticizes Austrian Hans Bernhard, that one would not get involved only at all in a discourse. For it and its partner not specified acts it around a "high risk venture" within a "extremely interesting range". Although the sales or offering of the Vermittelns of sale of votes is illegal in most countries, the operators of Voteauction.com in a legal gray area see themselves acting. At present one examines, the letter of the California undersecretary of state could involve which consequences. To stop one wants with the voice sales however by no means and sees themselves first in security before the access of American Federal States. The server would be in Bulgaria, how it had meant in an earlier article of Wired News [1].

Apart from legal questions one knocks also possible business potentials off on the part of Voteauction.com. At present Voteauction.com does not earn anything to "obtained" voices. Possibly however the thought at self-advertisement stands for the InterNet marketing agency "Ubermorgen.com" [2], at the same time claimant by Bernhard, in the background. According to its words one is interested in the work of a Pre Hypes and in its long-term aftereffects. Bernhard refers to the fact that the sales of individual voices on action platforms is quite usual such as

Ebay and that still nobody intervened against it. Not completely freely of Zynismus he speaks of the fact that one wants to become with Voteauction "market leaders in the Voteauctioneering".

"democracy and capitalism more near bring together"

The self-advertisement on the Voteauction Site [3] refers to the circumstance that it is quite usual in the US system of the campaign financing that private capital exerts influence on candidates, campaigns and political programs of rich individuals, companies and lobby supervisors. But why the same millions, which are spent on it, should not directly to the voters are sold, Voteauction argues? The operators of Voteauction see the US-American election campaign running at present therefore as a test pilot. They want their mediating activity everywhere to offer, "where choice donations for the influence of elections are used". And that means it that, not least after the CDU Spendenaffaere, from their view also Germany would be a suitable "market place". Also the elections in Great Britain, which will presumably take place in the next year, to have Bernhard and Partner in the visor.

Originally the system Voteauction had been invented of an American art student as satire of the American campaign financing system. American right professor James Raskin commentated on Wired the News with the fact that "[with it] it is proven that the market does not know borders". The insight of the authors of the system is according to Raskin those, "that it okay is, if with money elections are bought we however for any reason of the Fantasie is arrested that the sales of individual voices exhibits a deeply immoral aspect".

Critics of Voteauction in this country see the democracy in their fundamentals threatened. They mean, the motives behind Voteauction are love of gain connected with Zynismus, the whole are a dangerous play with the fire. Thus they do not have completely reliably wrongly. Because the argument that it is fairer to distribute election campaign donations directly to the voters instead of at politicians and their parties is at least just as populist as the election campaign promises of the politicians, who do not keep these then. Because apart from the financial yield for the "salesmen" and the associated, InterNet-typical "Empowerment Rhetorik", the possible result of such a voice sales is ignored. If one proceeds from American conditions, then Ross Perot would be the most probable winner - or Bill Gates in a choice completely determined by Voteauction, if he would take part with his billions.

However those purged self-righteously and exaggerated morally sounding criticism, which flashed concerning Voteauction in different panels, possibly to a quite nostalgic faith in a sound democracy world. The present system of the democracy in the west does not only have ever more humans in the USA a bad aftertaste. They feel from the beginning "sold" by their political representatives and mean themselves robbed each actual influence on the behavior of political representatives. And thus the readiness grows to also actually sell its voice. Voteauction.com is possibly a "more direct" form of the democracy and a "consistent" expansion of the free-market economy on the political sphere, but, follows one the example from the Roman democracy, perhaps also the preliminary stage of the introduction of the Imperators. Not least with the letter of the undersecretary of state from the USA one demonstrates, how the governments in the age of interlaced communication lose the influence on the behavior of humans in the territories governed by them.

Voteauction plays with the fire, but this was not ignited by them. Rather it concerns a complex area from questions with extensive consequences over the actual character of the so-called democratic system, which would require a widespread, an informed and an adult discussion. Political and beamtete dignitaries however want to keep us simply calm with patriarchalischer patronizing and the reference that we should trust them. But the increasing discontent, which is to be determined at many fronts whether with right protest voter potential, left demonstrations against World Bank and currency rear in Seattle and Prague, or with the Self Empowerment of the InterNet Communities in the Voteauction style, with such calls to the confidence of the

"populations" no more could not be dammed. Votauction may be a symptom for the fall of the democracy, is however surely not its cause.

Left

[0] http://www.heise.de/newsticker/data/nij-05.10.00-000/
[1] http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,38559,00.html
[2] http://www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/special/auf/8654/1.html

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Auktionsplattform für Verkauf von Wahlstimmen unter Druck

von Armin Medosch

Nach Chicago nun auch Kalifornien: Staatssekretär droht Voteauction.com mit strafrechtlichen Konsequenzen

10/00

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Der Chef der kalifornischen Wahlbehörde, Staatssekretär Bill Jones, wandte sich in einem Schreiben an den Inhaber und Betreiber der Site Voteauction.com, um den Verkauf kalifornischer Wählerstimmen in der anstehenden Präsidentenwahl zu stoppen. Zuvor hatte Voteauction.com bereits den Ärger der Stadtverwaltung von Chicago [0] erregt. Diese war nicht direkt mit den Betreibern von Voteauction in Kontakt getreten, sondern hatte über das Wahlkampfbüro eine Medienkampagne angezettelt. Doch dieses Einschreiten hat zunächst nur eines bewirkt, eine blitzschnelle Verdoppelung der Angebote von Wählern aus dem Staate Illinois, ihre Stimme an den Meistbietenden zu verkaufen.

Votauction ermöglicht es Wählern im derzeitigen US-Wahlkampf, sich als Verkäufer ihrer Stimme zu registrieren. **Voteauction** stellt ihnen für eine erfolgreiche "Webekampagne" ein ganzes "Empowerment-Kit" mit Flyern, Briefen, Postern und sogar Aufklebern für Autostoßstangen zur Verfügung. Die Bieter haben die Möglichkeit, die Stimmen eines Bundesstaates en bloc zu ersteigern. Über 15.000 Wähler bieten ihre Stimmen bereits zum Verkauf an, die gebotene Gesamtsumme dafür ist derzeit US$ 170.600.-. Da die meisten Anbieter aus Kalifornien kommen, ist es wohl kein Zufall, dass das dortige Wahlbüro nun als erstes mit schwerem juristischem Geschütz auffährt.

In einem Schreiben des kalifornischen Staatssekretärs Bill Jones an den Ex-ETOY Netzkünstler und nun Internet-Marketing-Consulter Hans Bernhard läßt dieser keinen Zweifel an der Entschlossenheit der Behörde aufkommen. Der Brief, der gestern zugleich als Email und als eingeschriebener Brief versandt wurde, ist Telepolis dem Inhalt nach bekannt. In dem Schreiben wird darauf verwiesen, dass die Praxis von **Voteauction**.com den Wahlprozess korrumpieren und sowohl gegen Wahlgesetz und Strafgesetz verstoßen würde. Auf jeden einzelnen Verstoß steht eine maximale Strafe von 3 Jahren Gefängnis. Das Recht auf freie und faire Wahlen sei ein Eckstein der amerikanischen Demokratie, schreibt Staatssekretär Jones. Der Staat werde daher Verstöße mit allen gesetzlichen Mitteln verfolgen.

Doch der Inhaber der Site, der Österreicher Hans Bernhard, kritisiert, dass man sich auf einen Diskurs erst gar nicht einlassen würde. Für ihn und seine nicht genannten Partner handelt es sich um ein "Hochrisiko-Venture" in einem "äußerst interessanten Bereich". Obwohl der Verkauf oder das Anbieten des Vermittelns des Verkaufs von Wahlstimmen in den meisten Ländern illegal ist, sehen sich die Betreiber von **Voteauction**.com in einer juristischen Grauzone agieren. Derzeit prüft man, welche Konsequenzen das Schreiben des kalifornischen Staatssekretärs nach sich ziehen könnte. Aufhören will man mit dem Stimmenverkauf aber keineswegs und sieht sich zunächst in Sicherheit vor dem Zugriff amerikanischer Bundesstaaten. Der Server selbst befände sich in Bulgarien, wie es in einem früheren Artikel von Wired News [1] geheißen hatte.

Neben juristischen Fragen klopft man seitens **Voteauction**.com auch mögliche Geschäftspotentiale ab. Derzeit verdient **Voteauction**.com nichts an den "vermittelten" Stimmen. Möglicherweise steht aber der Gedanke an Eigenwerbung für die von Bernhard zugleich betriebene Internet-Marketing-Agentur "Ubermorgen.com" [2] im Hintergrund. Seinen Worten zufolge ist man am Schaffen eines Pre-Hypes und an dessen langfristigen Nachwirkungen interessiert. Bernhard verweist darauf, dass der Verkauf einzelner Stimmen auf Aktionsplattformen wie Ebay durchaus üblich sei und dass noch niemand dagegen eingeschritten ist. Nicht ganz frei von Zynismus spricht er davon, dass man mit **Voteauction** "Marktführer im Voteauctioneering" werden wolle.

"Demokratie und Kapitalismus näher zusammenbringen"

Die Eigenwerbung auf der **Voteauction**-Site [3] bezieht sich auf den Umstand, dass es im US-System der Wahlkampffinanzierung durchaus üblich ist, dass privates Kapital von reichen Individuen, Firmen und Lobby-Organisatoren Einfluss auf Kandidaten, Kampagnen und politische Programme ausübt. Doch warum sollten dieselben Millionen, die dafür ausgegeben werden, nicht direkt an die Wähler verkauft werden, argumentiert **Voteauction**? Den derzeit laufenden US-amerikanischen Wahlkampf sehen die Betreiber von **Voteauction** daher als Testpilot. Sie wollen ihre vermittelnde Tätigkeit überall dort anbieten, "wo Wahlspenden zur Beeinflussung von Wahlen eingesetzt werden". Und das bedeutet, dass, nicht zuletzt nach der CDU-Spendenaffäre, aus ihrer Sicht auch Deutschland ein geeigneter "Marktplatz" wäre. Auch die Wahlen in Großbritannien, die voraussichtlich im nächsten Jahr stattfinden werden, haben Bernhard und Partner im Visier.

Ursprünglich war das System **Voteauction** von einem amerikanischem Kunststudenten als Satire des amerikanischen Wahlkampffinanzierungssystems ausgedacht worden. Der amerikanischen Rechtsprofessor James Raskin kommentierte das auf Wired News damit, dass "[damit] bewiesen wird, dass der Markt keine Grenzen kennt". Die Einsicht der Urheber des Systems sei laut Raskin die, "dass es okay ist, wenn mit Geld Wahlen gekauft werden, wir aber aus irgendeinem Grund der Fantasie verhaftet sind, dass der Verkauf einzelner Stimmen einen zutiefst unmoralischen Aspekt aufweist".

Kritiker von **Voteauction** hierzulande sehen die Demokratie in ihren Grundzügen bedroht. Sie meinen, die Motive hinter **Voteauction** seien Gewinnsucht verbunden mit Zynismus, das Ganze sei ein gefährliches Spiel mit dem Feuer. Damit haben sie sicher nicht ganz unrecht. Denn das Argument, dass es fairer sei, Wahlkampfspenden direkt an die Wähler anstatt an Politiker und deren Parteien zu verteilen, ist mindestens genauso populistisch wie die Wahlkampfversprechen der Politiker, die diese dann nicht einhalten. Denn abgesehen vom finanziellen Ertrag für die "Verkäufer" und der damit verbundenen, Internet-typischen "Empowerment-Rhetorik", wird das mögliche Ergebnis eines solchen Stimmenverkaufs ignoriert. Geht man von amerikanischen Verhältnissen aus, dann wäre in einer völlig von **Voteauction** determinierten Wahl Ross Perot der wahrscheinlichste Sieger - oder Bill Gates, falls er sich mit seinen Milliarden beteiligen würde.

Allerdings ist die selbstgerecht und übertrieben moralisch klingende Kritik, die bezüglich **Voteauction** in verschiedenen Diskussionsforen aufflammte, möglicherweise einem recht nostalgischem Glauben an eine heile Demokratiewelt verfallen. Das derzeitige System der Demokratie im Westen hat für immer mehr Menschen nicht nur in den USA einen unguten Nachgeschmack. Sie fühlen sich von ihren politischen Repräsentanten von vorneherein "verkauft" und meinen sich jedes tatsächlichen Einflusses

auf das Verhalten politischer Repräsentanten beraubt. Und damit wächst die Bereitschaft, seine Stimme auch tatsächlich zu verkaufen. **Voteauction**.com ist möglicherweise eine "direktere" Form der Demokratie und eine "konsequente" Ausdehnung der Marktwirtschaft auf die politische Sphäre, aber, folgt man dem Beispiel aus der römischen Demokratie, vielleicht auch die Vorstufe des Einzugs des Imperators. Nicht zuletzt wird mit dem Schreiben des Staatssekretärs aus den USA demonstriert, wie die Regierungen im Zeitalter der vernetzten Kommunikation den Einfluss auf das Verhalten der Menschen in den von ihnen regierten Territorien verlieren.

Voteauction spielt zwar mit dem Feuer, doch dieses wurde nicht von ihnen selbst angezündet. Vielmehr geht es um ein komplexes Gebiet von Fragen mit weitreichenden Konsequenzen über den eigentlichen Charakter des sogenannten demokratischen Systems, das einer weitverbreiteten, informierten und erwachsenen Diskussion bedürfte. Politische und beamtete Würdenträger hingegen wollen uns mit patriarchalischer Bevormundung und dem Verweis darauf, dass wir ihnen vertrauen sollten, einfach ruhig halten. Doch die wachsende Unzufriedenheit, die an vielen Fronten festzustellen ist, ob mit rechtem Protestwählerpotential, linken Demonstrationen gegen Weltbank und Währungsfond in Seattle und Prag, oder mit dem Self-Empowerment der Internet-Communities im **Voteauction**-Stil, wird sich mit solchen Aufrufen an das Vertrauen der "Bevölkerungen" nicht mehr eindämmen lassen. Votauction mag ein Symptom für den Niedergang der Demokratie sein, ist aber sicher nicht dessen Ursache.

Links

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Voteauction: ØÞöïé óôï óöõñß! Tåý÷ïò: 130, 15/10/2000

Çôáí ìÜëëïí æÞôçìá ÷ñüíïõ íá ãßíåé êáé áõôü. Ç óõíôáãÞ áðëÞ: Ðáßñíáéò ìßá äüóç êáðéôáëéóìýí êáé ðñïóèÝôåéò óå áõôÞí ìßá ìåæïýñá äçìïêñáôßáò. Áíáêáôåýåéò êáé øÞíåéò óå ÷áìçëÞ öùôéÜ ãéá ìßá þñá. Ôï áðïôÝëåóìá -ç äçìïêñáôßá øÞöùí- óåñâßñåôáé êñýï, lå ãáñíéôïýñá åêëïãéêÝò ñçôïñåßåò êáé êïýöéïõò ðáíçãõñéóìïýò õðïøçößùí. (ÅíçìÝñùóç: 1/11/2000)

ôïõ ÃéÜííç ÂïãéáôæÞ

Ç óÞëçç Ý÷åé áíáöåñèåß ðïëëÝò öïñÝò óôçí “øçöéáêÞ äçìïêñáôßá” êáé, ãåíéêÜ, óôéò íÝåò ðñïïðôéêÝò ðïõ áíïßãïõí óôçí ðïëéôéêÞ äéáäéêáóßá ïé íÝåò ôå÷íïëïãßåò. Ïôáí, ùùò, õðïóôçñßæáìå üôé ç íÝá ôå÷íïëïãßá ìðïñåß íá óõìâÜëëåé óôç ìåãáëýôåñç êáé áìåóüôåñç óõììåôï÷Þ ôùí ðïëéôþí óôçí ðïëéôéêÞ, äßíïíôáò ôçí åõêáéñßá óå ðëÞèïò áíèñþðùí íá âêöñÜóïõí ôç ãíþìç ðïõò ðÝñá áðù ôéò åëëïãÝò, óå êáìßá ðåñßðôùóç äåí åíïìýóìåå áõôü ðïõ Ýêáíá Ýíáò... îýðíéïò Áìåñéêáíüò. Ï åí ëüãù ôýðïò åß÷å ìßá öáåíÞ éáÝá: Åóôçóå Ýíá site äçìïñãáóéþí, óôï ïðßſ ôï ïïíáäéêü áíôéêåßìåíï ðñïò ðëåéóôçñéáóìü åßíáé ïé... øÞöïé. Íáé, êáëÜ äéáâÜæåôå. Ïðéíïò Áìåñéêáíüò èÝëåé ìðïñåß íá ðïõëÞóåé ôçí øÞöï ôïõ óå åêåßſíí ðïõ èá äþóåé ôá ðåñéóóüôåñá ÷ñÞìáôá, ðñïÜſíôáò áõôü ðïõ èá áðïêáëýóåìå “ðåëáôåéáêÝò ó÷Ýóåéò”. Ï íùìò ôçò ðñïóöïñÜò êáé ôçò æÞôçóçò åöáñìüæåôáé êáé óôçí åêëïãéêÞ äéáäéêáóßá êáé ìÜëëéóôáìå åíáíôßùóç ìðïñſýí íá óõììåôÜſåé óôéò ðïëßſåéò ôçò Áìåñéêáíéêþ ÷ñÞìáôá, ðñïÜſíôáò áõôü ðïõ èá áðïêáëýóåìå “ðåëáôåéáêÝò ó÷Ýóåéò”. Ï íùìò ôçò ðñïóöïñÜò êáé ôçò æÞôçóçò åöáñìüæåôáé êáé óôçí åêëïãéêÞ äéáäéêáóßá êáé ìÜëëéóôá ìå åíáíôßſýí üñïõò (óôéò äçìïñáóßåò ìðïñſýí íá óõììåôÜſ÷ïí ðïëßſåò üëùí ôùí ðïëéôåéþí ôçò Áìåñéêþò).

Çèéêüò êáé õëéêüò áõðïõñãüò ôçò åìðíéêüſáôçò áõôÞò åðé÷åßñçóçò åßſíáé Ýíáò öïéôçôÞò óôï Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, ïſùìáôé James Baumgartner, ï ïðïßſò äçìéſýñãçóá ôï Voteauction.com, ìå ôç ëïãéêÞ “íá öÝñåé ðéï êïſôÜ ôïſ êáðéôáëéóìü êáé ôç äçſìïñãáßſá”, üðùò áíáöÝñåôáé ÷áñáêôçñéóôéêÜ óôï site. ÔïſëÜ÷éóôïſ, ï Üſìèñùðïò åßſíáé åéëéêñéíÞò! ×ñçóſìïðïéåß ôçí ßäéá ôç ëïãéêÞ ôïſ óõóôÞìáôïò, ôç ëïãéêÞ ôçò ïéêſſſìéêÞò áſôáëëáÃÞò (“óſſ äßſù ôſùóá ãéá íá ſſ ðáñÝ÷åéò êÜſé”) êáé ôſſ êáôáſáëùôéóſſý: Ðëçñþíåéò êáëÜ, óå øçößæſõſ. Äåí ðëçñþſåéò; Ëõðſýſáóôå, áëëÜ ÷Üóåôå! Ôçſ åðùſåſç öſñÜ ßóùò...

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Õóôåñá áðü åéäſðſßçóç áðü ôçſ ðſëéôåéáêÞ åêëſãéêÞ åðéôñſðÞ, ſ Baumgartner áſáãêÜóôçêå íá ëëåßóåé ôſ site ôſõ êáé, ôåëéêÜ, ôſ ðſýſçóá óå áõóôñéáêÞ åôáéñåßá. Ôſ æÞôçſá, ðñſſöáſþò, äåſ åðéëýèçêå, áðëþò ç åõèýſç ìåôáôÝſçêå âêôüſ ôùſ óõſſüñùſ, äçëáäÞ óå Ýſá ðéſ áóſäëÝſò ſÝñſſ. Ôſ site åðáſÞëèå óå ëåéôſſõñãßá êáé ſé ðåñéóóſſôåñſſé áðü 200 ÷ñÞóôåò ôſõ ſðſñſýſ Þóõ÷á êáé áðëÜ íá ðſõëÞóſſõſ ôéò øÞöſõò ôſõõ. Äõóôõ÷þò (!) ôſ site äéáðñáãìáôåýôåé ôéò øÞöſõò ſüſſ ôùſ Áſåñéêáſþſ, ſé ſðſßſé èá êëçèſýſ ôſſ ÍſÝſâñéſ íá åêëÝſſõſ ôſſ íÝſ ðñüåäñü ôſõõ (êáé “ðëáſçÔÑ÷ç” êáÔÜ ôſ ëſéþſ ëåãüſàſ). Áſ èÝëåôå íá âãÜëåôå ÷ñÞſáôá ìå áõôüſ ôſſ áðëü êáé åýêſëſ ôñüſï, êáëýôåñá íá ôſ ìå÷Üôåå ãéá ëßãſ êáéñü (Ýôóé êé áëëéþſ, ç ðñſſöôéêÞ ôùſ åêëſãþſ åßſíáé ſÜëëſſ ìáêñéíÞ).

ÐÅËÁÔÅÁÊÅÁÓ Ó×ÅÓÅÉÓ

Ï ðñſâëçſáôéóſùſ ôùſ áñ÷þſ óôéò ÇÐÁ -áëëÜ êáé ôùſ ÌÌÅ (åéäéêÞſ êáé ſç)- ó÷åôéêÜ ìå ôſ åſ ëüãù ðñüâëçſá åßſíáé Ýſôſſſò, ãé’ áõôü êáé ſ åìðſåõóôÞò ôſõ site äÝ÷èçêå ðéÝóåéò íá ôſ åãêáôáëåßſøåé. Ìüſſ óôç ÍÝá Õüſêç áðáãſñåýôçêå ç ðþëçóç ôçò øÞöſõ, êáèþò ç ſſſſèåóßá ôçò ðſëéôåßſáò áõôÞò åßſíáé åſáéñåôéêÜ áõóôçſÞ ùò ðñſò ôſ áäßêçſá ôçò áãſñáðùëçóßáò øÞöùſ. Ôſ æÞôçſá, ùſùò, äåſ ðåñéſñßæåôáé óå ſſſſèåôéêÝò ñõèſßóåéò êáé äéáôÜſåò. Ï Baumgartner õðſóôçñßæåé ùôé ç ëſãéêÞ ôçò åſðſñſéêÞò äéáðñáãſÜôåõçò ôçò øÞöſõ åßſíáé ôüſſ ðáëéÜ üſſ êáé ç áſåñéêáſéêÞ äçſïêñáôßá (ç ðéſ... “ôÝëåéá” äçſïêñáôßá óôſſ êüſſ áſ ëüſàù ſſſüſÜſéò. Ï George Washington, óå âêëſãÝò ðſõ Ýãéſáſ ôſ 1757, áãüñáóå áëëſüë ãéá

Ìáãáéñåýïíôáò ìå ôï... PC Master
Ôá êùìêî ôïõ PC Master
ÁéóôáïëÞ óôá ãñáöåßá ôïõ PC Master!
PC Master - The Movie
PC Master Desktop Themes
Computer Show - ¼óá äåî åßäáôá
Flash Games NEW
On-Line Games
Åðéêïéíùíßá
Ç äéêÞ óáò ãíþìç
ÅðéêïéíùíÞóôå ìáæß ìáò
Óõíäñïìïý

êÛèå øçöïïöüñî ôçò ðåñéöÝñåéÜò ôïõ, áóêþíóáò êáôÜöùñç äùñïäïêßá. Âêåßíç ôçí åðï÷Þ, üðùò óôéò ðåñéóóüôåñåò äçìïêñáôßåò åíÜëëïõ êáôÜ ôïí 18ï êáé ôïí 19ï áé., ïé ðåëáôåáéÝò ó÷Ýóåéò áíÜìåóá óôïí ðïëéôéêü-ðñïý÷ïíôá êáé ôï ëáü Þôáí ôùóí óôåíÝò ðïõ èåùñïýíôáí ó÷åäüí áõôïíüçðåò. ÊÛèå ðÛôñùíáò, ôïðéêüò ðïëéôéêüò çãÝôçò äçéáÞ, äéÝèåôå ìßá ïìÜäá áíèñþðùí, ïé ïðïßïé ôïí øÞöéæáí íå ìïíáäéêü êñéôÞñéï ôá - ïéêïíïìéêÜ, êõñßùò- áíôáëëÜãìáôá ðïõ ôïõò ðñüóåñå (ôïñïáðáëëáãÝò, äéïñéóìïýò, ðñïíùìéá ê.ëð.).

ÁõôÞ ç ðåëáôåéáêÞ ó÷Ýóç áíÙìåóá óôïí “ðïëéôéêü” êáé ôï ëáü ôïõ äåí Ýðáøå íá ìáóôßæåé ôéò äõôéêÝò “äçìïêñáôßåò”, áí êáé ìå ôïí êáéñü ðÞñå äéáöïñåôéêÞ ïìñöÞ. Ôá ïéêïíïìéêÜ óõìöÝñïíôá ðïõ ó÷åôßæïíôáé Ülåóá ìå ôéò êõâåñíçôéêÝò åðéëïãÝò (Üñá êáé ìå ôçí ðïëéôéêÞ) äåí èá ìðïñïýóáí ðáñÜ íá ðñïóðáèïýí ìå êÙèå åõêëåßäá íá åðçñåÙóïõí ôïõò “ðïëéôéêïýò”. Ç “äéáðëåùìåíá óõìöÝñïíôá”, ðïõ ôùóï óõ÷íÜ áêïýãïíôáé óôç ÷þñá ìáò, åßíáé áêñéâþò áõôÞ ç âêóõã÷ñïíéóìÝíç åêäï÷Þ ôùí ðáñáäïóéáêþí ðåëáôåéáêþí äéêôýùí.

Ðïëëïß áðù üóïõò Ý÷ïõí âêöñÜóåé ôç èÝóç ôïõò óôá fora ôïõ Voteauction.com, áëëÜ êáé ðïëéôéêïß áíáëõôÝò, âêÝðïõí ôï åí ëùãù site ùò öáíåñÞ ðáñïõóßáóç áõôïý ðïõ ãßíåôáé õðïãåßùò êáé êñõöÜ. “Áöïý ïé ãåñïõóéáóôÝò êáé ïé âïõëåõôÝò ÷ñçíáôæïíôáé êáôÙ êùñíí ãéá óêò åðéëïãÝò êáé óêò áðïöÜéåò ôïõò, ãéáôß íá ìçí êåñäßóåé ìåñéêÙ ÷ñÞíáôá êáé ï áðëùò ëáùò áõò áõôù ôï ðïëéôéêù ðáæÜñé;” åßíáé ôï åñþôçìá ðïõ èÝôïõí äéÜöïñíé. Óßãïõñá ìßá ôÝôïéá áêñáßá èÝóç åßíáé åíôåþò êõíéêÞ, äåß÷íåé üìùò ôá ðñïâëÞìáôá êáé ôéò áäõíáìßåò ôçò ìáæéêÞò áíôéðñïíóùðåõôéêÞò äçìïêñáôßáò ôùí äõôéêþí êïéíùíéþí.

Åíáò áðù áõôïýò ðïõ Ý÷ïõí óõìåÜó÷åé óôï forum ôïõ site åßíáé ðïëý ãëáõõñùò ìÝóá óôïí êõíéóìù ôïõ (Üëëùóôå, êáé ôï øåõäþíùìü ôïõ -Mr. Cynical- äåß÷íåé üôé Ý÷åé åðßáíùóç ôçò ïõõáò ôçò èÝóçò ðïõ): “Ìðïñþ íá äù ìùíí äýï ëüãïõò ãéá ôïõò ïðïßïõò èá Ýðñåðá íá êñéèåß ðáñÜíìç ç áãïñáðùëçóßá ôùí øÞöùí:

1. ãéá íá äéáôçñçèåß ï ìýèìò ôçò áìåñéêáíéêÞò äçìïêñáôßáò êáé

2. ãéá íá áðïëåìéóôïýí ïé øçöïöüñíé áðù ôçí åðé÷åßñçóç ôçò ðïëéôéêÞò (åå Üëëåò ëÝîåéò, ãéá íá åßíáé óßãïõñï üôé ìùíí ïé ðïëéôéêïß èá ìðïñïýí íùìéìá íá ðïõëÞóïõí ôçí øÞöùí ôïõ)”.

Áò Ý÷ïõí, äçëáäÞ, ìåñßäéï üëïé óå áõôû ôï ìåãÜëï öáãïðüôé...

Ôï æÞôçìá, ðÜíôùò, åßíáé üôé ôï Äéáäßêôïï áñ÷ßæåé íá ðáñïõóéÜæåé öáéíùìåíá ðïõ Þôáí åýëïãï üôé èá åìöáíßæïíôáí üôáí ôï êÝñäïò åßíáé ï ïïíáäéêüò êéíçÞñéïò ïï÷ëüò áõÞò ôçò êïéíùíßáò. Áí êáé ôï ßäéï ôï ìÝóï äåí åõèýíåôáé ãéá ôïýôç ôçí êáÔÜóôáóç, åíôïýôéèò ðáñÝ÷åé åèåßíåò ôéò äéáõêïëýíóåéò ðïõ êÛíïõí äõíáÔò ôç äçìïñÜçóç ôçò øÞöïõ óå ìáæéêÞ êëßìáêá êáé ìåãÜëåò áðïóÔÓåéò. Ðáñ’ üëá áõÔ, èá ìðïñïýóàì íá ðïýìå üôé åßíáé ç äçìïêñáôßá áõÞ ðïõ ïöåßëåé íá åßíáé áäéÜâççôç, äéáöáíÞò êáé âìüëîôç, “ðñáãìáôéêÞ äçìïêñáôßá” äçëáäÞ. Ôï Voteauction.com åßíáé Ýíá áðù ôá ðáéäéÚ áõÔÞò ôçò êïéíùíßáò êáé äåí ìðïñåß íá ðåñéïñéóôåß óå Ýíá áðëù öäéíùìåíï ðïõ Internet. Ïðùò Þäç áíáöÝñáìå, ç ðåëáôåéáêÞ ó÷Ýóç äåí åßíáé ðñííúìéí ìùíí ôçò çëåêôñïíéêÞò áõÞò äçìïñáóßáò, áëëÜ áðïôåëåß ôõðéêÞ êáé óõíçèéóìÝíç (óå êÜðïéåò ðåñéõôþóéò) ðñáêôéêÞ ðïëéôéêþí êáé êîìÜôùí.

ÓÇÌÅÙÓÇ: Ãéá ôçí ýðáñîç ôïõ óõãêåêñéìÝíïõ site ìå åíçÝñùóá ï óõíÜåëëïìò ÐÝôñïò Ðáðáèåíáóßïõ, ôïí ïðßï åõ÷áñéóôþ êáé áðü áõôÞí ôç èÝóç.

ÏÐÑÁ DOPING... ÊÁÉ ÁËËÁ

Ôþñá ðïõ ïé Ïëõìðéáêïß Áãþíåò åßíáé ðáñåëèùí, ðïëëÜ ìðïñïýí íá ãñáöïýí ãéá ôçí ïñãÜíùóç, ôéò ôåëåôÝò Ýíáñîçò êáé ëÞîçò, ôéò åðéäüóéò, ôéò äéáêñßóåéò ôçò åëëçíéêÞò ïìÜáò ê.ëð. Åìåßò, üìùò, èá áó÷ïëçèïýìå ìå ôçí ðéï... óêïôåéíÞ ðëåõñÜ ôçò ÏëõìðéÜáò, äçëáäÞ ôéò ðõïèÝóåéò ïôù ðáñÉóóüôåñåò ôçò åëëçíéêÞò ïìÜáò ê.ëð. Åìåßò, ïé ðåñéóóüôåñåò ôçò åëëçíéêÞò ïìÜáò, ìáæß ìå áó÷ïëïýìåíïé ìå ôçí Ó÷ïëÞ Ïëõìðéáêþí Áãùíéóìüôùí, äåí ìðïñïýìå íá êáôáãñÜøïõìå ôá ïíüìáôá ôùí áèëçôþí ðïõ óõììåôÝ÷ïõí óôïõò áãþíåò áõôïý ôïõ åßäïõò. Ïíüìáôá ðïõ èá ìðïñïýóáí íá ãñáöïýí óôá ìÝóá åíçìÝñùóçò ôçò éóôïóåëßäáò ôçò Ïëõìðéáêþí Áãùíéóìþí. Ôï ðñüâëçìá åßíáé üôé ôá ïíüìáôá áõôÜ èá ðñÝðåé íá ôá ìåôáöñÜóïõìå óôá åëëçíéêÜ, ãéá íá ìðïñÝóïõí íá ôá êáôáëÜâïõí üëïé ïé áíèñþðïé ðïõ äåí ãíùñßæïõí ôá åëëçíéêÜ, êáé áõôü äçìéïõñãåß ðïëëÝò äõóêïëßåò óôçí áðüäïóç ôùí ïíïìÜôùí. Ôï ðñüâëçìá áõôü äåí Ý÷åé ëõèåß ìÝ÷ñé óÞìåñá êáé äåí Ý÷ïõìå êáíÝíá óõãêåêñéìÝíï ôñüðï íá ôï áíôéìåôùðßóïõìå.

Ôï ðñüâëçìá èïìßæåé óå ðïëëÜ ôùí éþí ôùí õðïëïãéóôþí. Áõôü äéüôé, üðùò óõ÷íÜ ëÝãåôáé, ôï íõüôåñï, ôï ðñüâëçìá âñßóêåôáé ðÜíù Ýíá âÞìá ìðñïóÔ áõò ôï áíôé-íüõðéíâ. Ìé óçìåñéíÞ áèëçôÝò åßíáé ðïëý ðéèáíü íá ðáßñíïõí åíéó÷õôéêÝò ïõóßåò Üãíùóôåò áêùìç êáé óõíåþò ìç áíé÷íåýóéìåò, Üñá ü÷é ðáñÜíìåò áòïÝ äåí ìðïñïýí íá áíéïëïãßóïýí ùò ôÝôïéåò. Åõóé êé áëëéþò, óôá ðåñéóóüôåñá áèëÞìáóá êÛèå áèëçôÞò óõíïåýåôáé áõò Ýíá åõéôåëåßï óçìáíôéêþí ãéáôñþí, ïé ïðïßïé öñïíôßæïõí ãéá ôçí áýîçóç ôùí åõéäüóåùí ôïõ áèëçôÞ ìå ôç

÷ñÞóç öáñìÜêùí êáé Üëëùí ïõóéþí. Ïôáí ç êÜôï÷ïò ôïõ ðáãêïóìßïõ ñåêüñ óôá 100ì. ãõíáéêþí, ç ãíùóÞ Öëüñåíò Ãêñßöéè-Ôæüéíåñ (Þ “Ôëï-Ôæï”), ðåèáßíåé óôá óáñÜíôá ôçò áðü êáñäéÜ, ðïëëÜ ìðïñïýí íá ëå÷èïýí ãéá ôï 10,49 ðïõ åß÷å êÜíåé óôïõò Ïëõìðéáêïýò ôçò Óåïýë. Ïé ððïøßåò ðïëÝò êáé áêüìç ðåñéóóüôåñåò åîáéôßáò ôïõ ôñáãéêïý èáíÜôïõ ôçò. ÖõóéêÜ, äåí åßíáé ç ìïíáäéêÞ ðåñßðôùóç áèëçôÞ ðïõ äåí âñÝèçêå ðïôÝ íôïðáñéóìÝíïò, ðëçí üìùò ðïëëÜ áêïýãäïíôáé ãéá ôçí åðßäñüìç (ìðïñåß ïé ïõóßåò ðïõ ëÜìâáíå íá ìçí Þôáí áêüìç óôïí êáÒÜëëçíá ðùí áðáãïñåõìÝíùí, ãéá íá ðÜñïõìå ôçí ðéí áðëÞ ðåñßðôùóç). Ìßá êáôáðëçîéêÞ ðçãÞ ðëçñïïöíéþí ãéá ôï íôùðéíãê óôïí áèëçôéóìü êáé üëåò ôéò ðáñáìÝôñïõò ôïõ Ý÷åé äçìéïõñãÞóåé ç åéäçóåãñáöéêÞ åíüôçôá ôïõ Yahoo!, óôç äéåýèõíóç http://fullcoverage.yahoo.com/fc/Sports/Drugs_in_Sports.

Áðü ôçí Üëëç ðëåõñÜ, ôá ìåãÜëá ïéêïíïìéêÜ óõìöÝñïíôá ðïõ êéíïýíôáé ãýñù áðü ôéò ÏëõìðéáêÜåò Ý÷ïõí êÜíåé áóôåßá ôçí åðßëëççóç óôï “ïëõìðéáêü ðíåýìá” êáé üëåò ôéò Üëëåò ñçôïñåßåò ðïõ åðéóôñáôåýïíôáé ãéá äéáöçìéóôéêïýò ëüãïõò êáé ëáúêÞ êâôáíÜëùóç. Áêüìç êáé ç äéåêäßêçóç ôùí Ïëõìðéáêþí Áãþíùí ðåñíÜåé áðü óêïôåéíÝò äéáðñáãìáôåýóåéò “êÜôù áðü ôï ôñáðÝæé” êáé ðßóù áðü ëëåéóôÝò ðüñôåò. ÓêÜíäáëá ó÷åôéêÜ ìå ôï ÷ñçìáôéóìü êáé ôç äùñïäïßá ôùí “áèáíÜôùí” ðñïêåéìÝíïõ íá åðçñåáóôåß ç êñßóç ôïõò Ýñ÷ïíáé óõ÷íÜ óôç äçìïóéùôçôá êáé “óõãêëïíßæïõí” ôá ÌÌÅ, Ýùò üôïõ âÝâáéá ðñïêýøåé êÜðïéá íÝá, ðéí “æïõìåñÞ” éóôïñßá, ìå ðåñéóóüôåñï óåî êáé Üãñéá âßá...

Ïðùò êáôáëéáâßíåôå, ï ÷þñïò äåí åßíáé êáÔëëçëïò ãéá íá åðåêôáèïýíå, áöïý ôï èÝìá åßíáé ìÜëëïí áèëçôéêü êáé êïéíùíéêü êáé ü÷é “ôå÷íïëïãéêü”. Êëåßíïôáò ôï æÞôçìá, áðëþò èá ðñïóèÝóù Ýíá ðïëý åíäéáöÝñïí site, óôç äéåýèõíóç http://cagle.slate.msn.com/olympics/, óôï ïðïßï ðåñéÝ÷ïíôáé üìïñöá êáé “äéáöùôéóôêü” óêßôóá êáé ãåëïíáñìáößåò ìå èÝìá ôïõò Ïëõìðéáêïýò Áãþíåò êáé ôéò áõÜðåò ðïõ áõôïß êñýâïõí.

ÐÑÁÃÁ

Óôéò 26 ÓåðôÝìâñç ç Ðáãêüóìéá ÔñÜðåæá êáé ôï Äéåèíýò Íïìéóìáôéêü Ôáìåßï èÝëçóáí íá óõíåäñéÜóïõí óôçí ÐñÜãá ãéá íá êáèïñßóïõí ôçí ðïëéôéêÞ êáé ôïõò óôù÷ïõò ôïõò. Áí êáé óôéò âíÜãäåßåò ôçò Åõñþðçò êáé, ãåíéêÜ, ïé Üíèñùðïé ðïõ óêÝöôïíôáé êÜðùò äéáöïñåôéêÜ ðåñíÜíôá “áíèñùðéóôéêÞ” ðåñéå÷ïíýíïõ, ç íåïëáßá ôçò Åõñþðçò êáé, ãåíéêÜ, ïé Üíèñùðïé ðïõ óêÝöôïíôáé êÜðùò äéáöïñåôéêÜ ôá ðñÜãìáôá öÜíçêå üôé äåí “Ýöáãáí ôï äüùìá”. ÁêôéâéóôÝò, öïéôçôÝò, ïéêïëüãïé, åñãÜôåò êáé ðïëëïß Üëëïé óõíÝèåóáí ôï ðïëý÷ñùìï êïõÜñé ôùí áíèñþðùí ðïõ îå÷ùçêáí óôïõò äñüìïõò ôçò ôóå÷éêÞò ðñùôåýïõóáò êáé äéáäÞëùóáí ôçí áíôßèåóÞ ôïõò óôçí ïéêïíïìéêÞ êáé ðïëéôéóôéêÞ ðáãêïíéïëïßçóç, äßíïíôáò ôï ìÞíõìá üôé ç óõíáßíåóç ãýñù áðü ôç äéåèíïðïßçóç ôùí áãïñþí êáé ôïõ êåòáëëáßïõ äåí åßíáé áðüëõôç, äåí åßíáé ïïíüäñïíò. Ïé óõãêëïíýóåèò äéáäçëùôþí êáé áóôõíïìßáò, ïé êâôáóôñïöÝò êâôáóôçìÜôùí åê ìÝñïõò äéÜöïñùí ïïÜäùí ðñïóÝêêõóáí ðñïóáíþò ôï åíäéáéÝñïí ôùí áðáíôá÷ïý ÌÌÅ (åéäéêÜ ôùí çëåêôñïíéêþí). Êáíåßò, üìùò, äåí áó÷ïëÞèçêå óïâáñÜ ìå ôç èÝóç ôùí äéáäçëùôþí, êáíåßò äåí áó÷ïëÞèçêå ìå ôï ôé óçìáßíåé Äéåèíýò Íïìéóìáôéêü Ôáìåßï êáé Ðáãêüóìéá ÔñÜðåæá êáé, öõóéêÜ, êáíåßò äåí åßðå êïç

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These search terms have been highlighted: voteauction

Voteauction: ØÞöïé óôï óõõñß! Tåý÷ïò: 130, 15/10/2000

Çôáí ìÜëëïí æÞôçìá ÷ñüíïõ íá ãßíåé êáé áõôü. Ç óõíôáãÞ áðëÞ: Ðáßñíåéò ìßá äüóç êáðéôáëëéóìýí êáé ðñïòÝôåéò óå áõôÞí ìßá ìåæïýñá äçìïêñáôßáò. Áíáêáôåýáéò êáé øÞíåéò óå ÷áìçëÞ öùôéÜ ãéá ìßá þñá. Ôï áðïÝëåóìá -ç äçìïðñáóßá øÞöùí- óåñâßñåôáé êñýï, ìå ãáñíéôïýñá åëëïãéêÝò ñçôïñåßåò êáé êïýöéïõò ðáíçãõñéóìïýò õðïøçößùí. (ÅíçìÝñùóç: 1/11/2000)

ôïõ ÃéÜíç ÂïãéáôæÞ

Ç óôÞëç Ý÷åé áíáöåñèåß ðïëëÝò öïñÝò óôçí “øçöéáêÞ äçìïêñáôßá” êáé, ãåíéêÜ, óôéò ìÝåò ðñïïðôéêÝò ðïõ áíïßãïõí óôçí ðïëéôéêÞ äéáäéêáóßá ïé íÝåò ôå÷íïëïãßåò. Ïôáí, ùìùò, õðïóçñßæáìå üôé ç íÝá ôå÷íïëïãßá ìðïñåß íá óõìâÜëëåé óôç ìåãáëýôåñç êáé áìåóüôåñç óõììåôï÷Þ ôùí ðïëéôþí óôçí ðïëéôéêÞ, äßíïíôáò ôçí åõêáéñßá óå ðëÞèïò áíèñþðùí íá åêöñÜóïõí ôç ãíþìç ðïõò ðÝñá áðü ôéò åêëïãÝò, óå êáìßá ðåñßðôùóç äåí åíïïýóáìå áõôü ðïõ Ýêáíá Ýíáò... ÎýðíéïìÁìåñéêáíüò. Ï åí ëüãù ôýðïò åß÷å ìßá öáåíÞ éäÝá: Åóôçóå Ýíá site äçìïðñáóéþí, óôï ïðïßï ôï ìïíáäéêü áíôéêåßìåíï ðñïò ðëåéóôçñéáóìü åßíáé ïé... øÞöïé. Íáé, êáëÜ äéáâÜæåôå. Ïðéíò Áìåñéêáíüò èÝëåé ìðïñåß íá ðïõëÞóåé ôçí øÞöï ôïõ óå åêåßíïí ðïõ èá äþóåé ôá ðåñéóóüôåñá ÷ñÞìáôá, ðñïÜãïíôáò áõôü ðïõ èá áðïêáëýóáìå “ðåëáôåéáêÝò ó÷Ýóåéò”. Ï íùïò ôçò ðñïóôïñÜò êáé ôçò æÞôçóçò åöáñìüæåôáé êáé óôçí âëëçíéêÞ äéáäéêáóßá êáé ìÜëéóôá ìå ìáæéêÝïýò üñïõò (óôéò äçìïðñáóßåò ìðïñýí íá óõììåôÜ÷ïõí ðïëßôåò üëùí ôùí ðïëéôåéþí ôçò ÁìåñéêÞò).

Çèéêüò êáé õëéêüò áõôïõñãüò ôçò åìðíåéüôåôáò áõôÞò åðé÷åßñçóçò åßíáé Ýíáò ïïéôçôÞò óôï Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, ïíùìáôé James Baumgartner, ï ìðïßïò äçìéýñãçóå ôï Voteauction.com, ìå ôç ëïãéêÞ “íá öÝñåé ðéï êïíôÜ ôïí êáðéôáëéóìü êáé ôç äçìïêñáôßá”, üðùò áíáöÝñåôáé ÷áñáêôçñéóôéêÜ óôï site. ÔïõëÜ÷éóôïí, ï Üíèñùðïò åßíáé åéëéêñéíÞò! ×ñçóéìïðïéåß ôçí ßäéá ôç ëïãéêÞ ôïõ óõóôÞìáôïò, ôç ëïãéêÞ ôçò ïéêïíïìéêÞò áíôáëëáãÞò (“óïõ äßíù ôùóá ãéá íá ïïõ ðáñÝ÷åéò êÜðé”) êáé ôïõ êáôáíáëùôéóìïý: Ðèçñþíåéò êáëÜ, óå øçößæïõí. Äåí ðëçñþíåéò; Ëõðïýìáóôå, áëëÜ ÷Üóáô! Ôçí åðüìåíç öïñÜ ßóùò...

Ï Baumgartner áêïëïýèçóå ôï ðáñÜääéãìá åðôÜ ÷ñçóôþí ôïõ eBay, ïé ïðïßïé óôá ìÝóá ôïõ Áõãïýóôïõ Ýâãáëáí óå äçìïðñáóßá ôçí øÞöï ôïõò. Ïôáí ç áðï÷Þ áðü ôéò âéëïãÝò óôéò ÇÐÁ öôÜíåé óå åíáéñåôéêÜ õøçëÜ ðïïóôÜ, åßíáé ìÜëëïí åýêïãáï ïé õðïøÞöéïé íá åðéèõìïýí äéáêåþò ôç óõììåôï÷Þ ôùí áíáðïÜóéóôùí Þ åêåßíùí ðïõ åß÷áí áðü ðñéí áðïöáóßóåé íá ìçí øçößóïõí. Ðþò íá ôïõò ðñïóåëêýóïõí, ëïéðüí, áöïý ç ðïëéôéêÞ öáßíåôáé íá ìçí ôïõò åíäéáöÝñåé; Ìå ïéêïíïìéêÜ áíôáëëÜãìáôá. Éóùò áõôü íá öáíÜëëåé ðáñÜëëçëï êáé åíùöñáíéêü. Ïìùò, ç ðñáãìáôéêüôçôá äåß÷íåé ìßá äéáöïñåôéêÞ áëÞèåéá, áöïý ç äçìïðñáóßá óôï eBay Ýöôáóå ôçí ôéìÞ ôùí 10.100 äïëáñßùí, äçëáäÞ ðåñß ôá 4 åêáôïììýñéá äñá÷ìÝò!!! ÌÞðùò, ôåëéêÜ, áó÷ïëïìáóôå ìå ëÜëïò åðÜãåëìá;

Õóôåñá áðü åéáïðïßçóç áðü ôçí ðïëéôåéáêÞ åêëïãéêÞ åðéôñïðÞ, ï Baumgartner áíáãêÜóôçêå íá êëåßóåé ôï site ôïõ êáé, ôåëéêÜ, ôï ðïýëçóå óå áõóôçéáêÞ åôáéñåßá. Ôï æÞôçìá, ðñïöáíþò, äåí åðéýèçêå, áðëþò ç åõêýíç ìåôáÝèçêå âêôüò ôùí óõíüñùí, äçëáäÞ óå Ýíá ðéï áóöáëÝò ìÝñïò. Ôï site åðáíÞëåâ óå ëåéôïõñãßá êáé ïé ðåñéóóüôåñïé áðü 200 ÷ñÞóôåò ôïõ ìðïñýí Þóõ÷á êáé áðëÜ íá ðïõëÞóïõí ôéò ùÞóåéò. Äõóôõ÷þò (!)

Méá ðñïóðÙèåéá êáôáãñáöÞò ôùí Internet cafes ôçò åëëçíéêÞò åðéêñáôåßáò

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ôï site äéáðñáãìáôåýåôáé ôéò øÞöïõò ìüíï ôùí Áìåñéêáíþí, ïé ïðïßïé èá êëçèïýí ôïí ÍïÝìâñéï íá åêÝíïõí ôïí íÝï ðñüåäñü ôïõò (êáé "ðëáíçÔÙñ÷ç" êáôÙ ôï êïéíþò ëåãùìåíï). Áí èÝëåôå íá âãÜëåôå ÷ñÞìáôá ìå áõôÜ ôïí áðëü êáé åýêïëï ôñüðï, êáëýôåñá íá ôï îå÷Üóåôå ãéá ëßãïé êáéñü (Ýôóé êé áëëéþò, ç ðñïïðôéêÞ ôùí åêëïãþí åßíáé ìÜëëïí ìáêñéÞ).

ÐÅËÁÔÅÁÊÅÓ Ó×ÅÓÅÉÓ

Ï ðñïâëçìáôéóìüò ôùí áñ÷þí óôéò ÇÐÁ -áëëÜ êáé ôùí ÌÌÅ (åéäéêþí êáé ìç)- ó÷åôéêÜ ìå ôï åí ëüãù ðñüâëçìá åßíáé Ýíôïíïò, ãé' áõôü êáé ï åìðíåõóôÞò ôïõ site äÝ÷èçêå ðéÝóåéò íá ôï åãêáôáëåßøåé. Ìüíï óôç ÍÝá Õüñêç áðáãïñåýôçêå ç ðþëçóç ôçò øÞöïõ, êáèþ ç íïìïèåóßá ôçò ðïëéôéóìéêÝò ñõèìßóåéò êáé äéáÔÙåò. Ï Baumgartner õðïóôçñßæåé üôé ç ëïãéêÞ ôçò åìðïñéêÞò äéáðñáãìÜôåõóçò ôçò øÞöïõ åßíáé ôüóï ðáëéÜ üóï êáé ç áìåñéêáíéêÞ äçìïêñáôßá (ç ðéï... "ôÝëåéá" äçìïêñáôßá óôïí êüóìï, üðùò èÝëïõí íá ôçí ïíïìÜæïõí ïé ßäéïé ïé Áìåñéêáíïß): Ï George Washington, óå åêëïãÝò ðïõ Ýãéíáí ôï 1757, áãüñáóå áëêïüë ãéá êÜèå øçöïöüñï ôçò ðåñéöÝñåéÜò ôïõ, áóêþíôáò êáôÜöùñç äùñïäïêßá. Åêåßíç ôçí åðï÷Þ, üðùò óôéò ðåñéóóüôåñåò äçìïêñáôßåò åíÜëëïõ ôçò ðïëéôéêÞò ïíôüôçôáò íá åêðñþðùí, äéÝèåôå ìßá ïìÜäá áíèñþðùí, ïé ïðïßïé ôíí øÞöéæáí ìå ìïíáäéêü êñéôÞñéï ôá - ïéêïíïìéêÜ, êõñßùò- áíôáëëÜãìáôá ðïõ ôïõò ðñüóåñå (öïñïáðáëëáãÝò, äéïñéóìïýò, ðñïíùìéá ê.ëð.).

ÁõôÞ ç ðåëáôåéáêÞ ó÷Ýóç áíÙìåóá óôïí "ðïëéôéêü" êáé ôï äáì Ýðáøá íá ìáóôßæåé ôéò äõôéêÝò "äçìïêñáôßåò", áí êáé ìå ôíí êáéñü ðÞñå äéáöïñåôéêÞ ìïñöÞ. Ôá ïéêíïìéêÜ óôïõÝñíïôá ðïõ ó÷åôßæïíôáé Ùìåóá ìå ôéò êõâåñíçôéêÝò åðéëïãÝò (Üñá êáé ìå ôçí ðïëéôéêÞ) äåí èá ìðïñïýóáí ðáñÜ íá ðñïóðáèïýí ìå êÙèå åõêïíßá íá åðçñåÙóïõí ôíõò "ðïëéôéêïýò". Ç "äéáðëåùìåíá óõìöÝñíôá", ðïõ ôùóí óõ÷íÜ áêíýãàíôáé óôç ÷þñá ìáò, åßíáé áêÑêâþò áõôÞ ç âéóõã÷ñíïéÓíÍç âêäï÷Þ ôùí ðáñáäïóéáêþí ðåëáôåéáêþí äéêÔýùí.

Ðïëëïß áðü üóïõò Ý÷ïõí åêöñÜóåé ôç èÝóç ôíõò óôá fora ôíõ Voteauction.com, áëëÜ êáé ðïëéôéêïß áíáëõôÝò, âëÝðïõí ôí åí ëüãù site ùò öáíåñÞ ðáñïõóßáóç áõôíý ðïõ ãßíåôáé ðõïäåßùò êáé êñõÜü. "Áòíý ïé ãåñïõóéáóôÝò êáé ïé âïõëåõôÝò ÷ñçíáõßæïíôáé êáôÜ êùñíí ãéá óéò åðéëïãÝò êáé óéò áðïÜéò ôíõò, ãéáôß íá ìçí êåñäßóåé ìåñéêÜ ÷ñÞìáôá êáé ï áõëüò éáüò áðü áõôü ôí ðïëéôéêü ðáæÜñé;" åßíáé ôí åñþçíá ðïõ èÝôïõí äéÙòïñíé. Óßãïõñá ìßá ôÝôïéá áêÑáßá èÝóç åßíáé åíôåþò êõíéêÞ, äåß÷íåé üìùò ôá ðñïâëÞìáôá êáé óéò áäõíáìßåò ôçò ìáæéêÞò áíôéðñïóùðåõôéêÞò äçìïêñáôßáò ôùí äõôéêþí êïéíùíéþí.

Åíáò áðü áõôíýò ðïõ Ý÷ïõí óõìåñÙó÷åé óôï forum ôíõ site åßíáé ðïëý äëáöõñüò ìÝóá óôíí êõíéóìü ôíõ (Üëëùóôå, êáé ôí øåõäþíôíù ôíõ -Mr. Cynical- äåß÷íåé üôé Ý÷åé åðßãíùç ôçò ïõõáò ôçò èÝóçò ôíõ): "Ìðíþ íá äù ìùíí äýï ëüãïõò ãéá ôíõò ïðïßïõò èá Ýðñåðå íá êñéèåß ðáñÜíìç ç áãïñáõùëçóßá ôùí øÞöùí:

1. ãéá íá äéáôçñçèåß ï ìýèïò ôçò áìåñéêáíéêÞò äçìïêñáôßáò êáé

2. ãéá íá áðïêëåéóôíýí ïé øçöïöüñïé áðü ôçí åðé÷åßñçóç ôçò ðïëéôéêÞò (íå Üëëåò ëÝíåéò, ãéá íá åßíáé óßãïõñï üôé ìùíí ïé ðïëéôéêïß èá ìðïñíýí íùìéíá íá ðïõëÞóíõí ôçí øÞöï ôíõò)".

Áò Ý÷íõí, äçëáäÞ, ìåñßäéï üëïé óå áõôü ôí ìåãÜëï öáäïðüôé...

Ôï æÞôçìá, ðÜíôùò, åßíáé üôé ôí Äéáäßêôõí áñ÷ßæåé íá ðáñïõóéÜæåé öáéíùìåíá ðïõ Þôáí åýëïãï üôé èá åìöáíßæïíôáí üôáí ôí êÝñãïò åßíáé ï ïïíáäéêüò êéíçÞñéïò ïï÷ëüò áõôÞò ôçò êïéíùíßáò. Áí êáé ôí ßäéï ôí ìÝóí äåí åõèýíåôáé ãéá ôíýôç ôçí êáÔÙóáóç, åíôíýôïéò ðáñÝ÷åé åêåßíåò ôéò äéáõõíïëýíôåéò ðïõ êÙíïí äõíáÞ ôç äçìïÜõçóç ôçò øÞöïõ óå ìáæéêÞ êëßìáêá êáé ìåãÜëåò áðíóÙóåéò. Ðáñ' üëá áõõÜ, èá ìðïñíýóáìå íá ðïýìå üôé åßíáé ç äçïïêñáôßá áõÞ ðïõ ïõåßëåé íá åßíáé áäéÙâèçôç, äéáöáíÞò êáé áìüëõíôç, "ðñáãìáôéêÞ äçìïêñáôßá" äçëáäÞ. Ôí Voteauction.com åßíáé Ýíá áðü ôá ðáéäéÜ áõõÞò ôçò êïéíùíßáò êáé äåí ìðïñåß íá ðåñéñéóóåß óá Ýíá áðëü öäéíùìåíí ôíõ Internet. Ïõùò þäç áíáöÝñáìå, ç ðåëáôåéáêÞ ó÷Ýóç äåí åßíáé ðñííùìéí ìùíí ôçò çëåêôñíïíéêÞò áõÞò äçïïêñáôßáò, áëëÜ áðíôåëåß ôõðéêÞ êáé óõíçèéóìÝíç (óå êÜðíéåò ðåñéõôþóåéò) ðñáêôéêÞ ðïëéôéêþí êáé êïìÙôùí.

ÓÇÌÅÙÓÇ: Ãéá ôçí ýðáñîç ôíõ óõãêåêñéìÝíïõ site ìå åíçìÝñùóá ï óõíÜåëëïìò ÐÝôñíïò Ðáðáèåíáóßíïõ, ôíí ïðíßï åõ÷áñéóþ êáé áðü áõôÞí ôç èÝóç.

ÏËÒÑÉÁÊÏ DOPING... ÊÁÉ ÁËËÁ

Ôþñá ðïõ ïé Ïëõìðéáêíß Áãþíåò åßíáé ðáñåëèùí, ðïëëÜ ìðïñíýí íá ãñáöïýí ãéá ôçí ïñãÙíùóç, ôéò ôåëåôÝò Ýíáñîçò êáé ëÞçò, ôéò åðéäüóéò, ôéò äéáêñßóåéò ôçò åëëçíéêÞò ïìÜáò ê.ëð. Åìåßò, üìùò, èá áó÷ïëçèýíå ìå ôçí ðéï... óéïôåíÞ ðëåõñÜ ôçò Ïëõìðéüáò, äçëáäÞ ôéò ðõïèÝóåéò íôüðéíãâ êáé ôá ïéêíïíìéêÜ óêÙíáéá ðïõ Ý÷ïõí äåé ôí öùò ôçò äçìïéóüôçôáò. Óôçí Ïëõìðéüá ôïõ Óßíôíåú åßäáìå ôá ðáãêüóéá êáé ôá ïëõìðéáêÜ ñåêüñ íá êáôáññßðôíïôáé ôí Ýíá ìåôÜ ôí Üëëï, ôéò ðåñéóóüôåñåò ötñÝò ìå ìãäÙëç Üíåóç áðü ôíõò íÝïõò

íéêçôÝò. Åßäáìå, åðßóçò, ðïëëïýò áèëçôÝò íá âñßóêïíôáé õðü ôçí åðÞñåéá áðáãïñåõìÝíùí ïõóéþí êáé íá áðïêëåßïíôáé áðü ôç óõíÝ÷åéá ôùí áãþíùí Þ íá ÷Üíïõí ôá ìåôÜëëéÜ ôïõò. Ïðùò êáé íá Ý÷åé, ðÜíôùò, óôçí Ïëõìðéáäéêþí áõôÞ áðïäåßß÷èçêå ìå îåêÜèáñï ôñüðï åßíáé ãíùóôü åäþ êáé êáéñù ãéá ôïí áèëçôéóìü: üôé, äçëáäÞ, áõôü ðïõ Ý÷åé óçìáóßá åßíáé ðñþôá ôï ÷ñÞìá êáé ìåôÜ ôï Üèëçìá.

Èá ìðïñýóå êáíåßò íá öáíôáóôåß Ïëõìðéáêïýò Áãþíåò ÷ùñßò ñåâüñ; ÊÜôé ôÝôïéï èá Þôáí ìÜëëïí öõóéïëïãéêü, áí óêåöôïýìå üôé ðïëëïß ìåãÜëïé áèëçôÝò âñÝèçêáí óå Üó÷çç çÝñá, üôé ôï êëßíá äåí Þôáí ðÜíôá åõíïúêù êáé üôé, óå ôåëéêÞ áíÜëõóç, ôá ðáãêüóìéá ñåâüñ äåí åßíáé ôõ÷áßá ãéá íá êáôáñññðôïíôáé áðü ôç ìéá óôéãìÌÞ óôçí Üëëç. Êé üìùò! Ïé áãþíåò êáé ôá ñåêüñ åß÷áí êáé áõîçìÝíç ôçëåèÝáóç êáé ìåãÜëï ìåñßäéï áðü ôç äéáöçíéóôéêÞ ðßôá, åíþ ï óêëçñüò áíôáãùíéóìüò Ý÷åé ìåôáôñÝøáé ôïõò áèëçôÝò óå “êõíçãïýò ìåôáëëßùí êáé ñåêüñ”, áíåíáñôÞôùò êüóôïõò.

Ôï íôüðéíãê èòìæåé óå ðïëëÜ ôùí éþí ôùí õðïëïãéóôþí. Áõôü äéüôé, üðùò óõ÷íÜ ëÝãåôáé, ôï íôüðéíãê âñßóêåôáé ðÜíù Ýíá âÞìá ìðñíóôÜ áðü ôï áíôé-íôüðéíãê. Ïé óçìåñéíïß áèëçôÝò åßíáé ðïëý ðéèáíü íá ðáßñíïõí åíéó÷õôéêÝò ïõóßåò Üãíùóôåò áêüìç êáé óõíåðþò ìç áíé÷íåýóéìåò, Üñá ü÷é ðáñÜíïìåò áöïý äåí ìðïñïýí íá áíéïëïãçèïýí ùò ôÝôïéåò. Åôóé êé áëëéþò, óôá ðåñéóóüôåñá áèëÞìáôá êÜèå áèëçôÞò óõíïäýåôáé áðü Ýíá åðéôåëåßóï óçìáíôéêþí ãéáôñþí, ïé ïðïßïé öñíïôßæïõí ãéá ôçí áýîçóç ôùí åðéäüóåùí ôïõ áèëçôÞ ìå ôç ÷ñÞóç öáñìÜêùí êáé Üëëùí ïõóéþí. Ïôáí ç êÜôï÷ïò ôïõ ðáãêïóìßïõ ñåêüñ óôá 100ì. ãõíáéêþí, ç ãíùóÞ Öëüñåíò Ãêñßöéè-Ôæüéíåñ (Þ “Öëï-Ôæï”), ðåèáßíåé óôá óáñÜíôá ôçò áðü êáñäéÁ, ðïëëÜ ìðïñýí íá ëå÷èïýí ãéá ôï 10,49 ðïõ åß÷å êÜíåé óôïõò Ïëõìðéáêïýò ôçò Óåïýë. Ïé õðïøßåò ðïëëÝò êáé áêüìç ðåñéóóüôåñá åìáéôßáò ôïõ ôñáãéêïý èáíÜôïõ ôçò. ÖõóéêÜ, äåí åßíáé ç ìïíáäéêÞ ðåñßðôùóç áèëçôÞ ðïõ äåí âñÝèçêå ðïôÝ íôïðáñéóìÝíïò, ðèçí üìùò ðïëëÜ áêïýãäïíôáé ãéá ôçí åðßäñáóÞ ôïõ (ìðïñåß ïé ïõóßåò ðïõ ëÜìâáíå íá ìçí Þôáí áêüìç óôïí êáôÜëëçëï ôùí áðáãïñåõôéêþí ãéá ôçí ðÜíôåò ðåñßðôùóç). Ìßá êáôáðëçîéêÞ ðçãÞ ðëçñïïïñéþí ãéá ôï íôüðéíãê óôïí áèëçôéóìü êáé üëåò ôéò ðáñáìÝôñïõò ôïõ Ý÷åé äçìéïõñãÞóåé ç åéäçóåïãñáöéêÞ åíüôçôá ôïõ Yahoo!, óôç äéåýèõíóç http://fullcoverage.yahoo.com/fc/Sports/Drugs_in_Sports.

Áðü ôçí Üëëç ðëåõñÜ, ôá ìåãÜëá ïéêïíïìéêÜ óõìöÝñïíôá ðïõ êéíïýíôáé ãýñù áðü ôéò Ïëõìðéáäéêïýò Ý÷ïõí êÜíåé áóôåßá ôçí åðßêëçóç óôï “ïëõìðéáêü ðíåýìá” êáé üëåò ôéò Üëëåò ñçôïñßåò ðïõ åðéóôñáôåýïíôáé ãéá äéáöçìéóôéêýò ëüãïõò êáé ëáúêÞ êáôáíÜëùóç. Áêüìç êáé ç äéåêäßêçóç ôùí Ïëõìðéáêþí Áãþíùí ðåñíÜåé áðü óêïôåéÝò äéáðñáãìáôåýóåéò “êÜôù áðü ôï ôñáðÝæé” êáé ðßóù áðü êëåéóôÝò ðüñôåò. ÓêÜíäáëá ó÷åóéêÜ ìå ôï ÷ñçìáôéóìü êáé ôç äüñç áíáãíùóôþí ðñïêåéÝíïõ íá åðçñåáóôåß ç êñßóç ëõìðéáäéêþí ðáéãíéäéþí “áêåáíÜðùí” ðñïêåéÝíïõ íá åðçñåáóôåß ç êñßóç ëõìðéáäéêþí ðáéãíéäéþí “óõñãêëïíßæïõí” ôá ÌÌÅ, Ýùò üóïõ âÝâáéá ðñïêýøáé êÜðïéá íÝá, ðéí “æïõìåñÞ” éóôïñßá, ìå ðåñéóóüôåñï óåî êáé Üãñéá âßá...

Ïðùò êáôáëëáâßíåôå, ï ÷þñïò äåí åßíáé êáôÜëëçëïò ãéá íá åðåêôáèïýíå, áöïý ôï èÝìá åßíáé ìÜëëïí áèëçôéêü êáé êïéíùíéêü üóï “ôå÷íïëïãéêü”. Êëåßíïôáò ôï æÞôçìá, áðëþò èá ðñïóèÝóù Ýíá ðëýí åíáéáöÝñïí site, óôç äéåýèõíóç http://cagle.slate.msn.com/olympics/, óôï ïðßï ðåñéÝ÷ïôáé üìïñöá êáé “äéáðùìéóôéêü” óêßôóá êáé ãåëïéáëñþäåò êÜðïéá íÝá, ðéí “æïõìåñÞ” éóôïñßá, ìå ðåñéóóüôåñï óåî êáé Üãñéá âßá...

ÐÑÁÃÁ

Óôéò 26 ÓåðôÝìâñç ç Ðáãêüóìéá ÔñÜðåæá êáé ôï Äéåèíýò Íïìéóìáôéêü Ôáìåßï èÝççóáí íá óõíåäñéÜóïõí óôçí ÐñÜãá ãéá íá êáèïñßóïõí ôçí ðïëéôéêÞ êáé ôïõò óôü÷ïõò ôïõò. Áí êáé óôéò âíÜãäåßåò ôçò Åõñþðçò êáé, ãåíéêÜ, ïé Üíèñùðïé ðïõ óéÝòôïíôáé êÜðùò ðñùôåýïõóåò “áíèñùðéóôéêÝ” ðåñéå÷ïìÝíïõ, ç íåïëáßá ôçò Åõñþðçò êáé, ãåíéêÜ, ïé Üíèñùðïé ðïõ óéÝòôïíôáé êÜðùò äéáöïñåôéêÜ ôá ðñÜìáôá öÜíçêå üôé äåí “Ýöáãáí ôï äüùìá”. ÁêôéâéóôÝò, öïéôçôÝò, ïéêîïëüãïé, åñãÜÜôåò êáé ðïëëïß Üëëïé óõíÝèåóáí ôï ðïëý÷ñùìï êïõôÜÜñé ôùí áíèñþðùí ðïõ îå÷ýèçêáí óôïõò ôóåê÷éêïýò êáé ðïëëïýò Üëëïõò ôñüðïõò ãéá íá äçìéïõñãÞóïõí êáëýôåñïõò êüóìïõò. Ïé óõãêñïýóåéò äéáäçëùôÞí êáé áóôõíïìßåò ôùí áíèñþðùí ðïõ îå÷ùñßæïõí ôçí åðéóêåøéìüôçôá ôùí ìÞíùíá üôé ç óõíáßñåóç ãýñù áðü ôç äéåìïíþïßçóç ôùí áãïñþí êáé ôïõ êåòáéùìÝíïõ êáôáíÜëùóçò, äßíïíôáò ôï ìÞíùíá üôé ç óõíáßñåóç ãýñù áðü ôç äéåìïíþïßçóç ôùí áãïñþí êáé ôïõ êåòáéùìÝíïõ êáôáíÜëùóçò, äåí åßíáé áðüëõôá, äåí åßíáé ìïíüäñïíïò. Ïé óõãêñïýóåéò äéáäçëùôÞí êáé áóôõíïìßåò ôùí áíèñþðùí ðïõ îå÷ùñßæïõí ôçí åðéóêåøéìüôçôá ôùí

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Freitag, 03.11.00

WAHL.SATIRE

Bildquelle: FuZo

IHRE MEINUNG ZU DIESEM THEMA

ALS EMAIL WEITERSCHICKEN

VoteAuction findet politisches Asyl

Nach Schließung durch US-Richter | Wieder im Netz | Geht auf Kunstprojekt zurück

Die Website voteauction.com, die Stimmen für die US-Präsidentenwahl zum Kauf anbietet, ist trotz eines richterlichen Verbots auf Umwegen weiter erreichbar.

Wie die Betreiber mitteilten, könne die Site unter "voteauction.enemy.org" aufgerufen werden.

In den nächsten Tagen sollen auch die Domains "voteauction.de", "voteauction.at", "voteauction.cu" und "voteauction.ru" hinzukommen.

VoteAuction war vor zwei Wochen per einstweiliger Verfügung abgeschaltet worden, die der Wahlleiter in Chicago erwirkt hatte. Die Betreiber sehen in "voteauction.com" nach eigenen Angaben ein Kunstprojekt.

Die Site wird jetzt von der Wiener Marketingagentur Uebermorgen.com betrieben. Es gehe selbstverständlich nicht darum, tatsächlich Stimmen zu kaufen oder zu verkaufen, sagte Miteigentümerin Liz Vlx gegenüber Reuters. Die Rückmeldungen der Nutzer zeigten, dass diese die Site richtig verstünden, auch wenn der Kunstcharakter nicht ausdrücklich erklärt werde. "Satire, bei der 'Satire' drüber steht", funktioniere nicht.

Probleme mit der Justiz sind für Netzkünstler nichts Neues. So wurde der Künstlergruppe 'etoy' die Internet-Adresse vom Spielzeughändler 'eToys' streitig gemacht. Nach einer Kampagne zu Gunsten von etoy gab eToys schließlich nach. Einer der Eigentümer von Uebermorgen.com ist auch Mitglied der 'etoy'-Künstlergruppe.

Voteauction.enemy.org [ehemals voteauction.com]

Für den Wahlleiter in Chicago macht es keinen Unterschied, ob es sich um Satire handelt oder um den Versuch, die Präsidentenwahl zu manipulieren. Die bloße Existenz der Website sei illegal, hatte ein Sprecher vor zwei Wochen nach der richterlichen Verfügung erklärt.
Uebermorgen.com

Geht auf New Yorker Kunstprojekt zurück
Ursprünglich sei voteauction.com eine Abschlussarbeit im Fach Kunst am Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute [RPI] in Troy im US-Bundesstaat New York gewesen, sagte Vlx weiter.

Vor zwei Wochen habe Uebermorgen.com die Site übernommen und grafisch und technisch überarbeitet. Die Site werde definitiv bis zum Wahltag online bleiben, hieß es in einer Pressemitteilung.

Um das zu verhindern, müsse man entweder das ganze Internet abschalten oder die gesamte Bevölkerung der USA verhaften. Von den Klagen vor amerikanischen Gerichten sieht sich Uebermorgen.com gegenwärtig nicht betroffen. Bisher sei der Wiener Agentur keine Klage rechtsgültig zugestellt worden.

Auf voteauction.com können sich Nutzer unter dem US-Bundesstaat, in dem sie wahlberechtigt sind, registrieren und angeben, sie bäten um "Spenden".

Diese Angebote werden in einer Liste zusammengefasst, aus der hervorgeht, wie viele Nutzer in welchem Staat registriert sind. Potenzielle "Spender" können dann ein Gebot für alle Stimmen eines Staates abgeben.

Dabei ergeben sich zum Teil deutliche Preisunterschiede. Am Freitag war eine Stimme in Montana für gute drei Dollar zu haben, in Arkansas kostete eine Stimme schon über 52 Dollar.
VoteAuction.at [demnächst aktiv]

[Futurezone / Reuters] MAIL AN DEN EDITOR

IHRE MEINUNG ZU DIESEM THEMA
ALS EMAIL WEITERSCHICKEN
PRINTVERSION
MEHR ZU DIESEM THEMA

VOTE-AUCTION

Wählerstimmen für US-Wahlkampf versteigert

Donnerstag, 26.10.2000 15:45 MET

Internet-Unternehmen versteigert 21.000 Wählerstimmen | Höchstes Gebot bei 800.000 ATS [mehr...]

Übersicht: Alle ORF-Angebote auf einen Blick

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These search terms have been highlighted: **voteauction**

Freitag, 03.11.00

WAHL.SATIRE

Bildquelle: FuZo

IHRE MEINUNG ZU DIESEM THEMA

ALS EMAIL WEITERSCHICKEN

VoteAuction findet politisches Asyl

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Die Website voteauction.com, die Stimmen für die US-Präsidentenwahl zum Kauf anbietet, ist trotz eines richterlichen Verbots auf Umwegen weiter erreichbar.

Wie die Betreiber mitteilten, könne die Site unter "voteauction.enemy.org" aufgerufen werden.

In den nächsten Tagen sollen auch die Domains "voteauction.de", "voteauction.at", "voteauction.cu" und "voteauction.ru" hinzukommen.

VoteAuction war vor zwei Wochen per einstweiliger Verfügung abgeschaltet worden, die der Wahlleiter in Chicago erwirkt hatte. Die Betreiber sehen in "voteauction.com" nach eigenen Angaben ein Kunstprojekt.

Die Site wird jetzt von der Wiener Marketingagentur Uebermorgen.com betrieben. Es gehe selbstverständlich nicht darum, tatsächlich Stimmen zu kaufen oder zu verkaufen, sagte Miteigentümerin Liz Vlx gegenüber Reuters. Die Rückmeldungen der Nutzer zeigten, dass diese die Site richtig verstünden, auch wenn der Kunstcharakter nicht ausdrücklich erklärt werde. "Satire, bei der 'Satire' drüber steht", funktioniere nicht.

Probleme mit der Justiz sind für Netzkünstler nichts Neues. So wurde der Künstlergruppe 'etoy' die Internet-Adresse vom Spielzeughändler 'eToys' streitig gemacht. Nach einer Kampagne zu Gunsten von etoy gab eToys schließlich nach. Einer der Eigentümer von Uebermorgen.com ist auch Mitglied der 'etoy'-Künstlergruppe.

Voteauction.enemy.org [ehemals **voteauction**.com]

Für den Wahlleiter in Chicago macht es keinen Unterschied, ob es sich um Satire handelt oder um den Versuch, die Präsidentenwahl zu manipulieren. Die bloße Existenz der Website sei illegal, hatte ein Sprecher vor zwei Wochen nach der richterlichen Verfügung erklärt.

Uebermorgen.com

Geht auf New Yorker Kunstprojekt zurück

Ursprünglich sei **voteauction**.com eine Abschlussarbeit im Fach Kunst am Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute [RPI] in Troy im US-Bundesstaat New York gewesen, sagte Vlx weiter.

Vor zwei Wochen habe Uebermorgen.com die Site übernommen und grafisch und technisch überarbeitet. Die Site werde definitiv bis zum Wahltag online bleiben, hieß es in einer Pressemitteilung.

Um das zu verhindern, müsse man entweder das ganze Internet abschalten oder die gesamte Bevölkerung der USA verhaften. Von den Klagen vor amerikanischen Gerichten sieht sich Uebermorgen.com gegenwärtig nicht betroffen. Bisher sei der Wiener Agentur keine Klage rechtsgültig zugestellt worden.

Auf voteauction.com können sich Nutzer unter dem US-Bundesstaat, in dem sie wahlberechtigt sind, registrieren und angeben, sie bäten um "Spenden".

Diese Angebote werden in einer Liste zusammengefasst, aus der hervorgeht, wie viele Nutzer in welchem Staat registriert sind. Potenzielle "Spender" können dann ein Gebot für alle Stimmen eines Staates abgeben.

Dabei ergeben sich zum Teil deutliche Preisunterschiede. Am Freitag war eine Stimme in Montana für gute drei Dollar zu haben, in Arkansas kostete eine Stimme schon über 52 Dollar.

VoteAuction.at [demnächst aktiv]

[Futurezone / Reuters] MAIL AN DEN EDITOR

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MEHR ZU DIESEM THEMA

VOTE-AUCTION

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Votes à vendre

18/08/2000 17h14

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Se positionnant contre le fondement de la démocratie occidentale (un homme, une voix), les instigateurs du site d'enchères veulent pointer du doigt les dysfonctionnements de la démocratie actuelle. Poussant jusqu'au bout leur raisonnement cynique, ils prétendent, grâce à l'argent, donner plusieurs voix à une seule personne.

Cette attitude provocatrice, médiatisée par Internet, n'est pas unique. Selon CNN, mardi, un dénommé «apragmatic» mettait son vote aux enchères sur eBay, faisant des émules dès le lendemain. Dans une optique clairement provocatrice, il désire surtout faire réagir les électeurs et les politiques sur la corruption. «Les députés et les sénateurs vendent régulièrement leur vote au plus offrant. Démocratie à vendre!», argumente-t-il. Pourquoi les électeurs ne pourraient-ils pas faire de même?

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Au-delà des impacts réels de telles enchères (qui ne manqueront d'être supprimées), la mode du vote vendu révèle le malaise des Américains face à leur démocratie. Et Internet, s'il n'est pas la cause de ces déviances, est un moyen supplémentaire et facile de l'exprimer.

Fort probablement, ni *Voteauction.com*, ni les citoyens qui mettent leurs votes aux enchères sur eBay ne pensent sérieusement gagner de l'argent avec leur droit de vote et l'on est en bon droit de se demander si l'entreprise n'est pas un énorme canular. Le phénomène est intéressant néanmoins par les biais qu'il souligne.

À Elections Canada, on nous explique que de telles initiatives seraient surveillées par le Commissaire aux élections fédérales canadiennes, qui mènerait une enquête et punirait les coupables par une amende ou de l'emprisonnement. Le principe du vote secret empêche qu'une personne puisse mettre le bulletin de vote dans l'enveloppe comme le prévoit le scénario de *Voteauction.com*. Et l'influence du vote, par quelque moyen que ce soit, est également interdite.

«On ne voit pas d'ailleurs comment cela pourrait arriver, ajoute Pierre Blain, responsable des relations avec les médias pour cette agence indépendante. Des sondages ont montré que les Canadiens font confiance à Elections Canada pour assurer l'intégrité du scrutin».

«Si des mécontents ont envie de s'exprimer, ils ont toujours le droit de créer un parti politique pour dénoncer ce qu'ils considèrent comme des dysfonctionnements politiques», continue-t-il. Mais il n'est pas question qu'ils troublent le fonctionnement de la démocratie canadienne.

Le Canada et les autres démocraties n'ont qu'à bien se tenir et sortir leur arsenal constitutionnel. *Voteauction.com* se concentre d'abord sur les élections du 7 novembre 2000, mais prétend déjà que le concept «va révolutionner l'industrie électorale et qu'ils seront bientôt capables d'exporter leurs affaires dans toutes les niches électorales».

S'il instaure au moins un débat sur l'état de la démocratie américaine (et occidentale), *Voteauction.com* aura joué dans ce domaine un peu le même rôle que Napster avec l'industrie du disque. Mais les enjeux sont autrement plus importants !

Elise Colette

L'article de *Wired* sur *Voteauction.com*

L'article de *CNN.com* sur *eBay*

[Autres cyberactualités]

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Votes to be sold

18/08/2000 17h14

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GAGNER 1000 $
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CLIQUEZ ICI

A vote put at the biddings on *eBay* , a site reserved for the auction sale of votes... The Americans play the provocation in three months of the presidential election. Between cynicism and corruption, Internet seems a means of revolting against the democratic system. With the risk to burn the wings there!

Are the inventors of the Voteauction.com *site* the insane furious ones or American citizens like the others, wearied of their political system? They address to the undecided voters, tired system which does not bring anything to them, and propose to them, for once, to benefit from it.

The principle is simple: the voter proposes his vote on the site. He is gathered with other voters of the same State and no matter who, company or private individual, can make assemble the biddings, which are put at price with 100$ US, to buy the whole of the votes of the State.

Thanks to system American of " *mall in absentee bundle* " (a remote vote, as what exists in Canada), the voters send their ballot paper to the persons in charge for *Voteauction.com* and those are given the responsability to check that they voted well for the candidate whom the winner of the bidding supports. The voters share then the final sum of the bidding.

Here are reconciled capitalism and the democracy, like the clamp the slogan of the site! It acts indeed, according to its promoters, to make the system political more transparent. Since it is founded on the money (let us point out, following the example *Voteauction.com* , the judgement of the supreme Court of 1976 which says that no political expression can be made without money expenditure), to make as much so that this money is allocated to the initial producer, i.e. the voter.

Positioning against the base of the Western democracy (a man, a voice), the instigators of the site of bidding want to point finger the dysfunctions of the current democracy. Pushing until the end their cynical reasoning, they claim, thanks to the money, to give several voices to only one person.

This provocative attitude, mediatized by Internet, is not single. According to CNN , Tuesday, called "a apragmatic" put its vote at the biddings on eBay, making followers as of the following day. From a clearly provocative point of view, it especially wishes to make react the voters and the policies on corruption. "the deputies and the senators regularly sell their vote with highest offerer. Democracy to be sold!", argue it. Why the voters couldn't make in the same way?

Obviously, these initiatives are likely to be thwarted by justice. The American law (in certain States and at the federal level) prohibited the sale and the purchase of votes. The contraveners risk up to 2 US 500$ of fine and five years of prison.

The bidding of "apragmatic" is not besides any more on line per hour when we write. The persons in charge for eBay withdrew the two biddings which CNN reports, as they had done at the time of the setting in bidding of human organs. Another American citizen appeared yesterday on the site to sell his vote by

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declaring that it does not have any preference between the candidates Gore and Bush. Its bidding was also withdrawn a few hours after its publication.

Beyond the real impacts such biddings (which will not fail to be removed), the fashion of the sold vote reveal it Malayan of the Americans vis-a-vis their democracy. And Internet, if it is not the cause of these deviances, is a means additional and easy to express it.

Extremely probably, neither *Voteauction.com* , nor the citizens who put their votes at the biddings on eBay seriously think of earning money with their voting rights and one is in right good to wonder whether the company is not an enormous hoax. The phenomenon is interesting nevertheless by skews which it underlines.

To Elections Canada , one explains us that such initiatives would be supervised by the Police chief with the Canadian federal elections, who would carry out a survey and would punish the culprits by a fine or imprisonment. The principle of the secret vote prevents that a person can put the ballot paper in the envelope as envisages it the scenario of *Voteauction.com* . And vote influences it, by some means that it is, is also prohibited.

"One does not see besides how that could arrive, adds Pierre Blain, person in charge for the relationships to the media for this independent agency. Surveys showed that the Canadians trust Elections Canada to ensure the integrity of the poll ".

"If the dissatisfied ones want to be expressed, they always have the right to create a political party to denounce what they regard as political dysfunctions", it continues. But it is not question which they disturb the operation of the Canadian democracy.

Canada and the other democracies have only with good to be held and leave their constitutional arsenal. *Voteauction.com* concentrates initially on the elections of November 7, 2000, but claims already that the concept "will revolutionize electoral industry and that they will be soon able to export their business in all the electoral niches".

If it founds at least a debate on the state of the democracy American (and Western), *Voteauction.com* will have played in this field a little the same role as Napster with the industry of the disc. But the stakes are differently more significant!

Colette Elects

The article of *Wired* on *Voteauction.com*

The article of *CNN.com* on *eBay*

[Other cyberactualities]

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Votes à vendre

18/08/2000 17h14

PUB

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L'enchère d' «apragmatic» n'est d'ailleurs plus en ligne à l'heure où nous écrivons. Les responsables d'eBay ont retiré les deux enchères que relate CNN, comme ils l'avaient fait au moment de la mise en enchères d'organes humains. Un autre citoyen américain est apparu hier sur le site pour vendre son vote en déclarant qu'il n'a aucune préférence entre les candidats Gore et Bush. Son enchère a été également retirée quelques heures après sa parution.

Au-delà des impacts réels de telles enchères (qui ne manqueront d'être supprimées), la mode du vote vendu révèle le malaise des Américains face à leur démocratie. Et Internet, s'il n'est pas la cause de ces déviances, est un moyen supplémentaire et facile de l'exprimer.

Fort probablement, ni ***Voteauction***.com, ni les citoyens qui mettent leurs votes aux enchères sur eBay ne pensent sérieusement gagner de l'argent avec leur droit de vote et l'on est en bon droit de se demander si l'entreprise n'est pas un énorme canular. Le phénomène est intéressant néanmoins par les biais qu'il souligne.

À Elections Canada, on nous explique que de telles initiatives seraient surveillées par le Commissaire aux élections fédérales canadiennes, qui mènerait une enquête et punirait les coupables par une amende ou de l'emprisonnement. Le principe du vote secret empêche qu'une personne puisse mettre le bulletin de vote dans l'enveloppe comme le prévoit le scénario de ***Voteauction***.com. Et l'influence du vote, par quelque moyen que ce soit, est également interdite.

«On ne voit pas d'ailleurs comment cela pourrait arriver, ajoute Pierre Blain, responsable des relations avec les médias pour cette agence indépendante. Des sondages ont montré que les Canadiens font confiance à Elections Canada pour assurer l'intégrité du scrutin».

«Si des mécontents ont envie de s'exprimer, ils ont toujours le droit de créer un parti politique pour dénoncer ce qu'ils considèrent comme des dysfonctionnements politiques», continue-t-il. Mais il n'est pas question qu'ils troublent le fonctionnement de la démocratie canadienne.

Le Canada et les autres démocraties n'ont qu'à bien se tenir et sortir leur arsenal constitutionnel. ***Voteauction***.com se concentre d'abord sur les élections du 7 novembre 2000, mais prétend déjà que le concept «va révolutionner l'industrie électorale et qu'ils seront bientôt capables d'exporter leurs affaires dans toutes les niches électorales».

S'il instaure au moins un débat sur l'état de la démocratie américaine (et occidentale), ***Voteauction***.com aura joué dans ce domaine un peu le même rôle que Napster avec l'industrie du disque. Mais les enjeux sont autrement plus importants !

Elise Colette

L'article de *Wired* sur ***Voteauction***.com

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Die anstehende Novellierung des Urheberrechts steht drohend am Horizont und muss dringend über einen eingeweihten Kreis von Spezialisten hinaus einer breiten Öffentlichkeit bekannt gemacht werden. Dazu sollen neue, schlagkräftige Kampagnen-Formate entwickelt werden, die der mikro e.V. gemeinsam mit anderen Interessenten im Laufe der nächsten sechs Monate ausarbeiten will.

Das erste Arbeitstreffen findet am 29.12.2001 auf dem Chaos Communication Congress von 13 - 16 Uhr in Saal 2 im Haus am Koellnischen Park in Berlin statt. InteressentInnen sind herzlich willkommen!

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stop deportation class: Kinospot gegen das Geschäft mit Abschiebungen (April 2001)
<http://www.umbruch-bildarchiv.de/video/deportation/lufthansaspot.html>
+ Plastiktüten

Big Brother Awards Germany
<http://www.bigbrotherawards.de/>
Big Brother Awards 2001
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Natural Reality Superweed Set 1.0
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Daniel Garcia Andujar: Language (property), TradeMark Sentences Database/ Owners List (1997), funded by Technologies To The People Foundation

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NL.design (Mieke Gerritzen)
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autonome a.f.r.i.k.a.-gruppe / Luther Blissett / Sonja Brünzels. *Handbuch der Komunikationsguerilla*, Hamburg/Berlin 1997

William S. Burroughs. *The Electronic Revolution*; erhaeltlich auf <http://textz.com>

Digital Future Coalition <http://www.dfc.org/>

Volker Grassmuck. Das Urheberrecht vom Kopf auf die Fuesze stellen. Hearing zur Umsetzung der EU-Urheberrechtsrichtline. Dez. 2001 <http://waste.informatik.hu-berlin.de/Grassmuck/Texts/copyright-hearing.html>

Naomi Klein. *No Logo*

Courtney Love. Courtney Love does the math. The controversial singer takes on record label profits, Napster and "sucka VCs." In: *Nettime*, 14 Jun 2000 <http://www.netttime.org>. Originally in: *Salon Magazine* <http://www.salon.com/tech/feature/2000/06/14/love/print.html>

Axel Metzger, Die Privatkopie -- vom Aussterben bedroht, *Telepolis*, 24.7.01 <http://www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/inhalt/te/9123/1.html>

João Miguel Neves. Copyright Extensions threaten Free Software in Europe. 2001 <http://silvaneves.org/eucd/eucd-fs.en.html>

Douglas Rushkoff. *Media Virus*

[-> Namen der Mitworkshopper]

VertreterInnen von <http://mikro.org>, <http://bootlab.org> und anderen (Berliner) Initiativen.

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Ansprechpartnerin fuer den Campaigning-Workshop:
Inke Arns <inke@snafu.de>, <http://www.v2.nl/~arns>

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House at the Koellni park, hall 2
Saturday, 29,12,2001, 13-16 o'clock

18. Chaos Communication Congress
"Hacking Is emergency A Crime"
27., 28 and 29 December 2001
House at the Koellni park (HAKP)
At the Koellni park 6-7
D-10179 Berlin
< http://www.ccc.de/congress/2001/ >

S-Jannowitzbruecke
U-Heinrich-Heine-road

[- > short description]

"Have you more ever felt oppressed by technology?" 1995 asked a poster of the Adbusters, which showed a hand equipped with an electronic seal. Fat "YOU WANTS" on evenly the same poster was the answer.
Lining up amending of copyright stands threateningly on the horizon and must urgently over an inaugurated circle of specialists outside of a broad public admits to be made. In addition new, powerful campaign formats are to be developed, which want to prepare that micro e.V. together with other prospective customers in the course of the next six months.
The first work meeting takes place to 29.12.2001 on the chaos Communication Congress of 13 - 16 o'clock in hall 2 in the house at the Koellni park in Berlin. Prospective customers are cordially welcome!

[- > references/URLs to the Workshop/to the topic]

"Best Practice"/URLs :

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< http://www.waag.org/bandwidth/ > < http://www.medialounge.net/lounge/workspace/

we_want_bandwith/bandwidth/ > < http://www.waag.org/bandwidth/faq.html >

voteauction.com
< http://62.116.31.68/ >
--> CNN feature of report
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The most prominent success OF 2000's read more quarter which surely Voteauction.com (now 62,116,31,68). Into article after article and television spot after television spot, journalist found ways tons mention that corporation already purchase American of votes -- exactly the issue that founder James Baumgartner and of owner rescuer Ubermorgen.com intended the website ton highlight. And in thesis days OF privatization OF everything, A Voteauction.com could wave climb near the bottom OF the shocking scale....

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Natural Reality Superweed set 1.0
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< http://www.rtmark.com >

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< http://www.irational.org/tttp/TM/warning.html >

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< http://www.etoys.com >

NL.design (Mieke Gerritzen)
< http://www.nl design.net/ >

Texts :

autonomous a.f.r.i.k.a. group/Luther Blissett/Sonja Bruenzels. *Manual of the Komunikationsguerilla* , Hamburg/Berlin 1997

William S. Burroughs. *The electronics revolution* ; available on < http://textz.com >

Digitally Future Coalition < http://www.dfc.org/ >

Volker grass-grumble. Copyright of the head on the Fuesze place. Hearing for the conversion of the European Union copyright arranging LINE. December. 2001 < http://waste. informatik.hu berlin.de/Grassmuck/Texts/copyright hearing.html >

Naomi small. *NO Logo*

Courtney Love. Courtney Love does the math. The controversial more singer takes on record label of profit, Napster and "sucka VCs." In: *Nettime* , 14 June 2000 < http://www. netttime.org >. Originally in: *Salon of magazines* < http://www.salon.com/tech/ feature/2000/06/14/love/print.html >

Axel butcher, who private copy -- from becoming extinct threatens, *Telepolis* , 24,7,01 < http://www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/inhalt/te/9123/1.html >

João Miguel Neves. Copyright Extensions Free software in Europe threaten. 2001 < http:// silvaneves.org/eucd/eucd fs.en.html >

Douglas Rushkoff. *Media virus*

[- > names of the Mitworkshopper]

Representatives of < http://mikro.org >, < http://bootlab.org > and other (citizens of Berlin) initiatives.

[- > 2-3 lines to the person]

micro is an association to the care of medium cultures, which in March 1998 in Berlin one based. In last three and a half the years micro over 30 "mikro.lounges" organized as well as work meetings (net.radio days ' 98) and international conferences accomplished (Wizards OF OS 1+2, "open sources and free software" and "open cultures and free knowledge", house of the cultures of the world, 1999/2001).

Ansprechpartnerin for the Campaigning Workshop:
Inke Arns < inke@snafu.de >, < http://www.v2.nl/~arns >

[- > homepage URL]

micro < http://mikro.org >

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"Have you ever felt oppressed by technology? YOU WILL" -- Campaigning für Offene Kulturen und Freies Wissen

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Samstag, 29.12.2001, 13-16 Uhr

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"Hacking Is Not A Crime"
27., 28. und 29. Dezember 2001
Haus Am Koellnischen Park (HAKP)
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[-> Kurzbeschreibung]

"Have you ever felt oppressed by technology?" fragte 1995 ein Plakat von den Adbusters, das eine mit einer elektronischen Manschette ausgerüstete Hand zeigte. Ein fettes "YOU WILL" auf eben demselben Plakat war die Antwort.

Die anstehende Novellierung des Urheberrechts steht drohend am Horizont und muss dringend über einen eingeweihten Kreis von Spezialisten hinaus einer breiten Öffentlichkeit

bekannt gemacht werden. Dazu sollen neue, schlagkräftige Kampagnen-Formate entwickelt werden, die der mikro e.V. gemeinsam mit anderen Interessenten im Laufe der nächsten sechs Monate ausarbeiten will.

Das erste Arbeitstreffen findet am 29.12.2001 auf dem Chaos Communication Congress von 13 - 16 Uhr in Saal 2 im Haus am Koellnischen Park in Berlin statt. InteressentInnen sind herzlich willkommen!

[-> Referenzen / URLs zum Workshop / zum Thema]

"Best Practice" / URLs:

We Want Bandwidth!
<http://www.waag.org/bandwidth/> <http://www.medialounge.net/lounge/workspace/we_want_bandwith/bandwidth/> <http://www.waag.org/bandwidth/faq.html>

voteauction.com
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<http://www.rtmark.com/voteauction.html>
The most prominent success of 2000's last quarter was surely **Voteauction**.com (now 62.116.31.68). In article after article and television spot after television spot, journalists found ways to mention that corporations already purchase American votes--exactly the issue that founder James Baumgartner and owner-rescuer Ubermorgen.com intended the website to highlight. And in these days of privatization of everything, a **Voteauction**.com could well rank near the bottom of the shocking scale....

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autonome a.f.r.i.k.a.-gruppe / Luther Blissett / Sonja Brünzels. *Handbuch der Komunikationsguerilla*, Hamburg/Berlin 1997

William S. Burroughs. *The Electronic Revolution*; erhaeltlich auf <http://textz.com>

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Volker Grassmuck. Das Urheberrecht vom Kopf auf die Fuesze stellen. Hearing zur Umsetzung der EU-Urheberrechtsrichtline. Dez. 2001 <http://waste.informatik.hu-berlin.de/Grassmuck/Texts/copyright-hearing.html>

Naomi Klein. *No Logo*

Courtney Love. Courtney Love does the math. The controversial singer takes on record label profits, Napster and "sucka VCs." In: *Nettime*, 14 Jun 2000 <http://www.netttime.org>. Originally in: *Salon Magazine* <http://www.salon.com/tech/feature/2000/06/14/love/print.html>

Axel Metzger, Die Privatkopie -- vom Aussterben bedroht, *Telepolis*, 24.7.01 <http://www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/inhalt/te/9123/1.html>

João Miguel Neves. Copyright Extensions threaten Free Software in Europe. 2001 <http://silvaneves.org/eucd/eucd-fs.en.html>

Douglas Rushkoff. *Media Virus*

[-> Namen der Mitworkshopper]

VertreterInnen von <http://mikro.org>, <http://bootlab.org> und anderen (Berliner) Initiativen.

[-> 2-3 Zeilen zur Person]

mikro ist ein Verein zur Pflege von Medienkulturen, der im Maerz 1998 in Berlin gegründet wurde. In den letzten dreieinhalb Jahren hat mikro über 30 "mikro.lounges" organisiert sowie Arbeitstreffen (net.radio days '98) und internationale Konferenzen durchgeführt (Wizards of OS 1+2, "Offene Quellen und Freie Software" und "Offene Kulturen und Freies Wissen", Haus der Kulturen der Welt, 1999/2001).

Ansprechpartnerin fuer den Campaigning-Workshop:
Inke Arns <inke@snafu.de>, <http://www.v2.nl/~arns>

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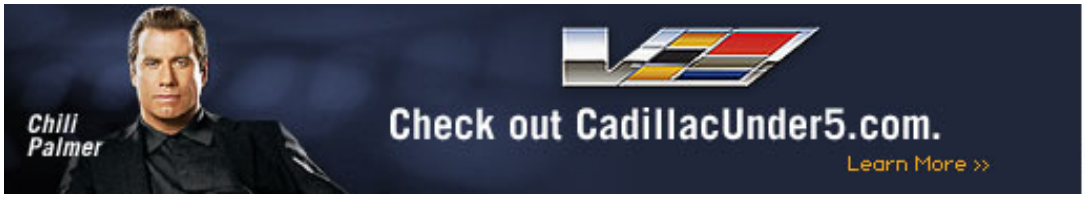

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Will culture-jam for food

The prankster behind the Voteauction.com satire needs your help to pay off his $3,800 legal debt.

By Katharine Mieszkowski

- - - - - - - - - -

May 18, 2001 | Last year, James Baumgartner of Albany, N.Y., caused a media firestorm with his satirical Web site, Voteauction.com, which invited citizens to sell their votes to the highest bidder. It was a real new economy business model: Why not do an end run around all those fat-cat middlemen -- the political consultants, lobbyists and pollsters -- and let all the cash being spent to buy votes go straight to the people?

In the 2000 election buildup and aftermath, more than 1,000 media outlets reported on the site that, like other attempts to sell votes, gave the media a chance to cover campaign finance reform in a funny light. But less than a year later, Baumgartner, 26, is $3,800 in the hole in legal bills.

This Saturday night, there will be an "emergency benefit" in San Francisco at the Other Cinema at Artists' Television Access to help pay Baumgartner's legal debts. Baumgartner will be flying in from Boston, where he now lives, to give what's being billed as "a PowerPoint presentation on the benefits of the merger of capital and democracy." "I talk to the audience as if they're shareholders and I present Voteauction as if it's a viable business model," he says. "I like to make an analogy to TV. The product of TV is people. The viewers are sold to the advertisers, and in return they get an entertainment or sports or news product. In the election industry, the voters are sold to the candidates via the political consultants and advertising." His pitch: "There's billions of dollars going around, but the voters aren't getting anything out of it except mediocre candidates. Why not bring that money directly to the consumer? Change it from a B-to-B to a B-to-C business model." And there's certainly a huge market. "I was targeting the 50 percent of the population that doesn't vote."

By giving speeches at places like Skidmore College, Baumgartner has recouped about $900 to cover legal fees incurred when he was personally named as a defendant in a suit alleging election fraud brought in Chicago's Circuit Court of Cook County. Eventually, the Illinois branch of the American Civil Liberties Union took up his case, which is still pending. "I think I have a pretty clear free speech case," he says.

The joke about the lawsuits against Voteauction.com -- there have been 13 in all, many of which have since been dropped -- is that no votes were actually sold. But the original Voteauction.com site was shut down after that first lawsuit brought by Chicago officials, who saw the site as an act of election fraud, not a pointed art project from the merry wags of the "culture-jamming" group ®TMark, which counts Baumgartner among its "agents."

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VoteAuction.com then reopened at a new URL, where it's owned and operated by Hans Bernhard, an Austrian artist.

®TMark is a scattered, global network of artists who critique capitalism by creating and distributing products that mock its excesses. They were co-conspirators with the etoy pranksters who created a Web site that ultimately outlasted the litigious online toy retailer eToys.com, which took it on in a trademark dispute.

But with eToys.com kaput, and the election old news, the ®TMark "agents" as they call themselves have moved on to a slew of new projects, including turning those annoying CueCat bar code scanners, which facilitate shopping at home, into a tool for disseminating information about nefarious corporate behavior.

While Baumgartner fundraises his way out of his current legal woes, it looks like the other ®TMark agents will keep walking the line between parody and law bending. Like many of the ®TMark projects, Voteauction.com is basically a clever joke that ran the risk of being too subtle for humor-impaired keepers of law and order. Says Baumgartner, "They thought that it was an actual auction, but there weren't any votes being sold. It was kind of a high concept satire on the election industry."

Still, compared to most corporate P.R. budgets, $3,800 is a fairly small price to pay to get hundreds of media outlets to spread the word.

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About the writer
Katharine Mieszkowski is a senior writer for Salon Technology.

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Embattled vote auction site returns to the Web

October 24, 2000
Web posted at: 9:08 a.m. EDT (1308 GMT)

In this story:

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By Richard Stenger
CNN.com writer

(CNN) -- A Web site created to buy and sell votes in the 2000 presidential election has returned to the Internet, despite legal challenges that temporarily knocked it offline twice.

The Voteauction.com site did make a few changes after an Illinois court ordered it to shut down last week. It unveiled a new name, adding a hyphen between "vote" and "auction."

And it toned down its message. The earlier version promised to allow U.S. citizens to peddle their votes to the highest bidders, presumably candidates or their representatives, who would then dictate how the sellers cast their ballots.

The new Vote-auction.com, however, asks for "donations" for the "political engagements" of the voters.

The changes came after a Cook County, Illinois, judge issued a restraining order Wednesday to shut down the site until the courts resolved a lawsuit filed against it by the Chicago Board of Elections.

The defendants include Hans Bernhard of Vienna, Austria, and Voteauction.com creator James Baumgartner, a New York graduate student. Baumgartner said he started the site in part to protest the influence of big donors and expensive consultants in elections.

Tom Leach, a spokesman for the Chicago Elections Board, said the new name would not allow the vote auctioneers to escape the law. The court order applies not only to Voteauction.com but also to any similar sites associated with persons from Voteauction.com.

"It covered any other Web sites selling votes. It doesn't matter what sheep's clothing the wolf is wearing," Leach said.

Further legal action

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The Chicago board promises to fire more legal punches. Leach said the board will go to court soon to seek contempt charges against the variation Vote-auction.com, and has notified Austrian authorities about the site.

According to Vote-auction.com, the site is "cutting out the middleman and bringing the big money of presidential politics directly to you."

Baumgartner sold the site in August after New York authorities convinced him to shut it down. Baumgartner had said vote sellers would send absentee ballots to him, which he would forward to the appropriate election boards across the country.

Bernhard then bought the site from him. A representative of an Austrian company that specializes in unorthodox e-commerce marketing, Bernhard said he hoped to circumvent federal and state election laws by moving the site outside the United States. He could not be reached for comment.

U.S. citizens who buy or sell votes can be convicted of felony voter fraud, a crime punishable by heavy fines or prison sentences.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

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WEB SERVICES:

creator James Baumgartner, a New York graduate student. Baumgartner said he started the site in part to protest the influence of big donors and expensive consultants in elections.

Tom Leach, a spokesman for the Chicago Elections Board, said the new name would not allow the vote auctioneers to escape the law. The court order applies not only to **Voteauction**.com but also to any similar sites associated with persons from **Voteauction**.com.

"It covered any other Web sites selling votes. It doesn't matter what sheep's clothing the wolf is wearing," Leach said.

Further legal action

The Chicago board promises to fire more legal punches. Leach said the board will go to court soon to seek contempt charges against the variation Vote-auction.com, and has notified Austrian authorities about the site.

According to Vote-auction.com, the site is "cutting out the middleman and bringing the big money of presidential politics directly to you."

Baumgartner sold the site in August after New York authorities convinced him to shut it down. Baumgartner had said vote sellers would send absentee ballots to him, which he would forward to the appropriate election boards across the country.

Bernhard then bought the site from him. A representative of an Austrian company that specializes in unorthodox e-commerce marketing, Bernhard said he hoped to circumvent federal and state election laws by moving the site outside the United States. He could not be reached for comment.

U.S. citizens who buy or sell votes can be convicted of felony voter fraud, a crime punishable by heavy fines or prison sentences.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

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El ambiguo caso de los subastadores de votos

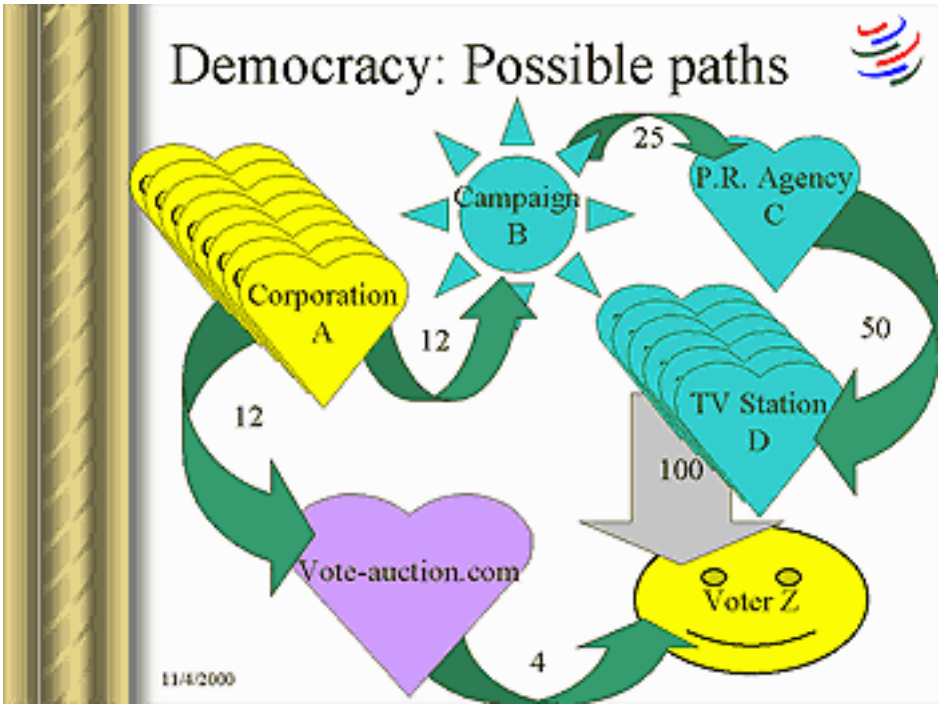
Antes de las furiosas modas del B2B (Business to Business, negocio a negocio), y el B2C (Business to Consumer, negocio a consumidor) existió un proyecto P2V (Político a Votante). Voteauction.com, un website que comenzó como ejercicio de un estudiante de arte, acabó saltando fronteras, protagonizando 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 inención 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 esenciamente 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.

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".

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 etoy, 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 qie 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.

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

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 influia 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 algun 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".

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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.

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.

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
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entretenido que permite que sean absorbidos entre risas. Como la capa de azucar 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

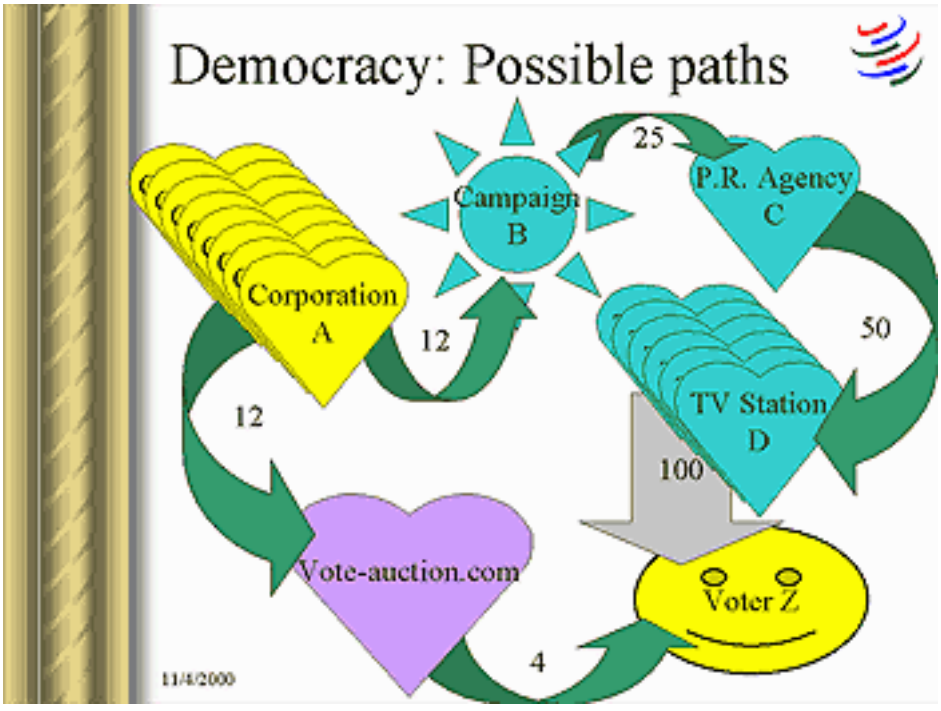
Before the furious fashions of the B2B (Business to Business, business to business), and the B2C (Business to Consumer, business to consumer) a project P2V existed (Politician to Voter). Voteauction.com , website that began like exercise of an art student, ended up jumping border, carrying out special 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 industralist who, with her partner Hans Berhard, 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: ®™ark 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 influia 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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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.

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
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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".

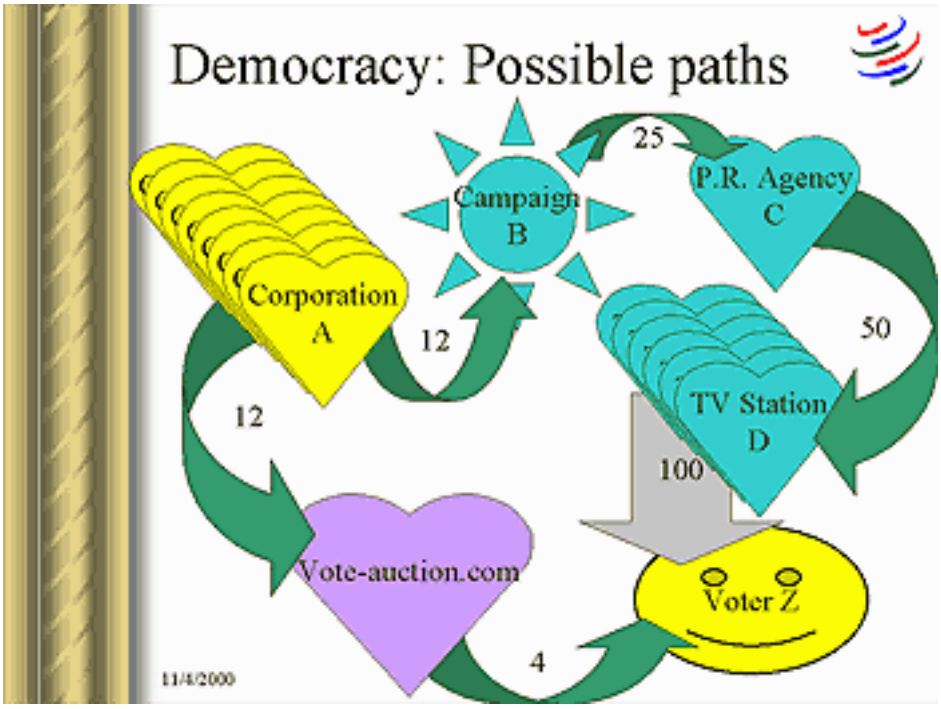

Diagrama de financiación alternativa de campañas políticas a través de Voteauction.com

"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 inención 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 esenciamente 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".

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 etoy, 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 qie 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.

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 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 influia 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 algun 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".

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Venezuela Solidarity Brigade

US democracy goes online

"In the current election system, the voter is a product to be sold to the corporations. But they're being sold through this convoluted method of advertising, consultants, [and] travelling. Voteauction is making a more direct line -- the old cutting-out-the-middle-man approach", James Baumgartner, a New York student and co-founder of a new US web site was quoted as saying in a recent *Wired* online bulletin.

In the midst of stage-managed political conventions and slick public relation machines moving into top gear, Baumgartner's move is a tongue-in-cheek attempt to make "US-style democracy" more efficient.

Voteauction points out that the Democratic and Republican national committees raised a record $255,977,550 in "soft" money [donations for which the donor does not have to be publicly identified] during the first 18 months of the 2000 election cycle. Republicans raised $137.4 million, Democrats $118.6 million.

"The person who raises the most money is the person who almost invariably wins", Baumgartner's site says. It therefore provides a venue where people can sell their vote to the highest bidder through an online auction.

Although legal action is expected against Voteauction, there has been a mixed response as to the legality or otherwise of the site. One lawyer commented that a case could be made that buying elections is seen as acceptable, and therefore buying

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Online troops home poll

individual votes is merely the next logical step. Voteauction can be viewed at <http://www.rpi.edu/~baumgj/voteauction>.

BY ARUN PRADHAN

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US democracy goes online

"In the current election system, the voter is a product to be sold to the corporations. But they're being sold through this convoluted method of advertising, consultants, [and] travelling. Voteauction is making a more direct line -- the old cutting-out-the-middle-man approach", James Baumgartner, a New York student and co-founder of a new US web site was quoted as saying in a recent *Wired* online bulletin.

In the midst of stage-managed political conventions and slick public relation machines moving into top gear, Baumgartner's move is a tongue-in-cheek attempt to make "US-style democracy" more efficient.

Voteauction points out that the Democratic and Republican national committees raised a record $255,977,550 in "soft" money [donations for which the donor does not have to be publicly identified] during the

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Online troops home poll

first 18 months of the 2000 election cycle. Republicans raised $137.4 million, Democrats $118.6 million.

"The person who raises the most money is the person who almost invariably wins", Baumgartner's site says. It therefore provides a venue where people can sell their vote to the highest bidder through an online auction.

Although legal action is expected against **Voteauction**, there has been a mixed response as to the legality or otherwise of the site. One lawyer commented that a case could be made that buying elections is seen as acceptable, and therefore buying individual votes is merely the next logical step. **Voteauction** can be viewed at <http://www.rpi.edu/~baumgj/**voteauction**>.

BY ARUN PRADHAN

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THE ART OF CONFUSION

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Subversion, ®TMark Style

Posted by BlueGnu on Wednesday, December 13, 2000

Explaining the concept behind ®TMark is a bit like pronouncing the ®TMark name (it's art-mark) . In other words, not too difficult once you understand how. In the beginning, ®TMark quietly promoted, publicized and funded acts of "creative subversion". For many years, the group was well known for their culture-jamming antics, ranging from bogus press releases to spoof advertisements and fake web sites. More recently, ®TMark has been working on a web site that aims to expand the scope of their work by bringing together the ideas, funds and workers required for a greater number and variety of subversive acts. The site has been redesigned with a clever "mcrtmark.com" style, and inside you'll find plenty of information on ®TMark history and ideology. You'll also find information on their current attempt to create new "Mutual Funds" that group projects with similar themes (and are "managed" by high-profile counterculture icons or groups). Anyone can get involved by donating money, time and/or other resources to any of the funds. Some of the themes currently being addressed include anti-NAFTA sentiment, truth in media and journalism, anti-corporate messages, environmental awareness and more. Visit rtmark.com for the full story.

Evil Web Plots

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, November 30, 2000

I frequently scour the web for good news stories and topics, and I often visit sites that are similar to Media Jihad. In light of this, it seems highly improbable that I could go so long without stumbling upon evilplots.com. Gabriel Bell, the creator and webmaster, describes the site as a forum that exists "outside of the control of any profit motivation" (and he therefore refuses for-profit advertising). While the site is maintained by Gabriel and features many of his rants, you'll also find a wide range of text submitted by visitors. Recent topics include Instructional Inspiration: A Teacher's Thoughts on Education and Thanksgiving Thoughtlessness: K-Mart's Contribution to the Decline of Family. You'll also find a fledgling discussion forum and original columns such as Dating Delusions, Idiots Abound and Random Thoughts. The site offers diverse viewpoints on a wide range of topics, so there's almost always something interesting to read. Check it out, and let us know what you think.

technoccult
the morning news
unamerican
wired

Buy Nothing Day

Posted by BlueGnu on Friday, November 17, 2000

In the United States, the Thanksgiving holiday is an opportunity to spend time with family and friends, enjoy a break from work, and reflect on all of the things we should be thankful for. Since many folks are on holiday the entire weekend, the great American marketing machine has turned the Friday after Thanksgiving into a pre-Christmas orgy of consumption. In many areas, newspapers are delivered chock-full of advertisements and folks line up at stores before daybreak to get the best deals. This year, we urge you to rebel against this ridiculous show of consumerism by participating in Buy Nothing Day (BND) on November 24. Yep, that's pretty much all there is to it: don't buy, spend or shop next Friday. If you're not in the United States, you can participate too. After all, this effort has global implications. To find out more, visit the Adbusters: Buy Nothing Day web site. You'll find information on the history of BND, a promotional toolbox, links to participating organizations, and more.

Nader and the GOP

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, October 31, 2000

From the news wire comes yet another story proving that this is an election year with plenty of interesting twists and turns, not to mention strange (and perhaps unwilling) bedfellows. Recent reports indicate that a GOP group called the Republican Leadership Council is airing pro-Nader ads in a number of battleground states (including Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon) where the race between Bush and Gore is too close to call. The ads feature sound bites from a speech in which Nader criticizes both Bush and Gore on numerous issues. The commercial utilizes the anti-Gore segments of the speech in hopes that voters will abandon Gore for Nader. The group theorizes that a swell in Nader support in these states will lead to a Bush victory. This type of advertising handiwork is but one example of the role of "soft money" and slick marketing in the U.S. political scene. For the full story, check out this Associated Press article (printed by the Washington Post) titled GOP Group Launches Ads With Nader Attacks on Gore. In the meantime, the Nader camp continues to rebuke the notion that a vote for Nader is a vote for Bush. Visit the Nader 2000 News Room to read Ralph's argument.

Vote Spoof

Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, October 23, 2000

We've got to admit that voteauction.com is one of the most interesting media events in recent memory. James Baumgartner, a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, created Voteauction as a subject of his master's thesis. The site offered to sell votes in the upcoming presidential election to the highest bidder. Within days, the site attracted thousands of visitors, including people willing to sell votes, election officials intent on shutting down the site, and a horde of reporters who couldn't tell a spoof from a scoop. But in a strange twist of fate, an Austrian investor purchased Voteauction from Baumgartner in what would be an ill-fated attempt to actually make money on the concept. To read all about this unusual saga, you might want to start with the Wired article titled Thousands Sign Up to Sell Votes. And, a recent Reuter's update titled Judge Shuts Down Vote-Buying Web Site might explain why voteauction.com is not currently accessible. Chalk this up as another case of truth stranger than fiction.

unamerican Hero

Posted by BlueGnu on Wednesday, October 11, 2000

There are plenty of good web sites out there, and way too many of them simply don't get the coverage they deserve. The unamerican web site certainly falls under this category - it's something of an autobiography, underground print shop and web zine, all rolled into one big, crazy package. The subject matter is diverse, ranging from environmental issues to anti-racism rants to punk rock catch phrases. Perhaps this is what makes the site so much fun to browse - there's a plethora of articles, links, pop-up windows and original graphics on every page. The proprietor of the site (AKA Srini) also uses the web site to promote a huge collection of original slogans and graphics that are available on T-shirts, stickers, buttons and mugs, all available via an online order form. You'll also find free posters, a large collection of web graphics, and an assortment of PDF format greeting cards. We can't really do the site justice in this small space - check it out for yourself.

Nader Nixed

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, October 5, 2000

The Commission on Presidential Debates (or CPD) sets the criteria for entry into the Presidential debate series. The CPD is currently a private, bipartisan organization with exclusively Democratic and Republican members. The Commission has raised the qualification criteria for debate candidates to a minimum of 15% support in a series of five polls (under these rules, Perot would not have qualified in 1992). Therefore, candidate Nader (or any of the other third party candidates) cannot participate, outraging Nader and his supporters. Furthermore, the debates are partially funded by corporate sponsors, including Anheuser-Busch, AT&T, Sun Microsystems, Yahoo, and 3com. According to a Boston Globe article (available here), Nader has filed a complaint in U.S. District Court contending that this type of underwriting is illegal. In another strange twist, Nader was denied entry into the audience before the first debate. He was asked to leave the premises by a debate official and three police officers, even after presenting a valid admission ticket. The Working Assets sponsored News for Change web site has excellent Nader Campaign Coverage that delves deeply into the debate saga. Also be sure to Visit the Nader 2000 site to get additional scoop on Nader's campaign and his efforts to dismantle the CPD. If you agree with Nader's stance on the CPD, be sure to make your voice heard by signing the petition, boycotting the sponsors, spreading the word and (of course) voting for Nader.

Bar Code Kitty

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, September 28, 2000

Some day soon, you might notice bar codes plastered all over the pages of your favorite (or not so favorite) magazines. And some day soon, you might receive a free plastic "cat" in your mailbox (or at your local RadioShack store) that attaches to your PC. Is there a connection? You bet, and it's called :Cuecat. Described as a "convergence" device that bridges print media and the web, the :Cuecat can be used to scan special bar codes printed in magazines. With a simple swipe of the cat, you are automatically taken to the web site associated with a given bar code. Furthermore, the makers of :Cuecat are working on a database that will automatically connect you with manufacturer's web sites when the bar code on product packages are scanned. And perhaps you're wondering how the :Cuecat folks could ever hope to give away millions (yes, millions) of these gadgets for free without going bankrupt? It turns out that publishers must pay to print the bar codes, which will in turn be used to collect demographic data about the folks who swipe them. In fact, users must fill out a detailed survey when they install the :Cuecat software, allowing the company to build extensive marketing profiles. To find out more, check out a recent Detroit Metro Times reprinted by AlterNet, titled Cuecat Traps Web Users. Or, visit cuecat.com, the home

of :Cuecat.

Tech Turning Point

Posted by BlueGnu on Wednesday, September 20, 2000

Salon has published an article titled Techno-dystopia that profiles an advertising campaign supported by The Turning Point Project. This non-profit organization, formed in 1999, is using a series of "educational advertisements" to bring attention to major world issues that are not being given major media attention. With assistance from 50 like-minded non-profit organizations, the group will publicize issues such as megatechnology, genetic engineering and economic globalization. The site offers information on the ad campaigns (Technomania is the current) along with a huge collection of links to related resources. Furthermore, we must mention that Jerry Mander is on the Board of Directors for this group. Mander's Four Arguments for the Elimination of Television and In the Absence of the Sacred are both highly recommended if you are interested in issues related to technology and society.

Ad Spoof Anarchy

Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, September 11, 2000

The rebels in the graphic art crowd have taken to the web with sites devoted to the critique of modern advertising. While Adbusters is our perennial favorite, we've got to mention some other great destinations. Steve Lekowicz has a little corner of the web called LogoHell. Steve does us all a favor by coining the term "Millennium Orbital Crescent Swish" to describe that damn elliptical swoosh that everybody is using in logo design. Steve offers a number of examples along with links to other swoosh graphics and criticisms. Another Steve (this one Smith) offers a large collection of his postage stamp spoofs at Art Gone Postal. Steve tackles subject matter ranging from Politics and History (we especially like the Marilyn Nixon design) to AIDS Awareness (look for the "Wrap that Rascal" concept). Many of Steve's designs are also available in T-shirt and print form. Finally, Subvertise has a large collection of spoof advertisements and other graphics. This large collection is diverse in both subject matter and geographic origin, making it a great place to browse.

What's Your QScore?

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, August 31, 2000

It should come as no surprise that the global marketing machine utilizes a vast arsenal of demographic data and statistical analysis to better target consumer advertising. For a frightening glimpse behind the scenes, stop by the QScores web site. The parent company (Marketing Evaluations / TVQ Inc.) claims to be a leader in the "qualitative ratings of broadcast and cable television programs, performers, characters & licensed properties, sports personalities and brand names". For a hefty fee, these folks can provide you with existing data on the relative popularity of products or cultural icons (rumor has it that Elvis has a QScore of 33) or can craft a new study for information not already on file. As you browse the site, you might find that the marketing jargon (such as "appeal ratings" and "character familiarity") and sample data (click here to find out how The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air scored in August of '95) provide a disturbing, yet fascinating view into the world of advertising.

Political Satire

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, August 22, 2000

While numerous satirical web sites have appeared in prelude to the Presidential elections, Billionaires for Bush (or Gore) is one of our favorites. The site offers plenty of tongue-in-cheek information ranging from a short political platform (item two: Free the Forbes 400) to a candidate price/performance review. If you would like to get involved with the spoof, the page offers links to campaign materials and news and events listings (look for pictures from the original "Million Billionaire March" and information on the upcoming "Billionaires for Closed Debates" rally). And finally, our favorite slogan from the site: "Because Inequality is not Growing Fast Enough".

Searching for Trash

Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, July 31, 2000

Visit the Lycos 50, and you'll find a daily list of the 50 most popular search terms used at the Lycos search engine web site. The Top 50 offers a glimpse into the collective psyche of web users, a snapshot of what people are looking for. And I'm afraid that the news is not good. Today, the list features teen idols (Britney Spears coming in at #5), famous athletes (WWF at #9) and Hollywood pinups (Pamela Anderson at #16). You'll also find a multitude of hit television shows (Big Brother at #2), movies (The X-Men at #6) and video games (Diablo II at #8). Down to the bottom, the list reads like a smorgasbord of mindless entertainment. And what you'll find missing is another story. Most days you'd be hard-pressed to find a single search term related to politics, current events or cultural issues. Even more surprising, there is often a lack of search terms related to computers, technology or the web. I would

like to think that crazed users are searching again and again for their favorites, hoping to push "tattoos" or "Carmen Electra" to the top of the list. But something tells me that this is not the case. The signs are more obvious every day - the web is being overrun by mass media and pop culture. If you'd like to buck the trend, stop by Lycos and submit a search term or two that might throw off the results. With your help, we can get "media jihad" onto the list. Then again, how could we ever compete with Pokemon?

Extreme (Urban) Exploration

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Countless spelunkers, rock climbers and kayakers (to name a few) are driven to explore the natural world in an extreme style. For whatever reason, these individuals are motivated to use difficult means to go to even more difficult places. But it seems that extreme exploration is beginning to extend outside of the natural landscape to the realm of the man-made. Utne Reader recently printed a Detroit Metro Times article about individuals who sneak into and tour Detroit's abandoned buildings. The article, titled Romancing the Ruins, is available online at Utne.com. Utne also refers to Infiltration, a magazine and web site dedicated to "going places you're not supposed to go". Visit the web site to find out more, including various explorations documented by the Infiltration staff. Not to be outdone, a group of Portland teenagers has coined the term "vadding" to describe their own brand of urban exploration. A feature article in the Casco Bay Weekly titled Vad Kids profiles the teens as they party and play in numerous office buildings and apartment complexes.

Beyond Advertising

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, July 11, 2000

Time after time, we resist the temptation to report on all of the unusual "spaces and places" that are being exploited by the global advertising juggernaut. But this week, a story reprinted by AlterNet proved too good to ignore. In an article titled A Lunar Billboard is Only the Beginning, writer Kris Frieswick of the Boston Phoenix describes a joint venture between LunaCorp and Radio Shack. In exchange for financial assistance, LunaCorp will allow Radio Shack to place it's logo on a lunar rover scheduled to explore the moon in 2003. Frieswick also reports on other unusual advertising schemes, including a corporate logo printed on a replacement human heart valve, a series of advertisements on church pews, and an ad campaign designed for the undersides of household toilet-seat covers. Finally, the article briefly describes a new company that intends to flash "nano-ads" (commercials clocking in at less than 1/100th of a second) on eyeglass lenses. And we thought that subliminal advertising had been forgotten.

Web-pinionated

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, June 29, 2000

These days, even the village idiot can find plenty of news on the web (especially mainstream news). Furthermore, most news sites offer search capabilities that would make a librarian from the 1980's faint with envy. (Ever try looking for information on microfiche? Talk about a needle in a haystack.) But have you ever tried to look specifically for opinions? Sure, you'll find columnists here and there, you'll find every whacko with a web page, and you might even find the occasional letter to the editor. But for the most part, opinions on the web are spread a mile wide and an inch deep. Enter the Opinion-Pages, a site "devoted to providing direct access to opinion/editorial pages on the World Wide Web". In addition to a superb collection of links to opinionated web content, the site offers a very useful search engine. Be sure to make this your first stop when you're looking for a healthy dose of "opinions, ideas and commentary".

Nader for President

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, June 22, 2000

Kalle Lasn and the Adbusters crew are pushing Nader for President with some online campaign ideas and free web graphics. With Bush in the spotlight for recent death penalty issues and Gore feeling the heat on questionable campaign finance activity, it seems that the forerunners for the oval office are deserving of "Tweedledum" and "Tweedledee" labels. For more information on Lasn's efforts, click on the web graphic at the top of this page. Also, visit the official Ralph Nader for President Home Page to learn more about Nader's efforts.

Get Disinformed

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, June 15, 2000

While surfing the web for news blurbs, we occasionally stumble upon sites that overload us with ideas (for a recent example, see www.opensewer.com). This also holds true for disinformation, a web resource that is easy to like, but difficult to categorize. For example, a recent disinformation story profiles the radical Finnish eco-philosopher, Pentti Linkola. In addition to a background on Linkola's life and views, the article features numerous links to deep-ecology, eco-fascist and environmental activism web sites. Another article, titled Almost A Good Idea: Bob Black & The End Of Work, describes an emerging "anti-work" movement. Based on the article and related resources, it seems that a fringe group of radicals and anarchists would like to do away with the daily grind. Such stories are just a small sample of what disinformation has to offer. Check it out!

Advertising Everywhere

Posted by BlueGnu on Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Recent reports are proving that the marketing industry is still chock full of clever advertising ideas. Take for instance "banana advertising", a tactic that places ads on those little stickers on bananas. We've seen "Got Milk?" banana stickers at the grocery store, while the folks at Salon have spotted Ask.com (see Ask.com goes bananas). But wait, there's more! Salon recently published an article titled Help! I've been bagvertised, describing a new marketing trend on the west coast. Essentially, businesses are given quality packaging for free, with the hitch that the bags carry advertising. Marketers are also realizing that any digital display is a good spot for advertising - hence the likelihood that ads will be popping up on most gas station pump displays and ATM machines in the near future (see the Wired article New Express Tellers A Misnomer? for a description of the latter). On a more radical note, an inventor recently created a wearable computer that features a 6-inch LCD screen sewn into the back of a leather jacket. Among other possible uses, experts predict that the next generation of such devices might be used to deliver advertising. Read Video Clothes: 'Brand' New Idea (also on the Wired site) for the full scoop.

Hacktivism

Posted by BlueGnu on Wednesday, May 31, 2000

Just a few years ago, it would have been very difficult to find a major news article about the latest computer virus or "denial of service" attack. In recent months, it seems that such stories are almost everywhere. And if you take a look around, you'll usually find a finger of blame pointing in the direction of individuals or small groups of hackers bent on subversion, mayhem or revenge. Are rogue hackers the only cause of such subversion? As illustrated by an AlterNet article titled Hacktivism in the Cyberstreets, many activist groups are borrowing hacker tactics to launch online attacks against adversaries. Dubbed "hacktivism", this approach usually involves the organization of supportive individuals (usually numbering in the thousands) to launch large, distributed web attacks or e-mail bombings. Are such efforts legitimate to activist causes, or do they sully the image of the organizers? The article highlights examples of "hacktivism" along with many of the related philosophical considerations of such actions.

A Taxing Topic

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Tax reform - what a topic! But if you take a good look around, the latest tax schemes (whether proposed by politicians, presidential candidates or lobby groups) are usually getting plenty of press coverage. In fact, eliminating the so-called income tax "marriage penalty" has been a hot topic this year in congress. But some tax reform ideas just aren't making it into the mainstream. Take for instance Lisa Woerly's radical notion that folks shouldn't be rewarded with tax credits for having lots of children. Read the full pitch in her column titled Where's My No-Child Tax Credit? on The American Partisan web site. She just might have a point.

PETA Capers

Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, May 15, 2000

In recent years, the folks at PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) have been getting press for a number of extreme animal rights causes, including a campaign against sport-fishing (see www.nofishing.net, pun apparently intended). It seems that PETA has once more landed in the spotlight with a controversial anti-dairy campaign pitching the slogan "Got Beer?" to college students nationwide. While the intent was to slam dairy by showing that beer is nutritionally superior to milk, the effort quickly drew the ire of groups such as MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving). PETA has since pulled the "Got Beer?" promotional materials from college campuses, but you can still find their side of the story here. Furthermore, the rest of PETA's www.milksucks.com site offers more information on the anti-dairy movement. Or, visit www.gotmilk.com to see slick dairy industry promotion.

The Suicide Church

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, May 9, 2000

While reading Rev. Chris Korda's recent e-sermon #18, you might quickly realize that Chris isn't your ordinary Reverend. As the outspoken leader of the Church of Euthanasia (official motto: "Save the Planet - Kill Yourself") she tirelessly promotes four basic tenets: suicide, abortion, sodomy and cannibalism. Even more shocking, you will find that the mission of the Church is not all hype: members of the Church have taken their own lives (you can find their suicide notes posted online). However, beneath all of the shock value, the Church makes a well-reasoned arguments against overpopulation, consumerism and environmental degradation. This site might make you laugh. It might make you angry. It might make you cry. But it will definitely make you think.

Web Ranting (and more)

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, May 2, 2000

Let's be honest, on occasion we all like to complain. Furthermore, it seems that the web has become the premiere place to share such ranting with others. Whether it be a faulty product, an irresponsible corporation or a controversial news topic, you can be sure that somebody is talking about it. Or, more likely, griping about it. With this in mind, we present the rant page at www.opensewer.com. With ranting directed at SUV's, golf-course communities and Wal-Mart (to name just a few of the topics covered), the rant page offers wry, well-designed commentaries on some of the things that peeve us to no end. Furthermore, we highly recommend exploring all of opensewer - you'll find that the rest of site is chock full of good stuff.

Born to Consume

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, April 25, 2000

Perhaps it should come as no surprise that a corporation has translated the sum total of a human life to a set dollar figure. Somebody, somewhere, has a pretty good idea of how much money you will spend in your lifetime. They also have an approximation of how you will spend your money, whether it be for services or products, essentials or luxury items. There is even a term to describe your lifetime worth as a consumer: life-time value (LTV). It almost seems obvious that marketers would look for this type of information, readily extrapolated from the massive quantities of consumer data collected on a daily basis. But why, at the same time, does this concept seem so shocking, so wrong? Read Jeremy Rifkin's article titled Cradle to Grave, You're a Customer First to learn more about LTV and the race to commodify every aspect of our human existence. Rifkin's article offers a glimpse of how consumer surveys, customer appreciation events and preferred customer cards fit into the new marketing machine.

Joy Makes Waves

Posted by BlueGnu on Wednesday, April 19, 2000

It seems that everyone is still talking about a recent Wired magazine article by Bill Joy, titled Why the future doesn't need us. Since Joy is cofounder and Chief Scientist of Sun Microsystems (not to mention a coauthor of the Java programming language), his words get the attention of the techno-elite. What makes the story more interesting is that Joy raises some very important concerns about the dangers of new technology, a position that is often ignored in both the technology trade-rags and the mainstream media. In recent weeks, various magazine columnists have criticized Joy for overstating the situation. Technology pundit Bob Metcalfe, for one, thinks that Joy is unnecessarily raising "apocalyptic fears" (see his InfoWorld From the Ether column for more

information). Can we afford to take any chances? Are we outstripping our moral and ethical capacity for dealing with new technologies? Visit our forum for additional discussion and resources.

Retro: Earth Day 1970

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, April 13, 2000

On April 22, 1970, Kurt Vonnegut delivered an Earth Day message titled "Nixon's the One". While much has changed in the thirty years since, I find that his words still ring true as Earth Day 2000 approaches:

> "I have no idea which sporting event the president is watching this time of day. Perhaps a boxing match by satellite. I tell you this, that if we don't get our president's attention this planet may soon die....He has our money and he has our power. He must use our money and power in order that the planet will not die. I am sorry he's a lawyer; I wish to God that he was a biologist. He said the other night that America has never lost a war, and he wasn't going to be the first American president to lose one. He may be the first American president to lose an entire planet. He should help us make a fit place for human beings to live. Will he do it? No. So the war will go on. Meanwhile we go up and down Fifth Avenue picking up trash...."

Inspired? Check out www.earthday.net, one of many sites offering additional information on some of the official themes, activities and events planned for Earth Day 2000.

Marketing Warfare

Posted by BlueGnu on Sunday, April 9, 2000

Do you find that your mailbox is full of credit card applications, mail-order catalogs and magazine subscription offers? Is your phone ringing off the hook as telemarketers pitch yet another opinion poll, long distance service or travel bargain? Are you a regular recipient of e-mail messages promoting get-rich-quick schemes, bargains on computer software or free Internet service? The Opt-Out web site, created by the Center for Democracy and Technology, offers a multitude of resources for fighting marketers of all shape and form. In addition to opt-out forms that can be submitted online, the site offers printable versions of opt-out forms that can be mailed to banks, direct mail organizations, telephone solicitors and others. (In other words, this site can help you get off the lists!) Feature articles and links, both on the Opt-Out site and CDT parent site, provide a wealth of information about your online and offline privacy (or the lack thereof).

The Greenwashing of America

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, April 4, 2000

Author Jerry Mander states that "corporations will tend to advertise the very qualities they do not have, in order to allay a negative public perception" (from his classic 1991 volume In the Absence of the Sacred). We now have a term for this type of deception, particularly as it relates to the environment. The 10th edition of the Concise Oxford English Dictionary officially defines the word "greenwash" as "disinformation disseminated by an organization so as to present an environmentally responsible public image." Prime examples of "greenwashing" include oil producers that trumpet energy conservation and paper companies that preach sustainable forestry, often via magazine or television advertising. Earth Day 2000, a national resource center and clearinghouse for environmental activism, recently released a report titled Don't Be Fooled 2000. In addition to more information on the origins and history of greenwashing, the report names 10 corporations and coalitions as the most notorious greenwashers of 1999.

Online News: Reality Check

Posted by BlueGnu on Saturday, April 1, 2000

The Media Channel, a not-for-profit news organization, claims that nine global conglomerates control the world news media. In addition, 20 major companies control the vast majority of newspapers in the United States. What about online news sources? If you think that your favorite Internet portal is a good source of original news and views, think again. In an article titled More News, Fewer Sources, the Media Channel reports that most of the major online news content comes from only two different sources. Read The Media Channel article to find out more, including links to a number of quality alternative news sites.

Ad Overload

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, March 30, 2000

According to a recent Reuters article, corporate spending on U.S. advertising climbed 10% in 1999 to a new high of $87.5 billion. Not surprisingly, GM and McDonald's led the pack as top advertising spenders. Internet advertising jumped a whopping 85.9% to $1.91 billion (now accounting for over 2% of total ad spending). For the full story, visit www.mediacentral.com. Is it any wonder that our planet is turning into one big billboard?

The Enviro-Gore Dilemma

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, March 28, 2000

As the dust settles from the primary elections, it looks like Al Gore will be the forthcoming Democratic presidential candidate. As author of Earth in the Balance : Ecology and the Human Spirit, Gore is often recognized as a defender of the environment. However, critics point out that the Vice President is well known to have a mediocre environmental voting record coupled with a tendency to stand up for corporate interests. In the current issue of In These Times magazine, authors Jeffrey St. Clair and Lois Marie Gibbs argue Gore pro and con in an article titled How to Deal with Gore: Love him or leave him? If mainstream political candidates aren't your cup of tea, take a look at the Green Party Candidates for President. Still not satisfied? Read Michael Moore's voting advice in None of the Above.

2600 Snubs NBC

Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, March 27, 2000

2600.org has been battling with NBC over the URL fucknbc.org. The hacker group registered the domain name late last year, and had been directing traffic to nbc.com. Recent legal threats have forced 2600 to remove the link to NBC, and the URL now directs traffic to the 2600 homepage. 2600 editor Emmanuel Goldstein states: "Apparently the corporate media feels it not only owns the Internet, but that it can control opinions and expression as well." Find out more at the 2600 site, or check out news.excite.com for another perspective on the story.

April 1: Fool's Day

Posted by BlueGnu on Sunday, March 26, 2000

Adbusters, a media foundation based in Vancouver, is promoting April 1, 2000 as Fool's Day. The web site claims: "This April 1, let's return Fool's Day to its rightful tradition: tweaking the nose of power and authority. Let's turn the world upside down, and see what falls out the pockets." Along with additional information on Fool's Day, the Adbusters web site offers plenty of ideas for the would-be prankster, with a strong antiestablishment slant. Hopefully we can look forward to news reports of the foolishness (unless, of course, the mainstream media is taken to it's knees by freewheeling media activists).

The dot.com Backlash

Posted by BlueGnu on Sunday, March 26, 2000

As reported elsewhere, a ragtag band of technology workers in the San Francisco area has established www.BlowTheDotOutYourAss.com. After getting fed up with the ongoing dot.com media madness, members of the group have taken to the streets with posters and stickers that advertise farce URL's ranging from FuckYouAndTheStartupYouRodeInOn.com to ButIDon'tNeedMyToothPasteDelivered.com. If you would like to carry on their "KillTheDot" effort, visit the site to download free graphics with these and many other wacky URL slogans. Or, visit Wired or Salon for the full story.

Corporate Watching

Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, January 15, 2001

As corporations take an increasingly controversial role in our society, a number of organizations have stepped up to the task of analyzing and resisting corporate power. Ironically, two such groups picked the same name, and both offer a wealth of resources for the anti-corporate activist. Established in 1996, the San Francisco-based Corporate Watch provides news, firsthand accounts, action alerts, feature stories and more. We're particularly fond of their Greenwash Awards (highlighting corporate efforts to present an environmentally responsible public image via disinformation) and the Image Galleries (series of images and text that depict various anti-corporate messages). The U.K. based Corporate Watch was also formed in 1996, and offers an excellent quarterly magazine that is available online. The site also offers significant research information, campaigns and activist alerts, feature articles and resource links. If you are interested in global efforts to resist corporate power, these sites are an ideal place to get informed and involved.

Media Jihad is a non-profit, non-commercial project.
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These search terms have been highlighted: **voteauction**

MEDIA JIHAD

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friends and faves

Subversion, ®TMark Style

Posted by BlueGnu on Wednesday, December 13, 2000

Explaining the concept behind ®TMark is a bit like pronouncing the ®TMark name (it's art-mark) . In other words, not too difficult once you understand how. In the beginning, ®TMark quietly promoted, publicized and funded acts of "creative subversion". For many years, the group was well known for their culture-jamming antics, ranging from bogus press releases to spoof advertisements and fake web sites. More recently, ®TMark has been working on a web site that aims to expand the scope of their work by bringing together the ideas, funds and workers required for a greater number and variety of subversive acts. The site has been redesigned with a clever "mcrtmark.com" style, and inside you'll find plenty of information on ®TMark history and ideology. You'll also find information on their current attempt to create new "Mutual Funds" that group projects with similar themes (and are "managed" by high-profile counterculture icons or groups). Anyone can get involved by donating money, time and/or other resources to any of the funds. Some of the themes currently being addressed include anti-NAFTA sentiment, truth in media and journalism, anti-corporate messages, environmental awareness and more. Visit rtmark.com for the full story.

adbusters
battle-scarred
muffin pan
bluegnu's journal
boing boing
disinformation
kuro5hin
memepool
metafilter
moveon
obey giant
opensewer
reidsrow
salon
sam brown
slashdot
subvertise
sumpin
technoccult
the morning news
unamerican
wired

Evil Web Plots

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, November 30, 2000

I frequently scour the web for good news stories and topics, and I often visit sites that are similar to Media Jihad. In light of this, it seems highly improbable that I could go so long without stumbling upon evilplots.com. Gabriel Bell, the creator and webmaster, describes the site as a forum that exists "outside of the control of any profit motivation" (and he therefore refuses for-profit advertising). While the site is maintained by Gabriel and features many of his rants, you'll also find a wide range of text submitted by visitors. Recent topics include Instructional Inspiration: A Teacher's Thoughts on Education and Thanksgiving Thoughtlessness: K-Mart's Contribution to the Decline of Family. You'll also find a fledgling discussion forum and original columns such as Dating Delusions, Idiots Abound and Random Thoughts. The site offers diverse viewpoints on a wide range of topics, so there's almost always something interesting to read. Check it out, and let us know what you think.

Buy Nothing Day

Posted by BlueGnu on Friday, November 17, 2000

In the United States, the Thanksgiving holiday is an opportunity to spend time with family and friends, enjoy a break from work, and reflect on all of the things we should be thankful for. Since many folks are on holiday the entire weekend, the great American marketing machine has turned the Friday after Thanksgiving into a pre-Christmas orgy of consumption. In many areas, newspapers are delivered chock-full of advertisements and folks line up at stores before daybreak to get the best deals. This year, we urge you to rebel against this ridiculous show of consumerism by participating in Buy Nothing Day (BND) on November 24. Yep, that's pretty much all there is to it: don't buy, spend or shop next Friday. If you're not in the United States, you can participate too. After all, this effort has global implications. To find out more, visit the Adbusters: Buy Nothing Day web site. You'll find information on the history of BND, a promotional toolbox, links to participating organizations, and more.

Nader and the GOP

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, October 31, 2000

From the news wire comes yet another story proving that this is an election year with plenty of interesting twists and turns, not to mention strange (and perhaps unwilling) bedfellows. Recent reports indicate that a GOP group called the Republican Leadership Council is airing pro-Nader ads in a number of battleground states (including Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon) where the race between Bush and Gore is too close to call. The ads feature sound bites from a speech in which Nader criticizes both Bush and Gore on numerous issues. The commercial utilizes the anti-Gore segments of the speech in hopes that voters will abandon Gore for Nader. The group theorizes that a swell in Nader support in these states will lead to a Bush victory. This type of advertising handiwork is but one example of the role of "soft money" and slick marketing in the U.S. political scene. For the full story, check out this Associated Press article (printed by the Washington Post) titled GOP Group Launches Ads With Nader Attacks on Gore. In the meantime, the Nader camp continues to rebuke the notion that a vote for Nader is a vote for Bush. Visit the Nader 2000 News Room to read Ralph's argument.

Vote Spoof

Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, October 23, 2000

We've got to admit that **voteauction**.com is one of the most interesting media events in recent memory. James Baumgartner, a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, created **Voteauction** as a subject of his master's thesis. The site offered to sell votes in the upcoming presidential election to the highest bidder. Within days, the site attracted thousands of visitors, including people willing to sell votes, election officials intent on shutting down the site, and a horde of reporters who couldn't tell a spoof from a scoop. But in a strange twist of fate, an Austrian investor purchased **Voteauction** from Baumgartner in what would be an ill-fated attempt to actually make money on the concept. To read all about this unusual saga, you might want to start with the Wired article titled Thousands Sign Up to Sell Votes. And, a recent Reuter's update titled Judge Shuts Down Vote-Buying Web Site might explain why **voteauction**.com is not currently accessible. Chalk this up as another case of truth stranger than fiction.

unamerican Hero

Posted by BlueGnu on Wednesday, October 11, 2000

There are plenty of good web sites out there, and way too many of them simply don't get the coverage they deserve. The unamerican web site certainly falls under this category - it's something of an autobiography, underground print shop and web zine, all rolled into one big, crazy package. The subject matter is diverse, ranging from environmental issues to anti-racism rants to punk rock catch phrases. Perhaps this is what makes the site so much fun to browse - there's a plethora of articles, links, pop-up windows and original graphics on every page. The proprietor of the site (AKA Srini) also uses the web site to promote a huge collection of original slogans and graphics that are available on T-shirts, stickers, buttons and mugs, all available via an online order form. You'll also find free posters, a large collection of web graphics, and an assortment of PDF format greeting cards. We can't really do the site justice in this small space - check it out for yourself.

Nader Nixed

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, October 5, 2000

The Commission on Presidential Debates (or CPD) sets the criteria for entry into the Presidential debate series. The CPD is currently a private, bipartisan organization with exclusively Democratic and Republican members. The Commission has raised the qualification criteria for debate candidates to a minimum of 15% support in a series of five polls (under these rules, Perot would not have qualified in 1992). Therefore, candidate Nader (or any of the other third party candidates) cannot participate, outraging Nader and his supporters. Furthermore, the debates are partially funded by corporate sponsors, including Anheuser-Busch, AT&T, Sun Microsystems, Yahoo, and 3com. According to a Boston Globe article (available here), Nader has filed a complaint in U.S. District Court contending that this type of underwriting is illegal. In another strange twist, Nader was denied entry into the audience before the first debate. He was asked to leave the premises by a debate official and three police officers, even after presenting a valid admission ticket. The Working Assets sponsored News for Change web site has excellent Nader Campaign Coverage that delves deeply into the debate saga. Also be sure to Visit the Nader 2000 site to get additional scoop on Nader's campaign and his efforts to dismantle the CPD. If you agree with Nader's stance on the CPD, be sure to make your voice heard by signing the petition, boycotting the sponsors, spreading the word and (of course) voting for Nader.

Bar Code Kitty

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, September 28, 2000

Some day soon, you might notice bar codes plastered all over the pages of your favorite (or not so favorite) magazines. And some day soon, you might receive a free plastic "cat" in your mailbox (or at your local RadioShack store) that attaches to your PC. Is there a connection? You bet, and it's called :Cuecat. Described as a "convergence" device that bridges print media and the web, the :Cuecat can be used to scan special bar codes printed in magazines. With a simple swipe of the cat, you are automatically taken to the web site associated with a given bar code. Furthermore, the makers of :Cuecat are working on a database that will automatically connect you with manufacturer's web sites when the bar code on product packages are scanned. And perhaps you're wondering how the :Cuecat folks could ever hope to give away millions (yes, millions) of these gadgets for free without going bankrupt? It turns out that publishers must pay to print the bar codes, which will in turn be used to collect demographic data about the folks who swipe them. In fact, users must fill out a detailed survey when they install the :Cuecat software, allowing the company to build extensive marketing profiles. To find out more, check out a recent Detroit Metro Times reprinted by AlterNet, titled Cuecat Traps Web Users. Or, visit cuecat.com, the home of :Cuecat.

Tech Turning Point

Posted by BlueGnu on Wednesday, September 20, 2000

Salon has published an article titled Techno-dystopia that profiles an advertising campaign supported by The Turning Point Project. This non-profit organization, formed in 1999, is using a series of "educational advertisements" to bring attention to major world issues that are not being given major media attention. With assistance from 50 like-minded non-profit organizations, the group will publicize issues such as megatechnology, genetic engineering and economic globalization. The site offers information on the ad campaigns (Technomania is the current) along with a huge collection of links to related resources. Furthermore, we must mention that Jerry Mander is on the Board of Directors for this group. Mander's Four Arguments for the Elimination of Television and In the Absence of the Sacred are both highly recommended if you are interested in issues related to technology and society.

Ad Spoof Anarchy

Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, September 11, 2000

The rebels in the graphic art crowd have taken to the web with sites devoted to the critique of modern advertising. While Adbusters is our perennial favorite, we've got to mention some other great destinations. Steve Lekowicz has a little corner of the web called LogoHell. Steve does us all a favor by coining the term "Millennium Orbital Crescent Swish" to describe that damn elliptical swoosh that everybody is using in logo design. Steve offers a number of examples along with links to other swoosh graphics and criticisms. Another Steve (this one Smith) offers a large collection of his postage stamp spoofs at Art Gone Postal. Steve tackles subject matter ranging from Politics and History (we especially like the Marilyn Nixon design) to AIDS Awareness (look for the "Wrap that Rascal" concept). Many of Steve's designs are also available in T-shirt and print form. Finally, Subvertise has a large collection of spoof advertisements and other graphics. This large collection is diverse in both subject matter and geographic origin, making it a great place to browse.

What's Your QScore?

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, August 31, 2000

It should come as no surprise that the global marketing machine utilizes a vast arsenal of demographic data and statistical analysis to better target consumer advertising. For a frightening glimpse behind the scenes, stop by the QScores web site. The parent company (Marketing Evaluations / TVQ Inc.) claims to be a leader in the "qualitative ratings of broadcast and cable television programs, performers, characters & licensed properties, sports personalities and brand names". For a hefty fee, these folks can provide you with existing data on the relative popularity of products or cultural icons (rumor has it that Elvis has a QScore of 33) or can craft a new study for information not already on file. As you browse the site, you might find that the marketing jargon (such as "appeal ratings" and "character familiarity") and sample data (click here to find out how The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air scored in August of '95) provide a disturbing, yet fascinating view into the world of advertising.

Political Satire

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, August 22, 2000

While numerous satirical web sites have appeared in prelude to the Presidential elections, Billionaires for Bush (or Gore) is one of our favorites. The site offers plenty of tongue-in-cheek information ranging from a short political platform (item two: Free the Forbes 400) to a candidate price/performance review. If you would like to get involved with the spoof, the page offers links to campaign materials and news and events listings (look for pictures from the original "Million Billionaire March" and information on the upcoming "Billionaires for Closed Debates" rally). And finally, our favorite slogan from the site: "Because Inequality is not Growing Fast Enough".

Searching for Trash

Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, July 31, 2000

Visit the Lycos 50, and you'll find a daily list of the 50 most popular search terms used at the Lycos search engine web site. The Top 50 offers a glimpse into the collective psyche of web users, a snapshot of what people are looking for. And I'm afraid that the news is not good. Today, the list features teen idols (Britney Spears coming in at #5), famous athletes (WWF at #9) and Hollywood pinups (Pamela Anderson at #16). You'll also find a multitude of hit television shows (Big Brother at #2), movies (The X-Men at #6) and video games (Diablo II at #8). Down to the bottom, the list reads like a smorgasbord of mindless entertainment. And what you'll find missing is another story. Most days you'd be hard-pressed to find a single search term related to politics, current events or cultural issues. Even more surprising, there is often a lack of search terms related to computers, technology or the web. I would like to think that crazed users are searching again and again for their favorites, hoping to push "tattoos" or "Carmen Electra" to the top of the list. But something tells me that this is not the case. The signs are more obvious every day - the web is being overrun by mass media and pop culture. If you'd like to buck the trend, stop by Lycos and submit a search term or two that might throw off the results. With your help, we can get "media jihad" onto the list. Then again, how could we ever compete with Pokemon?

Extreme (Urban) Exploration

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Countless spelunkers, rock climbers and kayakers (to name a few) are driven to explore the natural world in an extreme style. For whatever reason, these individuals are motivated to use difficult means to go to even more difficult places. But it seems that extreme exploration is beginning to extend outside of the natural landscape to the realm of the man-made. Utne Reader recently printed a Detroit Metro Times article about individuals who sneak into and tour Detroit's abandoned buildings. The article, titled Romancing the Ruins, is available online at Utne.com. Utne also refers to Infiltration, a magazine and web site dedicated to "going places you're not supposed to go". Visit the web site to find out more, including various explorations documented by the Infiltration staff. Not to be outdone, a group of Portland teenagers has coined the term "vadding" to describe their own brand of urban exploration. A feature article in the Casco Bay Weekly titled Vad Kids profiles the teens as they party and play in numerous office buildings and apartment complexes.

Beyond Advertising

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, July 11, 2000

Time after time, we resist the temptation to report on all of the unusual "spaces and places" that are being exploited by the global advertising juggernaut. But this week, a story reprinted by AlterNet proved too good to ignore. In an article titled A Lunar Billboard is Only the Beginning, writer Kris Frieswick of the Boston Phoenix describes a joint venture between LunaCorp and Radio Shack. In exchange for financial assistance, LunaCorp will allow Radio Shack to place it's logo on a lunar rover scheduled to explore the moon in 2003. Frieswick also reports on other unusual advertising schemes, including a corporate logo printed on a replacement human heart valve, a series of advertisements on church pews, and an ad campaign designed for the undersides of household toilet-seat covers. Finally, the article briefly describes a new company that intends to flash "nano-ads" (commercials clocking in at less than 1/100th of a second) on eyeglass lenses. And we thought that subliminal advertising had been forgotten.

Web-pinionated

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, June 29, 2000

These days, even the village idiot can find plenty of news on the web (especially mainstream news). Furthermore, most news sites offer search capabilities that would make a librarian from the 1980's faint with envy. (Ever try looking for information on microfiche? Talk about a needle in a haystack.) But have you ever tried to look specifically for opinions? Sure, you'll find columnists here and there, you'll find every whacko with a web page, and you might even find the occasional letter to the editor. But for the most part, opinions on the web are spread a mile wide and an inch deep. Enter the Opinion-Pages, a site "devoted to providing direct access to opinion/editorial pages on the World Wide Web". In addition to a superb collection of links to opinionated web content, the site offers a very useful search engine. Be sure to make this your first stop when you're looking for a healthy dose of "opinions, ideas and commentary".

Nader for President

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, June 22, 2000

Kalle Lasn and the Adbusters crew are pushing Nader for President with some online campaign ideas and free web graphics. With Bush in the spotlight for recent death penalty issues and Gore feeling the heat on questionable campaign finance activity, it seems that the forerunners for the oval office are deserving of "Tweedledum" and "Tweedledee" labels. For more information on Lasn's efforts, click on the web graphic at the top of this page. Also, visit the official Ralph Nader for President Home Page to learn more about Nader's efforts.

Get Disinformed

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, June 15, 2000

While surfing the web for news blurbs, we occasionally stumble upon sites that overload us with ideas (for a recent example, see www.opensewer.com). This also holds true for disinformation, a web resource that is easy to like, but difficult to categorize. For example, a recent disinformation story profiles the radical Finnish eco-philosopher, Pentti Linkola. In addition to a background on Linkola's life and views, the article features numerous links to deep-ecology, eco-fascist and environmental activism web sites. Another article, titled Almost A Good Idea: Bob Black & The End Of Work, describes an emerging "anti-work" movement. Based on the article and related resources, it seems that a fringe group of radicals and anarchists would like to do away with the daily grind. Such stories are just a small sample of what disinformation has to offer. Check it out!

Advertising Everywhere

Posted by BlueGnu on Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Recent reports are proving that the marketing industry is still chock full of clever advertising ideas. Take for instance "banana advertising", a tactic that places ads on those little stickers on bananas. We've seen "Got Milk?" banana stickers at the grocery store, while the folks at Salon have spotted Ask.com (see Ask.com goes bananas). But wait, there's more! Salon recently published an article titled Help! I've been bagvertised, describing a new marketing trend on the west coast. Essentially, businesses are given quality packaging for free, with the hitch that the bags carry advertising. Marketers are also realizing that any digital display is a good spot for advertising - hence the likelihood that ads will be popping up on most gas station pump displays and ATM machines in the near future (see the Wired article New Express Tellers A Misnomer? for a description of the latter). On a more radical note, an inventor recently created a wearable computer that features a 6-inch LCD screen sewn into the back of a leather jacket. Among other possible uses, experts predict that the next generation of such devices might be used to deliver advertising. Read Video Clothes: 'Brand' New Idea (also on the Wired site) for the full scoop.

Hacktivism

Posted by BlueGnu on Wednesday, May 31, 2000

Just a few years ago, it would have been very difficult to find a major news article about the latest computer virus or "denial of service" attack. In recent months, it seems that such stories are almost everywhere. And if you take a look around, you'll usually find a finger of blame pointing in the direction of individuals or small groups of hackers bent on subversion, mayhem or revenge. Are rogue hackers the only cause of such subversion? As illustrated by an AlterNet article titled Hacktivism in the Cyberstreets, many activist groups are borrowing hacker tactics to launch online attacks against adversaries. Dubbed "hacktivism", this approach usually involves the organization of supportive individuals (usually numbering in the thousands) to launch large, distributed web attacks or e-mail bombings. Are such efforts legitimate to activist causes, or do they sully the image of the organizers? The article highlights examples of "hacktivism" along with many of the related philosophical considerations of such actions.

A Taxing Topic

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Tax reform - what a topic! But if you take a good look around, the latest tax schemes (whether proposed by politicians, presidential candidates or lobby groups) are usually getting plenty of press coverage. In fact, eliminating the so-called income tax "marriage penalty" has been a hot topic this year in congress. But some tax reform ideas just aren't making it into the mainstream. Take for instance Lisa Woerly's radical notion that folks shouldn't be rewarded with tax credits for having lots of children. Read the full pitch in her column titled Where's My No-Child Tax Credit? on The American Partisan web site. She just might have a point.

PETA Capers

Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, May 15, 2000

In recent years, the folks at PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) have been getting press for a number of extreme animal rights causes, including a campaign against sport-fishing (see www.nofishing.net, pun apparently intended). It seems that PETA has once more landed in the spotlight with a controversial anti-dairy campaign pitching the slogan "Got Beer?" to college students nationwide. While the intent was to slam dairy by showing that beer is nutritionally superior to milk, the effort quickly drew the ire of groups such as MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving). PETA has since pulled the "Got Beer?" promotional materials from college campuses, but you can still find their side of the story here. Furthermore, the rest of PETA's www.milksucks.com site offers more information on the anti-dairy movement. Or, visit www.gotmilk.com to see slick dairy industry promotion.

The Suicide Church

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, May 9, 2000

While reading Rev. Chris Korda's recent e-sermon #18, you might quickly realize that Chris isn't your ordinary Reverend. As the outspoken leader of the Church of Euthanasia (official motto: "Save the Planet - Kill Yourself") she tirelessly promotes four basic tenets: suicide, abortion, sodomy and cannibalism. Even more shocking, you will find that the mission of the Church is not all hype: members of the Church have taken their own lives (you can find their suicide notes posted online). However, beneath all of the shock value, the Church makes a well-reasoned arguments against overpopulation, consumerism and environmental degradation. This site might make you laugh. It might make you angry. It might make you cry. But it will definitely make you think.

Web Ranting (and more)

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, May 2, 2000

Let's be honest, on occasion we all like to complain. Furthermore, it seems that the web has become the premiere place to share such ranting with others. Whether it be a faulty product, an irresponsible corporation or a controversial news topic, you can be sure that somebody is talking about it. Or, more likely, griping about it. With this in mind, we present the rant page at www.opensewer.com. With ranting directed at SUV's, golf-course communities and Wal-Mart (to name just a few of the topics covered), the rant page offers wry, well-designed commentaries on some of the things that peeve us to no end. Furthermore, we highly recommend exploring all of opensewer - you'll find that the rest of site is chock full of good stuff.

Born to Consume

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, April 25, 2000

Perhaps it should come as no surprise that a corporation has translated the sum total of a human life to a set dollar figure. Somebody, somewhere, has a pretty good idea of how much money you will spend in your lifetime. They also have an approximation of how you will spend your money, whether it be for services or products, essentials or luxury items. There is even a term to describe your lifetime worth as a consumer: life-time value (LTV). It almost seems obvious that marketers would look for this type of information, readily extrapolated from the massive quantities of consumer data collected on a daily basis. But why, at the same time, does this concept seem so shocking, so wrong? Read Jeremy Rifkin's article titled Cradle to Grave, You're a Customer First to learn more about LTV and the race to commodify every aspect of our human existence. Rifkin's article offers a glimpse of how consumer surveys, customer appreciation events and preferred customer cards fit into the new marketing machine.

Joy Makes Waves

Posted by BlueGnu on Wednesday, April 19, 2000

It seems that everyone is still talking about a recent Wired magazine article by Bill Joy, titled Why the future doesn't need us. Since Joy is cofounder and Chief Scientist of Sun Microsystems (not to mention a coauthor of the Java programming language), his words get the attention of the techno-elite. What makes the story more interesting is that Joy raises some very important concerns about the dangers of new technology, a position that is often ignored in both the technology trade-rags and the mainstream media. In recent weeks, various magazine columnists have criticized Joy for overstating the situation. Technology pundit Bob Metcalfe, for one, thinks that Joy is unnecessarily raising "apocalyptic fears" (see his InfoWorld From the Ether column for more

information). Can we afford to take any chances? Are we outstripping our moral and ethical capacity for dealing with new technologies? Visit our forum for additional discussion and resources.

Retro: Earth Day 1970

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, April 13, 2000

On April 22, 1970, Kurt Vonnegut delivered an Earth Day message titled "Nixon's the One". While much has changed in the thirty years since, I find that his words still ring true as Earth Day 2000 approaches:

> "I have no idea which sporting event the president is watching this time of day. Perhaps a boxing match by satellite. I tell you this, that if we don't get our president's attention this planet may soon die....He has our money and he has our power. He must use our money and power in order that the planet will not die. I am sorry he's a lawyer; I wish to God that he was a biologist. He said the other night that America has never lost a war, and he wasn't going to be the first American president to lose one. He may be the first American president to lose an entire planet. He should help us make a fit place for human beings to live. Will he do it? No. So the war will go on. Meanwhile we go up and down Fifth Avenue picking up trash...."

Inspired? Check out www.earthday.net, one of many sites offering additional information on some of the official themes, activities and events planned for Earth Day 2000.

Marketing Warfare

Posted by BlueGnu on Sunday, April 9, 2000

Do you find that your mailbox is full of credit card applications, mail-order catalogs and magazine subscription offers? Is your phone ringing off the hook as telemarketers pitch yet another opinion poll, long distance service or travel bargain? Are you a regular recipient of e-mail messages promoting get-rich-quick schemes, bargains on computer software or free Internet service? The Opt-Out web site, created by the Center for Democracy and Technology, offers a multitude of resources for fighting marketers of all shape and form. In addition to opt-out forms that can be submitted online, the site offers printable versions of opt-out forms that can be mailed to banks, direct mail organizations, telephone solicitors and others. (In other words, this site can help you get off the lists!) Feature articles and links, both on the Opt-Out site and CDT parent site, provide a wealth of information about your online and offline privacy (or the lack thereof).

The Greenwashing of America

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, April 4, 2000

Author Jerry Mander states that "corporations will tend to advertise the very qualities they do not have, in order to allay a negative public perception" (from his classic 1991 volume In the Absence of the Sacred). We now have a term for this type of deception, particularly as it relates to the environment. The 10th edition of the Concise Oxford English Dictionary officially defines the word "greenwash" as "disinformation disseminated by an organization so as to present an environmentally responsible public image." Prime examples of "greenwashing" include oil producers that trumpet energy conservation and paper companies that preach sustainable forestry, often via magazine or television advertising. Earth Day 2000, a national resource center and clearinghouse for environmental activism, recently released a report titled Don't Be Fooled 2000. In addition to more information on the origins and history of greenwashing, the report names 10 corporations and coalitions as the most notorious greenwashers of 1999.

Online News: Reality Check

Posted by BlueGnu on Saturday, April 1, 2000

The Media Channel, a not-for-profit news organization, claims that nine global conglomerates control the world news media. In addition, 20 major companies control the vast majority of newspapers in the United States. What about online news sources? If you think that your favorite Internet portal is a good source of original news and views, think again. In an article titled More News, Fewer Sources, the Media Channel reports that most of the major online news content comes from only two different sources. Read The Media Channel article to find out more, including links to a number of quality alternative news sites.

Ad Overload

Posted by BlueGnu on Thursday, March 30, 2000

According to a recent Reuters article, corporate spending on U.S. advertising climbed 10% in 1999 to a new high of $87.5 billion. Not surprisingly, GM and McDonald's led the pack as top advertising spenders. Internet advertising jumped a whopping 85.9% to $1.91 billion (now accounting for over 2% of total ad spending). For the full story, visit www.mediacentral.com. Is it any wonder that our planet is turning into one big billboard?

The Enviro-Gore Dilemma

Posted by BlueGnu on Tuesday, March 28, 2000

As the dust settles from the primary elections, it looks like Al Gore will be the forthcoming Democratic presidential candidate. As author of Earth in the Balance : Ecology and the Human Spirit, Gore is often recognized as a defender of the environment. However, critics point out that the Vice President is well known to have a mediocre environmental voting record coupled with a tendency to stand up for corporate interests. In the current issue of In These Times magazine, authors Jeffrey St. Clair and Lois Marie Gibbs argue Gore pro and con in an article titled How to Deal with Gore: Love him or leave him? If mainstream political candidates aren't your cup of tea, take a look at the Green Party Candidates for President. Still not satisfied? Read Michael Moore's voting advice in None of the Above.

2600 Snubs NBC

Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, March 27, 2000

2600.org has been battling with NBC over the URL fucknbc.org. The hacker group registered the domain name late last year, and had been directing traffic to nbc.com. Recent legal threats have forced 2600 to remove the link to NBC, and the URL now directs traffic to the 2600 homepage. 2600 editor Emmanuel Goldstein states: "Apparently the corporate media feels it not only owns the Internet, but that it can control opinions and expression as well." Find out more at the 2600 site, or check out news.excite.com for another perspective on the story.

April 1: Fool's Day

Posted by BlueGnu on Sunday, March 26, 2000

Adbusters, a media foundation based in Vancouver, is promoting April 1, 2000 as Fool's Day. The web site claims: "This April 1, let's return Fool's Day to its rightful tradition: tweaking the nose of power and authority. Let's turn the world upside down, and see what falls out the pockets." Along with additional information on Fool's Day, the Adbusters web site offers plenty of ideas for the would-be prankster, with a strong antiestablishment slant. Hopefully we can look forward to news reports of the foolishness (unless, of course, the mainstream media is taken to it's knees by freewheeling media activists).

The dot.com Backlash

Posted by BlueGnu on Sunday, March 26, 2000

As reported elsewhere, a ragtag band of technology workers in the San Francisco area has established www.BlowTheDotOutYourAss.com. After getting fed up with the ongoing dot.com media madness, members of the group have taken to the streets with posters and stickers that advertise farce URL's ranging from FuckYouAndTheStartupYouRodeInOn.com to ButIDon'tNeedMyToothPasteDelivered.com. If you would like to carry on their "KillTheDot" effort, visit the site to download free graphics with these and many other wacky URL slogans. Or, visit Wired or Salon for the full story.

Corporate Watching

Posted by BlueGnu on Monday, January 15, 2001

As corporations take an increasingly controversial role in our society, a number of organizations have stepped up to the task of analyzing and resisting corporate power. Ironically, two such groups picked the same name, and both offer a wealth of resources for the anti-corporate activist. Established in 1996, the San Francisco-based Corporate Watch provides news, firsthand accounts, action alerts, feature stories and more. We're particularly fond of their Greenwash Awards (highlighting corporate efforts to present an environmentally responsible public image via disinformation) and the Image Galleries (series of images and text that depict various anti-corporate messages). The U.K. based Corporate Watch was also formed in 1996, and offers an excellent quarterly magazine that is available online. The site also offers significant research information, campaigns and activist alerts, feature articles and resource links. If you are interested in global efforts to resist corporate power, these sites are an ideal place to get informed and involved.

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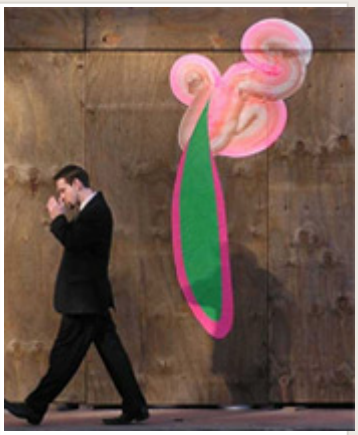


Wooster Collective

Weblog devoted to streetart.

Small drawings

Small ink drawings by Witold Riedel.

Community

MISC

Street Photo

Graffiti stencils stickers etc. from Edinburgh.

Imaginary Emoticons

Hilarous instructional video by Designer Ze Frank on how to incorporate imaginary emoticons in emails.

Materio

An independent consultancy firm, showroom and information centre on materials and innovation products. Located in Paris.

Englishcut

A weblog devoted to the art of tailoring.

Hack This Site!

A free training ground for users to test and expand their hacking skills.

Bug Me Not

Password sharing site that allows users to bypass the login of web sites that require compulsory registration.

Studio Orta

Homepage of Lucy Orta featuring her urban and modular architectural + clothing artworks.

How to have your abstract rejected

Mary-Claire van Leunen and Richard Lipton at Xerox Parc offer some tips on how to succeed in this academic sport-discipline.

MyLifeBits

MyLifeBits is a lifetime store of everything. Gordon Bell at Microsoft Bay Area Research has captured a lifetime's worth of articles, books, cards, CDs, letters, memos, papers, photos, pictures, presentations, home movies, videotaped lectures, and voice recordings etc. and stored them digitally.

Resonance 104.4fm

ResonanceFM is a London based art radio station offering lots of experimental online audio.

Urban Tapestries

A project exploring social and cultural uses of the convergence of place and mobile technologies through transdisciplinary research.

Scientists often have fantastic brains but they don't always see the social relevance of what they do

An interview with Christa Sommerer.

Rethinking Wargames

Are games an appropriate medium to communicate a message of critique or protest? Andy Deck, Josh On and Kipper answer questions asked by Robert Praxmare.

Awful Plastic Surgery

A chronicle of awful celebrity plastic surgery. Pretty scary in an entertaining sortof way.

Transmaterial

Transmaterial is a catalog of materials, products and processes that are redefining our physical environment, based on a compilation of Blaine Brownell's "product of the week" electronic journal developed at nbbj.

Poisis of Spaces
A four-week design course at the School of Architecture KTH, 2003, exploring the relation between media and architecture.

Museum of Hoaxes
The Museum of Hoaxes was established in 1997 in order to promote knowledge about the phenomenon of hoaxes.

On conceptual clothing
Conceptual clothing by a small array of designers, such as Issey Miyake, Lucy Orta etc.

Ten by Ten
TenbyTen magazine. Release party March 4, 2005.

Permalinks and paradigms
A brief historic look on weblogs and permalinksat Plasticbag.org.

Interactive walls and boards
A list of interactive walls and boards at the blog Pasta and Vinegar.

Bore Me
The very best (and worst) viral emails that have amused, enlightened or outraged the world.

Bug Me Not
Password sharing site that allows users to bypass the login of web sites that require compulsory registration.

GoogleFight
A web-search popularity game

Sign Language
A gallery of humorous, bizarre, and or confusing signs from around the world.

Picture 2020 and win 2020 euro!
As part of the exhibition 'Science + Fiction', Rathenau Instituut and Studium Generale Eindhoven are organising the 'Imagination Contest NanoWorld2020'.

Complex net art diagram
How and where does net art happen? Look no further - the complex net art diagram offers a detailed blueprint.

Massive Change:The Future of Global Design
Exhibition at the Vancouver Art Gallery curated by Bruce Mau.

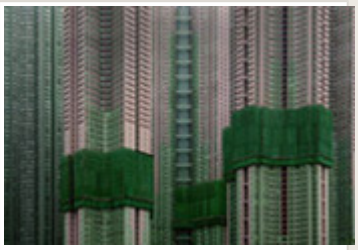
1 pixel pacman
Tiny internet version of the classic game.

Electroland
Urban digital scenarios.

Hero Builders
Build your own urban action figures online.

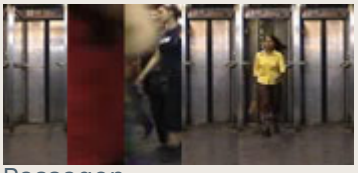
Digital belt
A LED Name Digital Belt Buckle, perhaps inspired by Maywa Denki's legendary BITMAN toy.

Peugeot web-ad
Experimental-narrative website for Peugeot 407



Hong Kong Architecture
Photo(graphs) by Michael Wolff.

GoFast's Gameplay
Conceptual game that requires players to run from computer to computer.



Passagen
A nonlinear audiovisal journey through the Paris Metro, created in Flash.

SEARCH

go

TECHNO-CULTURAL TRENDS, RESEARCH & CREATIVE INTERVENTION • activistic • architectural • audible • cinematic • conceptual • graphic • scientific • sensorial • strategic • surface • wireless

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Entries connected by keyword: activistic

Hello,

Keyword: activistic + architectural + surface

Although, the website hellomrpresident.com looks to be deserted, it still contains bits of documentation of the interactive laser hack performed at the World Economic Forum's annual conference in Davos, Switzerland in 2001.

During the summit, people were not allowed to gather in public protest due to *security reasons*, so the usual demonstration format had to be redifined.

Swiss media artist Johannes Gees came up with the concept of projecting digitally relayed messages by laser on to the snowy mountain slopes overlooking Davos. The messages were submitted from all around the globe and could be seen by the hundreds of journalists and thousands of politicians and business leaders attending the conference.

• www.hellomrpresident.com

Activist games for kids

Keyword: activistic + strategic

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The collection of games blend visual cuteness with hard-core activism, such as the 'Stop Whaling!' game in which the objective is to board a whaling ship in order to protect whales from being harpooned (Although nobody is credited, Futurefarmers looks to be the creative minds behind some of the games.)

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• Greenpeace Fun and Games

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Any obvious modification to the product would be immediately detected by the user, in which case it would be returned to the retailer so, for the project to work, the modifications had to be very subtle.

The Return Policy Project challenges the notion of control in consumer society. The products that Charveriat altered would eventually become part of someone's environment, and slowly take control of his/her life, however subtle this control might be. A similar hack was made in 1993 by the Barbie Liberation Organization who modified the voices of G.I. Joes and Barbie dolls before returning them.

• montcada5 • Barbie Liberation Organization

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- September 12

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- sellthevote.com/

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The detector scans barcodes off of consumer products, and makes a clicking noise based on the environmental or ethical record of the manufacturer.

According to the designer James Patten, the goal of the project is to encourage awareness and curiosity, rather than to serve as an educated consumer's sole source of information.

• Corporate Fallout Detector

Just Say Yes

Keyword: activistic + strategic

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• Watch the BBC broadcast

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internal damage, and only a very small amount of physical pain to the target that feels like a mosquito-bite. At the same time a digital camcorder with a zoom-lens fitted within the scope will take a high-resolution picture of the target. This picture will be stored on a memory card for later image-analysis.

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- EMPIRENORTH

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In contrast to They Rule, Exxon Secrets is less of an artproject but specifically designed to be a research database of information on the corporate funded anti-environmental movement.

- http://exxonsecrets.org/

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In any case, Rakowitz stresses that the project does not present itself as a solution: "It is not a proposal for affordable housing. Its point of departure is to present a symbolic strategy of survival for homeless existence within the city, amplifying the problematic relationship between those who have homes and those who do not have homes."

- Parasite

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The group manifests its opposition by performing specially adapted plays (such as George Orwell's 1984) in front of the surveillance camaras in subways, on the streets, in public buildings etc.

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• the surveillance camera players •

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Feb 25, 2005. activistic + strategic

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Archive

• activistic • architectural • audible • cinematic • conceptual • graphic • scientific • sensorial • strategic • surface • wireless

Community

Recomendation

Triumph of the Nerds

A must-have documentary that tells the captivating story about the people and events that catalyzed our computerized society. The 3 hour long DVD features old-school hackers and innovators such as Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak and Bill Gates (yes, *that* guy).

search the site

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Misc

Studio Orta

Homepage of Lucy Orta featuring her urban and modular architectural + clothing artworks.

HOW TO HAVE YOUR ABSTRACT REJECTED

Mary-Claire van Leunen and Richard Lipton at Xerox Parc offer some tips on how to succeed in this sporty academic discipline.

MyLifeBits

MyLifeBits is a lifetime store of everything. Gordon Bell at Microsoft Bay Area Research has captured a lifetime's worth of articles, books, cards, CDs, letters, memos, papers, photos, pictures, presentations, home movies, videotaped lectures, and voice recordings etc. and stored them digitally.

Resonance 104.4fm

ResonanceFM is a London based art radio station offering lots of experimental online audio.

Urban Tapestries

A project exploring social and cultural uses of the convergence of place and mobile technologies through transdisciplinary research.

Scientists often have fantastic brains

An interview with Christa Sommerer.

Rethinking Wargames

Are games an appropriate medium to communicate a message of critique or protest? Andy Deck, Josh On and Kipper answer questions asked by Robert Praxmare.

Awful Plastic Surgery

A chronicle of awful celebrity plastic surgery. Pretty scary in an entertaining sortof way.

Transmaterial

Transmaterial is a catalog of materials, products and processes that are redefining our physical environment, based on a compilation of Blaine Brownell's "product of the week" electronic journal developed at nbbj.

Poisis of Spaces

A four-week design course at the School of Architecture KTH, 2003, exploring the relation between media and architecture.

Museum of Hoaxes

The Museum of Hoaxes was established in 1997 in order to promote knowledge about the phenomenon of hoaxes.

On conceptual clothing

Conceptual clothing by a small array of designers, such as Issey Miyake, Lucy Orta etc.

Ten by Ten

TenbyTen magazine. Release party March 4, 2005.

Permalinks and paradigms

A brief historic look on weblogs and permalinksat Plasticbag.org.

Interactive walls and boards

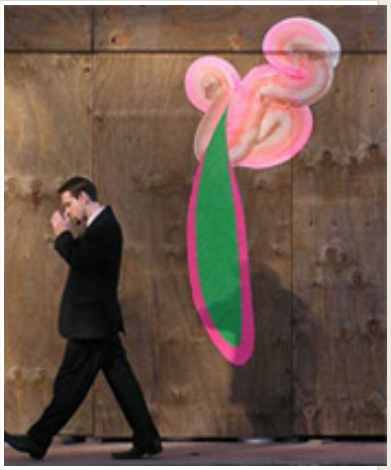
A list of interactive walls and boards at the blog Pasta and Vinegar.

Bore Me

The very best (and worst) viral emails that have amused, enlightened or outraged the world.

Street Photo

Graffiti stencils stickers etc. from Edinburgh.



Wooster Collective

Weblog devoted to streetart.

Sign Language

A collection of photos containing humorous, bizarre, and or confusing signs from around the world.

Picture 2020 and win 2020 euro!

As part of the exhibition 'Science + Fiction', Rathenau Instituut and Studium Generale Eindhoven are organising the 'Imagination Contest NanoWorld2020'.

Complex net art diagram

How and where does net art happen? Look no further - the complex net art diagram offers a detailed blueprint.

Massive Change:The Future of Global Design

Exhibition at the Vancouver Art Gallery curated by Bruce Mau.

1 pixel pacman

Tiny internet version of the classic game.

Electroland

Urban digital scenarios.

Hero Builders

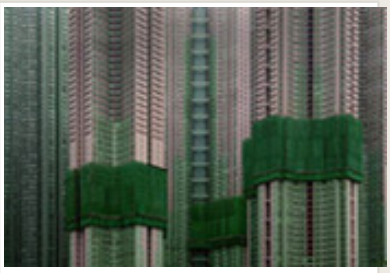
Build your own urban action figures online.

Digital belt

A LED Name Digital Belt Buckle, perhaps inspired by Maywa Denki's legendary BITMAN toy.

Peugeot web-ad

Experimental-narrative website for Peugeot 407



Hong Kong Architecture

Photo(graphs) by Michael Wolff.

GoFast's Gameplay

Conceptual game that requires players to run from computer to computer.

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In These Times
Independent News and Views

March 1, 2002

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by Sylvie Myerson

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A lot of the projects do use humor as a means for slipping under the radar of social acceptability. Now just because a lot of the projects are funny doesn't mean that ®™ark's mission isn't serious. It is a serious system that means, through a combination of real actions and theater, to criticize and hopefully undermine the role that corporations are taking in supplanting democratic or social processes of governments. This is our main reason for being.

We feel very strongly that corporations have been slowly but surely supplanting and subverting the processes of government that were put into place so that the people could have some sort of say in their political and social destiny. It seems like this is an important moment in globalization—with all these international borders coming down—at least for capital, though not necessarily for people. We see it as a real problem that's boiling over.

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HMOs aim to stop even modest reform in its tracks.

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As a corporate entity, ®™ark is able to take these projects and provide a corporate umbrella for them, absorbing some of the liability and displacing it from the workers and the funders. This is the way the business world works anyway. If you form a corporation, your corporation can go bankrupt or, in the case of Union Carbide, have a major avoidable accident that kills 8,000 people, and yet the corporation stays in business despite having these crimes on the record. We feel that in this way ®™ark can highlight what we see as a double standard for corporations and people with the limited liability potential of corporations.

Voteauction.com

One of your projects caused quite a stir during the U.S. presidential elections last year. Voteauction.com, a site created by James Baumgartner, was described as a project "devoted to combining the American principles of democracy and capitalism by bringing the big money of campaigns directly to the voting public. We provide a forum for campaign contributors and voters to come together for free-market exchange."

The site used parody to point out that elections are influenced by the amount of money poured into the process by large corporations. Voteauction.com was closed by Network Solutions without any kind of notice after the Chicago Board of

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Having received this threat, Baumgartner closed his site, selling it to Hans Bernhard, an Austrian businessman who took the site outside of U.S. jurisdiction. What was your involvement in this project?

We helped with the Voteauction launch by putting James in touch with a worker (a publicist who could help him get the word out), and by procuring a small investment to help him pay for some of his hosting costs and phone bills. ... Later on, when James was under attack, we helped negotiate the sale of the site to ubermorgen.com in Austria.

To what extent was this intended to be a parody? It seems like some well-meaning people took it at face value, as a genuine subversion of the electoral process.

Many famous satires have been taken seriously by some of the public. Even things like Swift's "A Modest Proposal," despite being completely unbelievable, made people genuinely angry about eating babies. ... But perhaps the lesson here is that even something as outrageous as suggesting babies as food isn't that outrageous, given the past relationship between the English government and the Irish, and the circumstances of the potato famine. And in the case of Voteauction, it really isn't that outrageous for a company to be selling votes, given the way that elections work in this country today.

Was the project a success?

It was extremely successful because it was seen by millions of people and became a subject of public debate around the world. I think in many of those news stories it successfully demonstrated just how corrupt our so-called democracy has become.

YES MEN AT WTO

The Yes Men at WTO is another fine example of creating confusion and certainly one of ®™ark's funniest projects. It is summarized on the ®™ark site: "In early 2000, ®™ark transferred Gatt.org—which people sometimes mistake for the World Trade Organization's official Web site—to a group of impostors known as the Yes Men. ... In May 2000, the Yes Men received an e-mail inviting Mike Moore, Director-General of the WTO, to discuss the WTO at a conference on international trade matters [hosted by the Center for International Legal Studies in Salzburg, Austria]. The Yes Men decided to do the ethical thing ... and to try their best to fulfill the request. In late October, one Dr. Andreas Bichlbauer—the substitute "Moore" decided to send—spoke at the conference. His lecture described the WTO's ideas and ultimate aims in terms that were horrifyingly stark—suggesting, for example, the replacement of inefficient democratic institutions like elections with private-sector solutions like an Internet startup selling votes to the highest corporate bidder. None of the lawyers in attendance expressed dismay at Dr. Bichlbauer's proposals."

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The whole thing really goes over the top when the Yes Men prolong the hoax by announcing that their representative has been "pied," contracting a grave illness from a bacterial infection. (Was the pie intentionally poisoned? Possibly by an offended Italian delegate?) Dr. Bichlbauer is promptly disposed of and a memorial service announced. The hoax is revealed as messages expressing both sadness and confusion pour in. Finally, a conversation takes place concerning the point of the exercise.

So what was the point?

The Yes Men use affirmation to make their point. It is an unusual rhetorical strategy, almost a reverse-psychology approach. Instead of debating their opponents, they assume their opponents' identities and enthusiastically affirm their adversaries' beliefs. It's an unorthodox approach, but hardly new or original. In fact, I think something like Swift's "Modest Proposal" also falls into this category, in a sense.

The point of this Salzburg action was to enhance the legibility of the WTO's policies. To that end, the Yes Men gave a kind of uncensored version of the WTO's positions. ... There was an audience of legal experts who basically did not object to Andreas Bichlbauer (real name: Andy Bichlbaum) explaining that the WTO believed in doing away with all cultural differences (for example, siestas) that get in the way of free trade.

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I think it reveals that belief in late capitalism runs so deep that even an audience of specialists in trade and law refuse to see a fundamentally antisocial, if not fascist, message in the text. When that happens, people can only be blind to their complicity in an oppressive system.

CONFUSION

Although you claim to use pedagogical means, it seems that creating confusion is

one of your preferred tactics, and this is one of the recurrent criticisms made of your methods. Don't you think that this might just result in preaching to the converted and antagonizing the other side, further polarizing the debate?

®™ark is one of only a few organizations who try to support these bizarre projects, so I think that is why we become known for confusion. ... Try to find a "legitimate" funding organization interested in the value of confusing people, and I think the list will be pretty small. And yet, if we sample history, I think we will see that confusion is a very important aspect of human communication, one that is as useful and prevalent as a more didactic approach.
We believe that all methods must be pursued in the interest of change. Certainly, those who are taking a more direct approach are doing the most important job for creating change. But there are people out there doing those things, and we happen to be better at something else. We believe that confusion is a very valuable state.

You attack corporations and large international organizations, yet you get reviewed in *Artforum*. Are you artists, activists, anarchists or a little of all three? Do you care how people perceive you?

All of the above. Most importantly, we are people. We see all media outlets as potential sites for communication and dialogue to a wider audience. ... If we end up in art mags, so be it. We also like to be able to express ourselves in business publications, sports rags, etc. We do care about how people perceive us; we hope that through ongoing outreach we can contribute to the growing movement against unfettered global capitalism. ■

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In These Times

Independent News and Views

March 1, 2002

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more impending *Jihad.*

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THE DAILY GAZETTE
The Independent Voice of the Capital Region

Web site offering votes for sale draws concern

By Steven Cook
Gazette Reporter

August 19, 2000
TROY - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute graduate student James Baumgartner says he's doing a service to the country with his new Web site Voteauction.com by encouraging participation in elections.

But State Board of Elections executive director Tom Wilkey said Baumgartner's entrepreneurism is illegal. State and federal laws prohibit the sale of political votes, Wilkey said.

"If this is indeed not a joke and not an attempt to make a political point," Wilkey said Friday, "There are laws all over the country against this."

Voter watchdog groups say that if the site, which essentially allows people to put their votes up to the highest bidder, is allowed to continue it would "drive the final stake into the heart" of the U.S. electoral system.

"Most of these people think it doesn't matter who they vote for," said 26-year-old Overland Park, Kan.,-native Baumgartner of the more than 200 people who signed up Thursday at his site. For a few of them it will be their first time voting, which is great."

The site was launched Aug. 1, Baumgartner said, as a way of "connecting campaign contributors directly to voters."

Thursday's surge in seller enrollment came after popular computer magazine Wired posted a story on its Web site.

For now, the site only allows people to auction their presidential vote. But Baumgartner said he has plans to include other races, like the U.S. Senate or House.

The site works by having voters identify their state of voter registration. All the registered voters from a particular state are bundled and sold to the highest bidder.

The money is then distributed "democratically," Baumgartner said, to the voters, each getting an equal portion of the winning bid, Baumgartner said.

Once auctioned votes are confirmed, voters will be asked to send completed

absentee ballots. The site would then forward them to the state's election officials.

Baumgartner said he wouldn't profit from the actual vote auction, but hopes to eventually have advertisers.

The auction, he said, is a natural extension of today's elections and the millions spent by lobbyists and corporations funding the candidates.

It's those interest groups and corporations that are the intended buyers, he said, though none have signed up.

"Corporations don't have the right to vote," Baumgartner said. "This vote auction gives them the right to vote."

"We're not advocating campaign finance reform," he said. "Campaign financing is essential to our company. Obviously, Voteauction.com wouldn't work if the system wasn't what it currently is."

Though more than 200 people have signed up to auction their votes and a small number have signed up to bid, no votes have been sold yet, Baumgartner said.

And the Board of Election's Wilkey strongly cautioned Baumgartner against going through with any sales.

Wilkey noted a recent case in Maryland where the state attorney general is investigating a user of the online auction site eBay for posting his vote for auction.

Wilkey said no complaints have been filed with the board yet, but any violations, which would be felonies, would be forwarded to the local district attorney.

Baumgartner's attorney, Paul Rapp, of Albany, likened Voteauction.com to that of embattled music site Napster. Napster, embroiled in a lawsuit brought by the entertainment industry, allows users to trade music online without the site taking part in the transaction.

"It appears to be up in the air," Rapp said. "James is not selling his own vote and he's not buying anybody's vote. He's merely acting as a place for people to meet to do that."

"It sort of fits seamlessly into the discussions about campaign financing and what that means," Rapp said.

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Comment: Nader's Traders vs. State Regulators: Examining the Controversy over Internet Vote Swapping in the 2000 Presidential Election

Brad Worley

Vote swappers nationwide organized during the 2000 campaign to cast their presidential ballots strategically within the Electoral College system. Their mission: help Vice President Al Gore win enough states to take the presidency while ensuring that Ralph Nader received five percent of the popular vote, thus qualifying the Green Party for federal campaign funding in 2004.

This comment examines the legal issues surrounding Internet vote swapping, a relatively new phenomenon on the national political scene. Following a summary of the events surrounding the rise of Internet vote swapping in the weeks prior to the 2000 presidential election, this comment will examine the main arguments in what promises to be the first case to address the issue (*Porter v. Jones*), various state statutes and their interpretation by secretaries of state and other election officials, and the issues requiring legislative resolution before the next presidential election.

The Rise of the Great Online (Vote) Swap Meet

Sowing the Seeds

The concept of Internet vote swapping perhaps arose from the marriage of outright vote solicitation and a practical joke hatched by Texas Democrats resigned to certain loss in the Republican presidential nominee's home state. On August 15, 2000, six eBay users received national attention when they offered their votes for sale on the popular auction site.[1] By the next day, eBay had removed the highly questionable auctions from the site.[2]

Around the same time, James Baumgartner, a graduate student from Troy, N.Y., launched VoteAuction.com, a site devoted exclusively to the auctioning of votes for money.[3] The site purported to auction blocs of votes by state, checking the absentee ballots before money changed hands to ensure the voters actually carried out the transaction.[4]

When the New York City Board of Elections objected to this apparent sale of votes, Baumgartner shut down the site and sold the rights to foreign interests.[5] (This would hardly be the end of the VoteAuction.com saga. Following the site's sale, at least four states[6] and the city of Chicago[7] instituted actions

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[1] Jeremy Derfner, *Buy This Vote!*, SLATE, Aug. 23, 2000, *at* http://slate.msn.com/netelection/entries/00-08-23_88646.asp.
[2] *Id.*
[3] *Id.*
[4] *Id.*
[5] Janet Kornblum, *Votes Up For Auction Draw Official Inquiries*, USA TODAY, Aug. 23, 2000, at 3D.
[66] J.K. Dineen, *Vote-Swap Web Sites Shut Down*, N.Y. DAILY NEWS, Nov. 1, 2000, at 5. One state that sought to terminate VoteAuction.com was California, which

against the site. Austrian businessman Luzius "Hans" Bernhard moved the site to at least two different domain names despite injunctions banning the site's operation under any name.[8] Baumgartner at various times claimed his motivation was to make money,[9] to gather information for a master's thesis,[10] and to create an Internet hoax.[11])

While the online world focused on vote selling, members of the Texas Democratic Party hatched the idea of offline vote swapping. These "merry pranksters" proposed to trade Gore votes for Nader votes in other states in which Gore had a better chance of victory.[12] These vote swappers questioned the potential legal ramifications.[13]

Vote Swapping Goes Online

The first major online vote swapping sites began independently in October 2000, neither apparently knowing of the other's existence.

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later led the way in attempting to shut down numerous vote swapping sites. *See* Robert MacMillan, *California Ends Vote-Trade Web Gold Rush*, NEWSBYTES, Oct. 31, 2000, *at* http://www.newsbytes.com/news/00/157474.html.

[7] Lee Copeland, *Online Vote Bidding Declared a Web Hoax*, COMPUTERWORLD, Nov. 13, 2000, at 7.

[8] *Id.*

[9] Kornblum, *supra* note 5, at 3D.

[10] Dineen, *supra* note 6, at 5.

[11] Copeland, *supra* note 7, at 7.

[12] Molly Ivins, *Democratic Steak and Republican Pink Clouds*, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, Aug. 20, 2000 at 4 (Editorial).

[13] *Id.*

On October 1, Steve Yoder created the Vote Exchange Program at www.voteexchange.org.[14] Yoder, who described himself as "a registered Democrat in the District of Columbia who voted for Nader in 1996 and plans to do so again this year,"[15] explained why he created the site:

> The intent of the Vote Exchange Program is to provide an alternative for those who want a viable Green Party but wish to avoid the disastrous effects of electing George Bush . . . . One of the inspirations for this site was a line from a speech this summer by Ralph Nader, in which he encouraged Greens to "be strategic" in how they vote.[16]

The site offered an electronic bulletin board on which users could communicate with other users around the country to discuss vote swapping "with those in other states who are willing to trade votes with you."[17] It determined user eligibility based on state of residence and the projected electoral results as determined by the daily calculations of CNN and ABCNews.[18]

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[14] *2000 Presidential Campaign: States Oppose Vote-Trading Scheme*, FACTS ON FILE WORLD NEWS DIGEST, Nov. 1, 2000, *available at* LEXIS, News Library, Facts on File World News Digest File.

[15] Vote Exchange Program, Frequently Asked Questions, *at* http://voteexchange.org/vote006.htm (last visited Feb. 6, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[16] *Id.*

[17] Vote Exchange Program, *at* http://voteexchange.org/vote003.htm (last visited Feb. 6, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[18] Vote Exchange Program, Eligibility for the Vote Exchange Program: Nader Voters, *at* http://voteexchange.org/vote004.htm (last visited Feb. 6, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). *See also* Vote Exchange

The site also assured potential users that Bush supporters bent on sabotaging the system had no incentive to depress either Nader votes in swing states or Gore votes in blowout states.[19]

Voteexchange.org received virtually no national attention at the time of its launch. Three and one-half weeks later, a second vote-swapping website appeared that would receive a great deal more media coverage than did its predecessor.[20]

Jeff Cardille, a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, launched Nader Trader[21] on October 23, 2000.[22] Although Voteexchange.org had been in operation for more than three weeks, Cardille claimed he had not heard of the site and got the idea of starting a vote-swapping site from a housemate.[23]

Program, Eligibility for the Vote Exchange Program: Gore Voters, *at* http://voteexchange.org/vote005.htm (last visited Feb. 6, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[19] Vote Exchange Program, Frequently Asked Questions, *at* http://voteexchange.org/vote007.htm (last visited Feb. 6, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[20] Nader Trader founder Jeff Cardille became a frequently-quoted figure within a week of his site's launch. *See* Kavita Kumar, *Gore, Nader Backers Using Web Sites to Arrange Vote Swaps*, Cox News Service, Oct. 27, 2000; *Weekend All Things Considered* (NPR radio broadcast, Oct. 29, 2000), *available at* LEXIS, News Library, National Public Radio File; Helen Kennedy, *E-Vote Swaps Boost Nader*, N.Y. DAILY NEWS, Oct. 29, 2000, at 28; Christine Cupaiuolo, *Trading Places*, PopPolitics.com, *at* http://www.poppolitics.com/articles/2000-10-31-voteswap.shtml.

[21] Nader Trader could be accessed at both www.nadertrader.com and www.nadertrader.org. Those Internet surfers with a less-than-supportive view of the site's purpose could also access Nader Trader by accessing www.nadertraitor.org. *See Ewell's Talks in San Diego Continuing?*, DURHAM (N.C.) HERALD-SUN, Nov. 3, 2000, at C1.

[22] Cupaiuolo, *supra* note 20.

[23] *See* Kennedy, *supra* note 20, at 28.

Nader Trader offered no mechanism for users to trade votes with fellow voters. Instead, the site encouraged swing state residents to "contact a Gore-voting friend in a strongly Bush-leaning state and informally agree that your friend will vote for Nader, while you will vote for Al Gore."[24]

Cardille became an instant celebrity[25] and his site became the most-visited of all vote swapping sites, registering 93,369 hits through October 29[26] and more than 90,000 additional hits on October 30 alone.[27] By Election Day (November 7), the site claimed more than 750,000 hits.[28]

Raskin's Revolution: Copycats and Naysayers

On October 24, Jamin B. Raskin, a professor of constitutional law at American University, published an opinion piece in the online news and lifestyle journal *Slate* outlining the rationale of vote swapping.[29] Raskin likened the practice to Senate "pairing," in which senators match up with colleagues planning to vote on the opposing side of a bill when both plan

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[24] Charles Babington, *'Nader Traders' Add New Twist to Battlegrounds*, Washington Post Online Extras, *at* http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A18987-2000Oct26.html.

[25] By the end of his site's whirlwind first week of operation, Cardille had been the subject of an interview broadcast nationwide on National Public Radio. *Weekend All Things Considered*, *supra* note 20.

[26] MacMillan, *supra* note 6.

[27] Jeremy Derfner, *Is Vote-Swapping Legal?*, SLATE, Nov. 1, 2000, *at* http://slate.msn.com/netelection/entries/00-11-01_92442.asp.

[28] Nader Trader Post-Election Home Page, *at* http://www.nadertrader.org (last visited Feb. 6, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[29] Jamin Raskin, *Nader's Traders*, SLATE, Oct. 24, 2000, *at* http://slate.msn.com/Concept/00-10-24/Concept.asp.

to be absent for the vote and record the "pairing" in the *Congressional Record*.

Arguing that "it is the highest form of democratic politics to consult your fellow citizens about electoral choices,"[30] Raskin encouraged citizens to "join forces through the Internet and become professors of the Electoral College rather than dropouts from it."[31] Unaware that two vote-swapping sites encouraging users to pair themselves through private or semi-private negotiation already existed,[32] Raskin suggested that a site could allow users to register by state and automatically match voters with a sorting program.[33]

In the immediate wake of Raskin's column, a slew of vote-swapping sites appeared online. At least three sites launched during the following week credited the Raskin column as the impetus.[34] Two of these sites (Voteswap2000.com[35] and Winchell's Nader Trader[36]), as well as at least four additional

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[30] *Id.*
[31] *Id.*
[32] Scott Harris, *Voteswap2000.com Elects to Shut Down*, THE STANDARD, Oct. 31, 2000, *at* http://www.thestandard.com/article/display/0,1151,19828,00.html.
[33] Raskin, *supra* note 29.
[34] *See* Kumar, *supra* note 20 (Voteswap2000.com); Farhad Manjoo, *Vote Trade: The Democratic Way?*, WIRED NEWS, Oct. 31, 2000, *at* http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39860,00.html (Winchell's Nader Trader); Caroline Chen and Jerome Woody, *Trading Off: Internet Spawns a New Way of Voting*, DAILY ORANGE (Syracuse, N.Y.), Nov. 7, 2000, *available at* LEXIS, News Library, University Wire File. (Voteswap.com).
[35] *See* Kumar, *supra* note 20 (Voteswap2000.com).
[36] Winchell's Nader Trader had users register under either a "Gore Supporters in Blowout States" or "Nader Supporters in Swing States" pledge. The Nader pledge, for example, read: "As a Nader supporter in a tossup state, I have decided to vote for Gore but do so in the explicit hope that Gore voters in Republican states will correspondingly cast their ballots for Nader." The user then typed in her state of residence and clicked on an icon labeled "Register." Trading Votes (Winchell's

sites (PresidentGore.com,[37] Tradevotes.com,[38] Votetrader.org,[39] and Votexchange2000.com[40]), featured some variation on the automatic user-matching system proposed by Raskin.

Nader Trader Home Page), *at* http://voteswap2000.net (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[37] PresidentGore.com required users to create user names. To register with the system, a user had to provide a user name and password, her first and last names, the name of the candidate for which she currently planned to vote, home state, and e-mail address. User Information (PresidentGore.com), *at* http://www.presidentgore.com/user.asp (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). To make a trade, the user entered the user name, password, and the user name of the person with which she planned to trade. Confirm (PresidentGore.com), *at* http://www.presidentgore.com/confirmuser.asp (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). To verify the trade, the user re-entered the same information as on the "Confirm" page. User Information (PresidentGore.com), *at* http://www.presidentgore.com/verifytrade.asp (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[38] Tradevotes.com redirected users to a German site that facilitated the trade. How It Works (Tradevotes.com), *at* http://www.tradevotes.com/ (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). The German site, named Voter Match, offered this explanation of its program: "If the automated matching software matches two individuals with interests deemed to be compatible, each of the two individuals concerned will be sent an E-Mail (sic) message containing his or her name and the E-Mail (sic) address with which they registered, the name and E-Mail (sic) address with which the individual with whom they were matched registered, as well as an indication of which type of state in which each of the matched individuals indicated he or she is registered to vote. States are categorized by type, a state-type being one of the following three: 'Swing State', 'Bush-controlled State', and 'Gore-controlled state'. After the election this software will be switched off, and all data stored by it will be deleted." Voter Match Policies and Notices, *at* http://endymion.ling.uni-potsdam.de/votermatch/policies.html (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[39] Votetrader.org instructed users in the following manner: "To participate and be paired, fill in the appropriate form below. When a suitable match is available in our database, you will be notified of their name and contact information. Because voters are paired individually, you can contact your match and discuss election

With the proliferation of sites available for vote swapping began a rush of media attention and an explosion in user interest. In addition to the previously noted increase in traffic to Nader Trader, the second-generation sites recorded first a trickle and then a flood of users ready to swap their votes.

In its first day of operation (October 26), Voteswap2000.com recorded 500 trades;[41] by the time it closed operations four days later, more than 5000 voters had been matched.[42] During the same time period, Votexchange2000.com reported having registered "a few thousand people,"[43] while Steve Yoder's Voteexchange.org, now diverting a good deal of traffic to the larger Voteswap2000.com, had a cumulative total of 230 matches through both e-mail pledges and its message board.[44]

Raskin, for his part, appeared pleased with the sites' success. After receiving more than 100 e-mails from *Slate* readers in response to his column, Raskin claimed to be

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issues on your own. Under no circumstances will votetrader.org release your information except to your designated partner." Below these instructions two forms (one for those who planned to vote for Gore, the other for those who planned to vote for Nader) required the user to enter her state of voter registration, first and last names, and e-mail address. Votetrader.org, *at* http://votetrader.org/ (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[40] Votexchange2000.com employed a multi-layered decision tree, discussed in full below. *See* Votexchange2000 Questionnaire, *at* http://www.votexchange2000.com/questionnaire.html (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[41] Kumar, *supra* note 20.

[42] Associated Press, *'Nader Traders' Shut Down Their Web Site Under Pressure*, WASHINGTON TIMES, Nov. 1, 2000, at A12.

[43] Cupaiuolo, *supra* note 20.

[44] *Id.*

"astonished by the power of the Internet to get an idea out like that."[45]

Not all shared Raskin's enthusiasm, however. While critics considered the idea of vote swapping morally and ethically questionable,[46] no less an authority than the Nader campaign denounced the practice on purely political grounds. Stacy Malkan, a Nader campaign representative, summed up the Naderites' view: "Our position is a vote for the lesser of two evils is still a vote for evil. We are asking people to vote their conscience."[47]

Like most items on the campaign trail seem to do, vote swapping even found its way into a Washington scandal. Fred Turner, legislative director for Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-FL), used his official government e-mail address to swap his vote at Voteexchange.com.[48] House rules prohibit the use of congressional resources for campaign purposes; Turner later admitted that he "shouldn't have done it."[49]

Vote swapping came under increasing legal scrutiny. Justice Department officials found that none of the sites violated federal law on the basis that vote swappers exchanged nothing of monetary value.[50] In a November 2 press conference, Attorney General Janet Reno stated that she "would urge caution" in

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[45] *Id.*
[46] *Id.*
[47] Wendy Melillo, *A New Strategy: Vote Swapping*, ADWEEK EASTERN EDITION, Oct. 30, 2000, at 4.
[48] *See* Associated Press, *supra* note 42, at A12.
[49] *Id.*
[50] *See* Jon Matthews, *Internet Vote Swapping Leaves Officials in Quagmire*, Scripps Howard News Service, Oct. 30, 2000, *available at* LEXIS, News Library, Scripps Howard News Service File; Cupaiuolo, *supra* note 20.

investigating vote-swapping sites.[51] Ultimately, however, vote-swapping sites would soon meet a major challenge from a source closer to home: the states.

[51] Attorney General Janet Reno, News Briefing (Nov. 2, 2000), *available at* LEXIS, News Library, FDCH Political Transcripts File. The Attorney General was somewhat noncommittal on the whole. The full exchange on vote swapping was as follows:

"QUESTION: Another election question, Ms. Reno: there's been a lot of discussion about web sites that encourage people to trade their votes: greensforgore.com and Nadertraders and so forth. Has the Department looked into that question?

"RENO: My understanding is that 42 U.S.C. § 1973 prohibits offering or promising voters anything of value for voting in elections where federal candidates are on the ballot. This statute also forbids selling votes in a federal election and prohibits voters from – 18 U.S.C. § 597 prohibits voters from soliciting expenditures in consideration of their votes.

"And finally, U.S.C. § 2(a) makes it – 18 U.S.C. § 2(a) makes it unlawful for any person to aid and abet another to commit a crime.

"These are criminal statutes that carry penalties. Any voter who solicits or accepts payment for his or her vote over the Internet and Internet web sites that knowingly assist voters to do so would arguably violate the law.

"QUESTION: But that is just for selling something of value or soliciting or whatever. If you offer to trade a vote for a vote, would that be covered?

"RENO: I think I'd have to look at just what the "vote for vote" was, but I would urge caution.

"QUESTION: I'm a little confused. If Beverly and I say – well, if Beverly says, "I support candidate A. If you vote for candidate A, then I'll vote for candidate C." Is that illegal? I mean, that's essentially what's going on here. There's no real exchange of value. It's just people trying to influence somebody else on how to vote.

"RENO: I think we'd exercise caution." *Id.*

States Stop the Swaps: California Takes On Voteswap2000.com

On October 30, California became the first state to take action against Internet vote swapping. Secretary of State Bill Jones informed Voteswap2000.com operators Jim Cody and Ted Johnson in a letter that their site violated the state's Elections and Penal Codes.[52] In response to the threat of prosecution, Voteswap2000.com immediately ceased operations.[53] Both Voteexchange.org and Votexchange2000.com, though not cited in Jones's letter, shut down voluntarily within the next day.[54]

Those sites that chose to remain open took steps to avoid Voteswap2000.com's fate. Most added disclaimers discouraging users from swapping votes without checking their respective state laws.[55] PresidentGore.com barred California users from

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[52] Farhad Manjoo, *Vote Swapper Swatted Down*, WIRED NEWS, Oct. 31, 2000, *at* http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39892,00.html. The California controversy is discussed more fully below.

[53] *Id.*

[54] Larry Margasak, *3 Gore-Nader Vote Trading Sites Shut Down*, DAYTON DAILY NEWS, Nov. 1, 2000, at 5A.

[55] Voter Match, the German site affiliated with Tradevotes.com, offered a typical warning: "Some States have warned that participation in the exchange of votes with or by anyone in those states constitutes illegal behavior. The administrators are not aware of the particular language or intention of these laws, and also are not aware of which states or what laws may or may not pertain to the individuals using this site, so it is recommended that everyone planning to register with this site check his or her local state laws to make sure that he or she may legally participate. This site's software is not designed to accurately interpret local state laws of states within the U.S. This is the responsibility of the participating individuals alone. The administrators do not encourage anyone to commit any act against their better judgment." Voter Match Policies and Notices, *at* http://endymion.ling.uni-potsdam.de/votermatch/policies.html (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

participating in its vote-swapping program. The site advised users, "Please note, we've disallowed voters in California from signing up. There are potential legal problems in that state and we don't want the trouble. If you don't like this policy, please email (sic) your attorney general."[56]

After California targeted Voteswap2000.com, other states investigated the various vote-swapping sites for potential illegalities. Officials in at least three states (Arizona,[57] Minnesota,[58] and New York[59]) declared that some or all of the sites violated state law. Maine[60] and Nebraska[61] officials decided that the sites did not violate state law. Oregon first found Nader Trader to be illegal in that state,[62] then reversed its position the next day.[63] At least four additional states took some action to determine exactly what their statutes would and would not allow.[64]

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[56] Welcome to PresidentGore.com, *at* http://presidentgore.com/ (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[57] *See* Margie Wylie, *Vote Trading Sites Prove Popular, Despite Brewing Ethical and Legal Concerns*, Newhouse News Service, Oct. 31, 2000, *available at* LEXIS, News Library, Newhouse News Service File.

[58] Leslie Brooks Suzukamo, *Gore and Nader Voters Swap Votes Online*, SAINT PAUL (Minn.) PIONEER PRESS, Nov. 1, 2000, *available at* LEXIS, News Library, Saint Paul Pioneer Press File.

[59] Chen and Woody, *supra* note 34.

[60] David Connerty-Marin, *Nader-Gore Vote Swapping Is Deemed Legal in Maine*, PORTLAND (Me.) PRESS HERALD, Nov. 1, 2000, at 1A.

[61] *See* Associated Press, *supra* note 42, at A12.

[62] Jeff Mapes, James Mayer and Steven Carter, *Vice Presidential Candidates Will Visit Oregon Once More*, THE OREGONIAN, Nov. 3, 2000, at B7.

[63] Jeff Mapes, *Bradbury Says Vote Trading Sites OK*, THE OREGONIAN, Nov. 4, 2000, at B1.

[64] *See* Wylie, *supra* note 57 (Wisconsin); Associated Press, *supra* note 42, at A12 (Kansas, Missouri); Eve Modzelewski, *North Siders to Send 25 Nader Votes to Indiana for Gore Votes*, PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE, Nov. 3, 2000, at A-10 (Pennsylvania).

On November 2, the ACLU of Southern California filed a motion on behalf of six plaintiffs, including Votexchange2000.com's Alan Porter, for a temporary restraining order against Jones for "threatening criminal prosecution" against Voteswap2000.com.[65] U.S. Central District Judge Robert Kelleher denied the motion with a one-sentence order.[66]

On November 27, Porter and his five co-plaintiffs filed a federal lawsuit against Jones to clarify the legal issues surrounding vote swapping in California in time for future elections.[67] Judge Kelleher ultimately granted the Secretary of State's motions to dismiss the plaintiffs' claim for damages and to stay the claims for declaratory and injunctive relief. As of this writing, the plaintiffs intend to appeal the orders to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.[68]

Aftermath

The controversy surrounding the legality of vote-swapping sites did little to chill their emerging popularity. Following the demise of Voteswap2000.com, yet another site

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[65] Robert MacMillan, *Vote Buying, Swapping Sites Spawn New Lawsuits*, NEWSBYTES, Nov. 2, 2000, *at* http://www.newsbytes.com/news/00/157612.html.
[66] Scott Harris, *In Vote-Swap Fight, ACLU Loses First Round*, INFOWORLD DAILY NEWS, Nov. 7, 2000, *at* http://www.infoworld.com/articles/hn/xml/00/11/07/001107hnvoteexchange.xml.
[67] *ACLU Defends Vote-Swapping Sites*, NATIONAL JOURNAL'S TECHNOLOGY DAILY, Nov. 28, 2000, AM Edition, *available at* LEXIS, News Library, National Journal's Technology Daily File.
[68] E-mail from Peter Eliasberg, Staff Attorney, ACLU of Southern California, to author (Mar. 19, 2001, 14:10:17 PST) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

(WinWin Campaign[69]) launched, with a hybrid pledge/advice model that its operators claimed met legal standards in all jurisdictions.[70]

The entrance of WinWin Campaign into the fray brought the total number of sites devoted to vote swapping to at least sixteen: Gore-Nader Vote Trader,[71] Greens for Gore,[72] NaderGore.org, Nader Trader, Nader's Traders.com,[73] PresidentGore.com, SwapVote.com, Tradevotes.com, Voteexchange.com, Voteexchange.org, Votexchange2000.com, Voteswap.com,[74] Voteswap2000.com, Votetrader.org, Winchell's Nader Trader, and WinWin Campaign. In addition, cyber-entrepreneurs snapped up a number of related

[69] WinWin Campaign is available online at www.winwincampaign.org and www.winwincampaign.com.

[70] *See* WinWin Campaign: Information, *at* http://www.winwincampaign.org/legal.html (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). *See also* Russell Garland, *Woman Aims to Help Gore, Nader*, PROVIDENCE JOURNAL, Nov. 5, 2000, at A18.

[71] Gore-Nader Vote Trader was available at nadergore.com.

[72] Greens for Gore was available at greensforgore.com. Rather than operating a vote-swapping system per se, the site operated as a type of news outlet for vote-swapping strategy and philosophy. Greens for Gore, *at* http://greensforgore.com/archive/index.html (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[73] Nader's Traders.com was available at www.naderstraders.com. At some point, the site shut down operations and posted the simple message, "please visit www.voteexchange.org." Nader's Traders Home Page, *at* http://rcr.csun.edu/kevinm/naderstraders.htm (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[74] Voteswap.com was available at www.voteswap.com. Like Greens for Gore, the site had no mechanism for arranging trades but maintained a number of links to other swapping-related sites and media coverage. Voteswap.com, *at* http://www.voteswap.com/ (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

domain names, such as votexchange.com, votexchange.net, nadertrader.net and naderstraders.org.[75]

In an election in which several states' close results baffled voting experts for first hours and then days, the number of swapped votes pledged nationwide numbered in the thousands. According to Votetrader.org, the only site to attempt a comprehensive post-election count of votes swapped over the Internet, eleven of the largest sites combined for an estimated 16,024 swaps among 36,025 participants, with at least 2.8 million total hits.[76] In the hotly contested state of Florida alone, Votetrader.org estimated that 1412 would-be Nader voters made online pledges to vote for Gore instead. Of sites surveyed, latecomer WinWin Campaign logged the most hits (1,338,259) and participants (10,251). Other sites reporting at least 5000 vote-swapping participants were Voteexchange.com (9698), Winchell's Nader Trader (6325) and Voteswap2000.com (5000).

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[75] *See* http:/votexchange.com/ (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology); http:/votexchange.net/ (last visited Feb. 28, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology); http:/www.nadertrader.net/ (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology); http:/www.naderstraders.org/ (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[76] All statistics in this paragraph were posted on Election 2000 Vote Swapping Results, http://votetrader.org/results/ (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). These statistics include tallies from 11 of the aforementioned 16 sites with the following exceptions: Nader's Traders.com (no reason given for omission, but likely resulting from early shutdown); Votetrader.org and Greens for Gore (no swapping mechanism); SwapVote.com and PresidentGore.com (failed to provide result tallies). *Id.* Statistics were obtained "either from published statistics at each site or directly from the sites' administrators." *Id.* Some figures were estimates "obtained by extrapolation using average traffic and registration patterns across all sites." *Id.*

Given the impressive success of these sites and the unsettled state of the law, future attempts to facilitate online vote swapping appear inevitable. While both Gore and Nader failed to reach the goals the sites were designed to help them achieve, the interest generated by the sites makes it likely that "strategic voting" will remain a part of the electoral landscape. Votexchange2000.com operator Alan Porter is already looking ahead to the next presidential campaign, having registered the domain name Votexchange2004.com.[77] The decision in the pending California case (*Porter v. Jones*) no doubt will have an important effect on the future of online vote swapping.

State Election Statutes: Keeping Up With the Joneses or Hands Off?

Votexchange2000.com Fights Back: Porter v. Jones

The *Porter* case arose from the events surrounding California Secretary of State Bill Jones's letter to Voteswap2000.com operators Jim Cody and Ted Johnson.[78] In that letter, the Secretary of State wrote that the site "specifically offers to broker the exchange of votes throughout the United States of America. This activity is a corruption of the voting

[77] Press Release, ACLU of Southern California, ACLU Amends Voter-Matching Web-Site Lawsuit (Nov. 27, 2000), *at* http://www.aclu-sc.org/news/releases/20001127voteamendedcomplaint.shtml (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).
[78] *See* Manjoo, *supra* note 52.

process in violation of Elections Code sections 18521 and 18522 as well as Penal Code section 182, criminal conspiracy."[79]

California Elections Code § 18521 reads:

§ 18521. Receipt of consideration for specified vote.

> A person shall not directly or through any other person receive, agree, or contract for, before, during, or after an election, any money, gift, loan, or other valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for himself or any other person because he or any other person:
>
> (a) Voted, agreed to vote, refrained from voting, or agreed to refrain from voting for any particular person or measure.
> (b) Remained away from the polls.
> (c) Refrained or agreed to refrain from voting.
> (d) Induced any other person to:
> (1) Remain away from the polls.
> (2) Refrain from voting.
> (3) Vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or measure.
>
> Any person violating this section is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years.[80]

California Elections Code § 18522 reads:

[79] *Id.*
[80] CAL. ELEC. CODE § 18521 (2001).

§ 18522. Giving of consideration to influence vote.

Neither a person nor a controlled committee shall directly or through any other person or controlled committee pay, lend, or contribute, or offer or promise to pay, lend, or contribute, any money or other valuable consideration to or for any voter or to or for any other person to:

(a) Induce any voter to:
(1) Refrain from voting at any election.
(2) Vote or refrain from voting at an election for any particular person or measure.
(3) Remain away from the polls at an election.

(b) Reward any voter for having:
(1) Refrained from voting.
(2) Voted for any particular person or measure.
(3) Refrained from voting for any particular person or measure.
(4) Remained away from the polls at an election.

> Any person or candidate violating this section is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years.[81]

The Secretary of State's office clarified its view in response to media inquiries. The letter specifically cited Voteswap2000.com for jurisdictional reasons.[82] (The site operated from Los Angeles.[83]) Beth Miller, a spokeswoman for the Secretary of State, indicated that, in her office's view, "swapping votes and selling votes is exactly the same thing."[84] William Wood, chief counsel for the Secretary of State, said, "In this case, the valuable consideration would be the vote itself."[85]

Although Voteswap2000.com shut down without taking further action upon receiving the letter, another site operator, Votexchange2000.com's Porter, initiated the suit against Jones. Porter's co-plaintiffs in the case included Patrick Kerr, a California voter, and Steven Lewis, a Massachusetts voter, each of whom claimed the Secretary of State's threat prevented them from exercising political speech and associational rights by vote swapping because of their fear of prosecution; Scott Tenley and William Davis, California voters who believed the Secretary of State's actions chilled their ability to communicate with others in such a way; and the Democratic Law Students Association at UCLA, who as a group claimed the same injury.[86]

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[81] CAL. ELEC. CODE § 18522 (2001).
[82] Manjoo, *supra* note 52.
[83] *Id.*
[84] Wylie, *supra* note 57.
[85] Harris, *supra* note 32.
[86] Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief, *Porter v. Jones* (No. 00-11700 RJK (Mcx)), *available at* http://www.aclu-sc.org/docs/complaintporter.pdf (last

In their motion for a temporary restraining order, the plaintiffs argued that Votexchange2000.com "is not and could not be a mechanism for forming binding agreements to vote for particular candidates. . . . Any even putative arrangement reached is wholly unenforceable."[87] Because actual vote swapping is impossible *per se*, the argument continued, "the website is about pure political speech and association."[88] Thus, the "speech" falls under the category of First Amendment protection.

The plaintiffs responded to Jones's interpretation of §§ 18521 and 18522 that "no money is changing hands, nor is an unenforceable pledge to vote for a specific candidate a commodity of value."[89] Paradoxically, the plaintiffs took the position that the same speech that could not be considered "a commodity of value" was evidently valuable enough to be "entitled to core First Amendment protection."[90]

Keeping Up With the Joneses: Arizona, Minnesota and New York

While California targeted primarily Voteswap2000.com, at least three other states also found violations of their election statutes inherent in certain vote-swapping sites.

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visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[87] Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Plaintiffs' Application for a Temporary Restraining Order, at 1, *Porter v. Jones* (No. 00-11700 RJK (Mcx)), *available at* http://www.aclu-sc.org/docs/briefporter.pdf (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[88] *Id.*

[89] *Id.* at 2.

[90] *Id.*

Arizona state election director Jessica Funkhouse concluded that vote-swapping sites violated state law.[91] Like California Secretary of State Jones, Funkhouse considered the idea that the promise of another vote is an item "of value" central to her interpretation.[92] The applicable statute, A.R.S. § 16-1014, much like Cal. Elec. Code §§ 18521 and 18522, provides in relevant part:

> It is unlawful for a person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person knowingly: 1. To treat, give, pay, loan, contribute, offer or promise money or other valuable consideration, . . . to or for a voter, or to or for any other person, to induce the voter to vote or refrain from voting at an election for any particular person or measure."[93]

Although Funkhouse determined that vote swapping fell within this category, she evidently took no action against any particular sites because she was not "aware of any vote-swapping sites operating among Arizona citizens."[94]

In Minnesota, Secretary of State Mary Kiffmeyer interpreted state law to mean that all sites offering vote swapping—including the purportedly legal-everywhere WinWin Campaign—violated fair-campaign statutes.[95] According to Kiffmeyer, the operation of such sites "is selling

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[91] *See* Wylie, *supra* note 57.
[92] *Id.*
[93] ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 16-1014 (2000).
[94] Wylie, *supra* note 57.
[95] *See* Suzukamo, *supra* note 58.

the electoral process. This is not the right use of the Internet or of your vote."[96]

Minnesota Statute § 211B.13 sets out specific parameters such as "any money, food, liquor, clothing, entertainment, or other thing of monetary value" that may not be used to induce voters to vote a certain way.[97] Like the Arizona statute, however, the Minnesota statute includes the open-ended term "valuable consideration" on the list of forbidden inducements.[98]

Unlike Arizona, many election trackers (and vote swapping sites) considered Minnesota to be a swing state. On November 1, Kiffmeyer e-mailed the operators of Voteswap2000.com—which by this point had already closed as a result of prodding by California's Secretary of State—and asked them to "'cease and desist' vote swapping activities in the State of Minnesota."[99] Taking a strong stance, Kiffmeyer asserted, "Vote swapping is the ultimate in voter fraud. It proposes to change the outcome of the election through an underhanded scheme. . . . Vote swapping cannot be permitted and will not be allowed in the State of Minnesota."[100]

New York officials also sought to shut out vote-swapping sites from operating in their state.[101] The State Board of

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[96] *Id.*

[97] MINN. STAT. § 211B.13 (2000).

[98] *Id.*

[99] Press Release, Minnesota Secretary of State, Secretary of State Mary Kiffmeyer Asks Vote-Swap Web Sites to "Cease and Desist" in MN (Nov. 1, 2000), *at* http://www.sos.state.mn.us/office/voteswap.htm (last visited Mar. 1, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[100] *Id.*

[101] Chen and Woody, *supra* note 34. This article erroneously reports that "a Seattle-based Web site, www.nadertrader.com, received a letter from the New York State Board of Elections warning the site to shut down because it violated New York state law." *Id.* In fact, neither www.nadertrader.com (Nader Trader) nor the Seattle-

Elections interpreted Art. II, § 3 of the New York Constitution to ban vote swapping since each party offers an inducement, namely to enhance the parties' shared goal of furthering Nader's effort to receive federal money.[102] Art. II, § 3 reads in relevant part:

> No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election . . . [103]

Because the interstate nature of the Internet makes blocking New York users practically impossible, asking violators to shut down their sites "was the only option available."[104]

N.Y. Elec. Law § 17-142 takes a different approach from the Arizona and Minnesota statutes. Like those states, New

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based Winchell's Nader Trader received such a letter. The State Board instead targeted two different sites: Gore-Nader Vote Trader and NaderGore.org. The State Board sent cease and desist letters to the sites and their Internet service providers. E-mail from William McCann, Attorney, New York State Board of Elections, to author (Mar. 20, 2001, 18:06:13 EST) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[102] *Id.*

[103] N.Y. C.L.S. CONST. Art. II, § 3 (1999).

[104] Chen and Woody, *supra* note 34.

York uses the term "valuable consideration." However, the statute does not limit the analysis there:

> Except as allowed by law, any person who directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person: . . .
>
> 3. Gives, offers or promises any office, place, employment or *valuable thing* as an inducement for any voter or other person to procure or aid in procuring either a large or a small vote, plurality or majority at any election district or other political division of the state, for a candidate or candidates to be voted for at an election; or to cause a larger or smaller vote, plurality or majority to be cast or given for any candidate or candidates in one such district or political division than in another; . . . is guilty of a felony.[105] (Emphasis added.)

In New York, therefore, the inclusion of the term "valuable thing" would seem to allow an even broader range of interpretation. The presence of the term could be construed—and was by the State Board of Elections—to include even items with no monetary value such as votes. It would appear that the promise itself—the shared goal of assisting Nader in gaining five percent of the national vote while Gore wins enough states to win the election—is itself the impermissible "valuable thing," since no money changes hands between vote swappers.

[105] N.Y. ELEC. LAW § 17-142 (Consol. 2001).

Hands Off: Maine, Nebraska and Oregon

Not all states rushed to shut down vote-swapping sites. Maine's statutes do not ban vote swapping outright, nor do they include the catchall term "valuable consideration." In stark contrast to the opinions of his peers in California and Minnesota, Secretary of State Dan Gwadosky called vote swapping "a provocative way to use a new medium."[106]

The straightforward language of Maine's anti-inducement statute certainly simplified Gwadosky's job of interpretation. 17-A M.R.S. § 602 reads in relevant part:

> § 602. Bribery in official and political matters
>
> 1. A person is guilty of bribery in official and political matters if:
>
> A. He promises, offers, or gives any pecuniary benefit to another
> with the intention of influencing the other's action, decision,
> opinion, recommendation, vote, nomination or other exercise of
> discretion as a public servant, party official or voter; . . .
>
> 2. As used in this section and other sections of this chapter, the following definitions apply. . . .

[106] *See* Connerty-Marin, *supra* note 60, at 1A.

> C. "Pecuniary benefit" means any advantage in the form of money, property, commercial interest or anything else, the primary significance of which is economic gain; it does not include economic advantage applicable to the public generally, such as tax reduction or increased prosperity generally. "Pecuniary benefit" does not include the following:
>
> (1) A meal, if the meal is provided by industry or special interest organizations as part of an informational program presented to a group of public servants;
>
> (2) A meal, if the meal is a prayer breakfast or a meal served during a meeting to establish a prayer breakfast; or
>
> (3) A subscription to a newspaper, news magazine or other news publication.
>
> 3. Bribing in official and political matters is a Class C crime.[107]

Since the illegal inducement would appear to require as its "primary significance" economic gain, the promise of one's vote clearly lies outside the intent of the statute.

Like the New York statute, Nebraska's election bribery statute makes it illegal for a voter to receive "any valuable thing

[107] ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 17-A, § 602 (West 2000).

as a consideration for his or her vote for any person to be voted for at any election."[108] In addition, "any person who, by bribery, attempts to influence any voter of this state in voting, uses any threat to procure any voter to vote contrary to the inclination of such voter, or deters any voter from voting shall be guilty of a Class II misdemeanor."[109]

Unlike their counterparts in New York, however, Nebraska officials found the sites not to violate state law.[110] Secretary of State Scott Moore saw no problem with vote swapping, saying, "Obviously, if money was changing hands or threats or intimidation was occurring, then I would have a problem. . . . I'm not saying it's right, I'm just not saying there is any illegal activity in this one."[111]

Oregon Secretary of State Bill Bradbury found most vote-swapping models to be illegal in that state.[112] Bradbury said, "Entering into a contract to trade your vote, even without the exchange of cash, violates Oregon's undue influence statute.[113]

Oregon's Rev. Stat. § 260.665 describes undue influence in the election context to mean "force, violence, restraint or the threat of it, inflicting injury, damage, harm, loss of employment or other loss or the threat of it, fraud or giving or promising to give money, employment or other thing of value."[114]

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[108] NEB. REV. STAT. § 32-1536 (2000).
[109] *Id.*
[110] Associated Press, *supra* note 42, at A12.
[111] *Id.*
[112] Mapes, Mayer and Carter, *supra* note 62, at B7.
[113] *Id.*
[114] OR. REV. STAT. § 260.665 (1999).

Bradbury reversed his position the next day with respect to Nader Trader.[115] The site, which, unlike many, offered no direct mechanism for brokering vote swaps, did not actually offer a "thing of value" under the meaning of the Oregon statute. Paddy McGuire, an aide to Bradbury, said that the reversal came after the Secretary of State's office realized it had "misinterpreted" the way the site operated.[116]

Unresolved Issues and Possible Resolutions

Does the Model Matter?

Although more than a dozen sites offered advice and communication about vote swapping in some form, only three major models—the encouragement model, the bulletin board model, and the automatic brokering model—emerged before the states cracked down on potential voter fraud violations. (A fourth, in the form of WinWin Campaign, emerged after the automatic brokering model failed in several states. It combined the state-specific advice of the automatic brokering model with the hands-off bulletin board user-to-user communication of the bulletin board model.[117])

The model that caused the least legal trouble for its operators was the "encouragement model." These sites, most notably Nader Trader and Greens for Gore, offered little

[115] *See* Mapes, *supra* note 63, at B1.
[116] *Id.*
[117] *See* WinWin Campaign: Strategic Voting, *at* http://www.winwincampaign.org/strategy.jsp (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

practical assistance in actually linking voters from separate states who did not know each other previously. Instead, these sites generated interest in the vote-swapping concept and provided outlets for the vote-swapping community.

A philosophical question remains about the legal effect of such "encouragement" of online vote swapping. While Nader Trader clearly did not hold a position as a vote broker, the site left little doubt that it favored the idea of vote swapping and gave advice to users about how to exchange votes (namely, to conspire with friends and family in other states).

While even the strictest state election fraud statutes have thus far been interpreted to permit this behavior, the invocation by California of its criminal conspiracy statute could present problems down the road for sites operating under the encouragement model. One could argue that the operator of the site that encourages such behavior and advises others of how to carry it out may be knowingly participating in a conspiracy to commit election fraud. The difficulty in proving intent on the vote-swappers' end of the alleged conspiracy inherently complicates such a case. Moreover, such a case would depend on the applicability of vote swapping generally to an individual state's voting fraud statute—an issue that has yet to be adjudicated.

The second model, the bulletin board model, raises more questions under state election statutes. These sites (such as Voteexchange.org), in addition to the advice and information of the encouragement model, provide a bulletin board on which users can negotiate trades publicly for themselves.

While the bulletin board model solves the practical problem of actually providing a mechanism under which users can make promises to trade votes with other users, it provides

clear evidence of users' willingness to swap votes—and creates an open record for prosecutors to use in proving intent. This model also moves one step closer to the actual brokering of votes by inviting voters to use their site for the purpose of trading votes.

This model likely remains as safe as the encouragement model to the extent that operators remain passive forum providers rather than active vote-swap facilitators. Again, one could make a case for conspiracy, although the fact that passive forum providers have no individualized, direct contact with users provides them a solid defense.

The automatic brokering model of vote swapping has generated the most legal controversy. Because each of the states that took action against site operators directly challenged this particular model, one must understand precisely how these sites operate differently from the other models.

Votexchange2000.com provided the following description of its operating model in its motion for temporary restraining order in *Porter v. Jones.* (Citations to other court documents have been omitted.)

> The web site also contained an interactive questionnaire that would enable people to input a state, and a preferred political candidate. The site would inform the user of the likelihood of their preferred candidate's chances in that state, as well as the likelihood of either of the major party's candidates prevailing in that state.
>
> Finally, the site enabled a person who was concerned that his or her vote for a minor party candidate such as Ralph Nader or Pat Buchanan would hurt his or her preferred major candidate's

> chance of winning in that state the opportunity to obtain the e-mail address of someone in another state who shared both his or her desire to vote for a minor party candidate and about that vote's effect on his or her preferred choice between Al Gore and George W. Bush.
>
> The web site made clear that if they were "matched" with a voter in another state, they could contact that voter to discuss their voting intention or to make pledges about their voting intention. ("As soon as we find someone whose voting preferences complements yours, we send each of you the others (sic) email (sic) address. From here on, it is up to both of you to contact each other and take it from there.") The web site did not provide the name or address of the other person. The web site did not purport to guarantee whether the other person was indeed a resident of another state, much less a registered voter. Finally, the site did not demand that the voter enter into a contract, or require the user to be bound by any discussion or agreement.[118]

Because these sites act as active facilitators of vote swapping, the operators run the risk of being co-venturers with

[118] Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Plaintiffs' Application for a Temporary Restraining Order, at 9, *Porter v. Jones* (No. 00-11700 RJK (Mcx)), *available at* http://www.aclu-sc.org/docs/briefporter.pdf (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). *See also* Votexchange2000 Questionnaire, *at* http://votexchange2000.com/questionnaire.html (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

their users. As such, whether they fall within or outside the limits of state statutes depends heavily on the interpretation of state authorities. Even with the little precedent available for statutory interpretation on this issue, it is clear that the law is, if anything, unclear. Note the very different treatment of the term "valuable thing" by elections officials in New York (vote swapping illegal) and Nebraska (vote swapping legal).

Clearly, the site model made a difference in at least one state's enforcement in 2000. New York officials decided to single out two sites (Gore-Nader Vote Trader and NaderGore.org) operating under the automatic brokering model for scrutiny.[119] The State Board of Elections felt that cases against sites that did not automatically broker trades but merely operated as "free speech sites" should not be pursued for policy and/or legal reasons.[120]

Your Vote Counts--But Is It "Valuable"?

As intriguing as any issue in vote swapping is the "speech" argument presented by the plaintiffs in *Porter v. Jones*. The argument casually concludes that another person's vote does not constitute a "valuable consideration" under the meaning of the applicable California statutes. Instead, the vote

[119] E-mail from William McCann, Attorney, New York State Board of Elections, to author, *supra* note 101 (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).
[120] *Id.*

falls under the umbrella of constitutionally-protected political speech along the lines of *Buckley v. Valeo*.[121]

This argument posits a readily apparent conceptual incongruity. How can a promise of such value to the Constitution and society as a whole possibly fail to meet the "valuable consideration" standard? While it might be technically possible to interpret "consideration" as requiring monetary value for the recipient (as specifically denominated in the Maine statute) while the speech itself qualifies as "valuable," such a construction still leaves ample room for criticism.

On a practical level, the fact that so many users eagerly swapped their votes clearly indicates that, unless all users on both sides of the promises considered their own votes worthless, the anticipation of the "traded" vote being cast on the recipient's behalf in another state creates something of value to the recipient. While this "valuable thing" probably does not have a monetary value, it does exist in the form of the desired result (Gore wins the Electoral College vote, Nader reaches five percent).

The Future: Back to the Swap Meet or Back to the Drawing Board?

The eventual disposition of *Porter v. Jones* will no doubt have a significant effect on the future of Internet vote swapping. No matter which side eventually emerges victorious, the litigation process itself certainly will reveal the extent to which a

[121] *See* Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1 (1976) (overturning various campaign finance restrictions as violating political-expression protections of U.S. CONST. amend. I).

Secretary of State will continue fighting issues of vote swapping on the state level.

As in many other emerging areas of Internet law, the decentralized state election statutes have proven to clash with the jurisdiction-busting nature of the Internet. Since vote swapping would only appear to work in federal races (the Electoral College system, in which the aggregate of individual state elections, rather than the popular vote, selects the president, provides the motivation for like-minded votes to be shifted from one place to another), federal election legislation clarifying what vote swappers can or cannot do would seem to be the logical way of resolving conflicts.

Barring national consensus, the combination of separate state rules and disparate, unpredictable interpretation of statutes not created to deal with the problems of cyberlaw will continue to bewilder site operators as they prepare for 2004. Assuming that the interest in third-party candidates will not falter from the precedents of the past three presidential elections, the stage is set for more battles between site operators and state election officials in years to come.

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Comment: Nader's Traders vs. State Regulators:

Comment: Nader's Traders vs. State Regulators: Examining the Controversy over Internet Vote Swapping in the 2000 Presidential Election

Brad Worley

Vote swappers nationwide organized during the 2000 campaign to cast their presidential ballots strategically within the Electoral College system. Their mission: help Vice President Al Gore win enough states to take the presidency while ensuring that Ralph Nader received five percent of the popular vote, thus qualifying the Green Party for federal campaign funding in 2004.

This comment examines the legal issues surrounding the Internet vote swapping, a relatively new phenomenon on the national political scene. Following a summary of the events surrounding the rise of Internet vote swapping in the weeks prior to the 2000 presidential election, this comment will examine the main arguments in what promises to be the first case to address the issue (*Porter v. Jones*), various state statutes and their interpretation by secretaries of state and other election officials, and the issues requiring legislative resolution before the next presidential election.

The Rise of the Great Online (Vote) Swap Meet

The Rise of the Great Online (Vote) Swap Meet

Sowing the Seeds

The concept of Internet vote swapping perhaps arose from the marriage of outright vote solicitation and a practical joke hatched by Texas Democrats resigned to certain loss in the Republican presidential nominee's home state. On August 15, 2000, six eBay users received national attention when they offered their votes for sale on the popular auction site.[1] By the next day, eBay had removed the highly questionable auctions from the site.[2]

Around the same time, James Baumgartner, a graduate student from Troy, N.Y., launched **VoteAuction**.com, a site devoted exclusively to the auctioning of votes for money.[3] The site purported to auction blocs of votes by state, checking the absentee ballots before money changed hands to ensure the voters actually carried out the transaction.[4]

When the New York City Board of Elections objected to this apparent sale of votes, Baumgartner shut down the site and sold the rights to foreign interests.[5] (This would hardly be the end of the **VoteAuction**.com saga. Following the site's sale, at least four states[6] and the city of Chicago[7] instituted actions against the site. Austrian businessman Luzius "Hans" Bernhard moved the site to at least two different domain names despite injunctions banning the site's operation under any name.[8] Baumgartner at various times claimed his motivation was to make money,[9] to gather information for a master's thesis,[10] and to create an Internet hoax.[11])

While the online world focused on vote selling, members of the Texas Democratic Party hatched the idea of offline vote swapping. These "merry pranksters" proposed to trade

[1] Jeremy Derfner, *Buy This Vote!*, SLATE, Aug. 23, 2000, *at* http://slate.msn.com/netelection/entries/00-08-23_88646.asp.

[2] *Id.*

[3] *Id.*

[4] *Id.*

[5] Janet Kornblum, *Votes Up For Auction Draw Official Inquiries*, USA TODAY, Aug. 23, 2000, at 3D.

[6] D.K. Dineen, *Vote-Swap Web Sites Shut Down*, N.Y. DAILY NEWS, Nov. 1, 2000, at 5. One state that sought to terminate **VoteAuction**.com was California, which

Gore for Nader votes in other states in which Gore had a better chance of victory.[12] These vote swappers questioned the potential legal ramifications.[13]

Vote Swapping Goes Online

The first major online vote swapping sites began independently in October 2000, neither apparently knowing of the other's existence.

later led the way in attempting to shut down numerous vote swapping sites.

[6] See Robert MacMillan, *California Ends Vote-Trade Web Gold Rush*, NEWSBYTES, Oct. 31, 2000, *at* http://www.newsbytes.com/news/00/157474.html.

[7] Lael Copeland, *Online Vote Bidding Declared a Web Hoax*, COMPUTERWORLD, Nov. 13, 2000, at 7.

[8] *Id.*

[9] Kornblum, *supra* note 5, at 3D.

[10] Dineen, *supra* note 6, at 5.

[11] Copeland, *supra* note 7, at 7.

[12] Molly Ivins, *Democratic Steak and Republican Pink Clouds*, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, Aug. 20, 2000 at 4 (Editorial).

[13] *Id.*

On October 1, Steve Yoder created the Vote Exchange Program at www.voteexchange.org.[14] Yoder, who described himself as "a registered Democrat in the District of Columbia who voted for Nader in 1996 and plans to do so again this year,"[15] explained why he created the site:

> The intent of the Vote Exchange Program is to provide an alternative for those who want a viable Green Party but wish to avoid the disastrous effects of electing George Bush . . . . One of the inspirations for this site was a line from a speech this summer by Ralph Nader, in which he encouraged Greens to "be strategic" in how they vote.[16]

The site offered an electronic bulletin board on which users could communicate with other users around the country to discuss vote swapping "with those in other states who are willing to trade votes with you."[17] It determined user eligibility based on state of residence and the projected electoral results as determined by the daily calculations of CNN and ABCNews.[18]

[14] *2000 Presidential Campaign: States Oppose Vote-Trading Scheme*, FACTS ON FILE WORLD NEWS DIGEST, Nov. 1, 2000, *available at* LEXIS, News Library, Facts on File World News Digest File.

[15] Vote Exchange Program, Frequently Asked Questions, *at* http://voteexchange.org/vote006.htm (last visited Feb. 6, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[16] *Id.*

[17] Vote Exchange Program, *at* http://voteexchange.org/vote003.htm (last visited Feb. 6, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[18] Vote Exchange Program, Eligibility for the Vote Exchange Program: Nader Voters, *at* http://voteexchange.org/vote004.htm (last visited Feb. 6, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). *See also* Vote Exchange

The site also assured potential users that Bush supporters bent on sabotaging the system had no incentive to depress either Nader votes in swing states or Gore votes in blowout states.[19]

Voteexchange.org received virtually no national attention at the time of its launch. Three and one-half weeks later, a second vote-swapping website appeared that would receive a great deal more media coverage than did its predecessor.[20]

Jeff Cardille, a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, launched Nader Trader on October 22, 2000.[21] Although Voteexchange.org had been in operation for more than three weeks, Cardille claimed he had not heard of the site and got the idea of starting a vote-swapping site from a housemate.[22][23]

[19] Vote Exchange Program, Frequently Asked Questions, *at* http://voteexchange.org/vote007.htm (last visited Feb. 6, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[20] Nader Trader founder Jeff Cardille became a frequently-quoted figure within a week of his site's launch. *See* Kavita Kumar, *Gore, Nader Backers Using Web Sites to Arrange Vote Swaps*, Cox News Service, Oct. 27, 2000; *Weekend All Things Considered* (NPR radio broadcast, Oct. 29, 2000), *available at* LEXIS, News Library, National Public Radio File; Helen Kennedy, *E-Vote Swaps Boost Nader*, NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, Oct. 29, 2000, at 28; Christine Cupaiuolo, *Trading Places*, PopPolitics.com, *at* http://www.poppolitics.com/articles/2000-10-31-voteswap.shtml.

[21] Nader Trader could be accessed at both www.nadertrader.com and www.nadertrader.org. Those Internet surfers with a less-than-supportive view of the site's purpose could also access Nader Trader by accessing nadertraitor.org. *See Ewell's Talks in San Diego Continuing?*, DURHAM (N. C.) HERALD-SUN, Nov. 3, 2000, at C1.

[22] Cupaiuolo, *supra* note 20.

[23] *See* Kennedy, *supra* note 20, at 28.

Nader Trader offered no mechanism for users to trade votes with fellow voters. Instead, the site encouraged swing state residents to "contact a Gore-voting friend in a strongly Bush-leaning state and informally agree that your friend will vote for Nader, while you will vote for Al Gore."[24]

Cardille became an instant celebrity[25] and his site became the most-visited of all vote swapping sites, registering 93,369 hits through October 29[26] and more than 90,000 additional hits on October 30 alone.[27] By Election Day (November 7), the site claimed more than 750,000 hits.[28]

Raskin's Revolution: Copycats and Naysayers

On October 24, Jamin B. Raskin, a professor of constitutional law at American University, published an opinion piece in the online news and lifestyle journal *Slate* outlining the rationale of vote swapping.[29] Raskin likened the practice to Senate "pairing," in which senators match up with colleagues planning to vote on the opposing side of a bill when both plan

[24] Charles Babington, *'Nader Traders' Add New Twist to Battlegrounds*, Washington Post Online Extras, *at* http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A18987-2000Oct26.html.

[25] By the end of his site's whirlwind first week of operation, Cardille had been subject of an interview broadcast nationwide on National Public Radio. *Weekend All Things Considered*, *supra* note 20.

[26] MacMillan, *supra* note 6.

[27] Jeremy Derfner, *Is Vote-Swapping Legal?*, SLATE, Nov. 1, 2000, *at* http://slate.msn.com/netelection/entries/00-11-01_92442.asp.

[28] Nader Trader Post-Election Home Page, *at* http://www.nadertrader.org (last

visited Feb. 6, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[29] Jamin Raskin, *Nader's Traders*, SLATE, Oct. 24, 2000, *at* http://slate.msn.com/Concept/00-10-24/Concept.asp.

to be absent for the vote and record the "pairing" in the *Congressional Record*. Arguing that "it is the highest form of democratic politics to consult your fellow citizens about electoral choices," [30] Raskin encouraged citizens to "join forces through the Internet and become professors of the Electoral College rather than dropouts from it." [31] Unaware that two vote-swapping sites encouraging users to pair themselves through private or semi-private negotiation already existed, [32] Raskin suggested that a site could allow users to register by state and automatically match voters with a sorting program. [33]

In the immediate wake of Raskin's column, a slew of vote-swapping sites appeared online. At least three sites launched during the following week credited the Raskin column as the impetus. [34] Two of these sites (Voteswap2000.com [35] and Winchell's Nader Trader [36]), as well as at least four additional

[30] *Id.*

[31] *Id.*

[32] Scott Harris, *Voteswap2000.com Elects to Shut Down*, THE STANDARD, Oct.

2000, *at* http://www.thestandard.com/article/display/0,1151,19828,00.html. 31,

[33] Raskin, *supra* note 29.

[34] *See* Kumar, *supra* note 20 (Voteswap2000.com); Farhad Manjoo, *Vote Trade: The Democratic Way?*, WIRED NEWS, Oct. 31, 2000, *at* http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39860,00.html (Winchell's Nader Trader); Caroline Chen and Jerome Woody, *Trading Off: Internet Spawns a Way of Voting*, DAILY ORANGE (Syracuse, N.Y.), Nov. 7, 2000, *available at* LEXIS, News Library, University Wire File. (Voteswap.com).

[35] See Kumar, *supra* note 20 (Voteswap2000.com).

[36] Winchell's Nader Trader had users register under either a "Gore Supporters in Blowout States" or "Nader Supporters in Swing States" pledge. The Nader pledge, for example, read: "As a Nader supporter in a tossup state, I have decided to vote for Gore but do so in the explicit hope that Gore voters in Republican states will correspondingly cast their ballots for Nader." The user then typed in her state of residence and clicked on an icon labeled "Register." Trading Votes (Winchell's

sites (PresidentGore.com,[37] Tradevotes.com,[38] Votetrader.org,[39] and Votexchange2000.com[40]), featured some variation on the automatic user-matching system proposed by Raskin.

Nader Trader Home Page), *at* http://voteswap2000.net (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[37] PresidentGore.com required users to create user names. To register with the system, a user had to provide a user name and password, her first and last name, home state, and e-mail address. User Information (PresidentGore.com), *at* http://www.presidentgore.com/user.asp (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). To make a trade, the user entered

the user name, password, and the user name of the person with which she planned to trade. Confirm (PresidentGore.com), *at* http://www.presidentgore.com/confirmuser.asp (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). To verify the trade, the user re-entered the same information as on the "Confirm" page. User Information (PresidentGore.com), *at* http://www.presidentgore.com/verifytrade.asp (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[38] Tradevotes.com redirected users to a German site that facilitated the trade. How It Works (Tradevotes.com), *at* http://www.tradevotes.com/ (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). The German site, named Voter Match, offered this explanation of its program: "If the automated matching software matches two individuals with interests deemed to be compatible, each of the two individuals concerned will be sent an E-Mail (sic) message containing his or her name and the E-Mail (sic) address with which they registered, the name and E-Mail (sic) address with which the individual with whom they were matched registered, as well as an indication of which type of state in which each of the matched individuals indicated he or she is registered to vote. States are categorized by type, a state-type being one of the following three: 'Swing State', 'Bush-controlled State', and 'Gore-controlled state'. After the election this software will be switched off, and all data stored by it will be deleted." Voter Match: Policies and Notices, *at* http://endymion.ling.uni-potsdam.de/votermatch/policies.html (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[39] Votetrader.org instructed users in the following manner: "To participate and be paired, fill in the appropriate form below. When a suitable match is available in our database, you will be notified of their name and contact information. Because voters are paired individually, you can contact your match and discuss election

With the proliferation of sites available for vote swapping began a rush of media attention and an explosion in

user interest. In addition to the previously noted increase in traffic to Nader Trader, the second-generation sites recorded first a trickle and then a flood of users ready to swap their votes. In its first day of operation (October 26), Voteswap2000.com recorded 500 trades; [41] by the time it closed operations four days later, more than 5000 voters had been matched. [42] During the same time period, Votexchange2000.com reported having registered "a few thousand people," [43] while Steve Yoder's Voteexchange.org, diverting a good deal of traffic from the larger Voteswap2000.com, had a cumulative total of 230 matches through both e-mail pledges and its message board. [44]

Raskin, for his part, appeared pleased with the success. After receiving more than 100 e-mails from *Slate* readers in response to his column, Raskin claimed to be

issues on your own. Under no circumstances will votetrader.org release your information except to your designated partner." Below these instructions two forms (one for those who planned to vote for Gore, the other for those who planned to vote for Nader) required the user to enter her state of voter registration, first and last names, and e-mail address. Votetrader.org, *at* http://votetrader.org/ (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[40] Votexchange2000.com employed a multi-layered decision tree, discussed in full below. *See* Votexchange2000 Questionnaire, *at* http://www.votexchange2000.com/questionnaire.html (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[41] Khong, *supra* note 20.

[42] Associated Press, *'Nader Traders' Shut Down Their Web Site Under Pressure*, WASHINGTON TIMES, Nov. 1, 2000, at A12.

[43] Cupaiuolo, *supra* note 20.

[44] *Id.*

http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:Ch9rWZjIowwJ:www.j...orleypdf.pdf+voteauction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari (11 of 42)3/7/2005 23:10:32

"astonished by the power of the Internet to get an idea out like that." [45]

Not all shared Raskin's enthusiasm, however. While critics considered the idea of vote swapping morally and ethically questionable, [46] no less an authority than the Nader campaign denounced the practice on purely political grounds. Nader stacy Malkan, a Nader campaign representative, summed up the Naderites' view: "Our position is a vote for the lesser of two evils is still a vote for evil. We are asking people to vote their conscience." [47]

Like most items on the campaign trail seem to do, swapping vote found its way into a Washington scandal. Fred Turner, legislative director for Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-FL), used his official government e-mail address to swap his vote at Voteexchange.com. [48] House rules prohibit the use of congressional resources for campaign purposes; Turner later admitted that he "shouldn't have done it." [49]

Vote swapping came under increasing legal scrutiny. Justice Department officials found that none of the sites violated federal law on the basis that vote swappers exchanged nothing of monetary value. [50] In a November 2 press conference, Attorney General Janet Reno stated that she "would urge caution" in

[45] *Id.*

[46] *Id.*

[47] Wendy Melillo, *A New Strategy: Vote Swapping*, A DWEEK E ASTERN E DITION , Oct. 30, 2000, at 4.

[48] *See* Associated Press, *supra* note 42, at A12.

[49] *Id.*

[50] *See* Jon Matthews, *Internet Vote Swapping Leaves Officials in Quagmire*, Howard Scripps News Service, Oct. 30, 2000, *available at* LEXIS, News Library, Scripps Howard News Service File; Cupaiuolo, *supra* note 20.

investigating vote-swapping sites.[51] Ultimately, however, vote-swapping sites would soon meet a major challenge from a source closer to home: the states.

[51] Attorney General Janet Reno, News Briefing (Nov. 2, 2000), *available at* LEXIS, News Library, FDCH Political Transcripts File. The Attorney General was somewhat noncommittal on the whole. The full exchange on vote swapping was as follows:

"QUESTION: Another election question, Ms. Reno: there's been a lot of discussion about web sites that encourage people to trade their votes: greensforgore.com and Nadertraders and so forth. Has the Department looked into that question?

"RENO: My understanding is that 42 U.S.C. § 1973 prohibits offering or promising voters anything of value for voting in elections where federal candidates are on the ballot. This statute also forbids selling votes in a federal election and prohibits voters from – 18 U.S.C. § 597 prohibits voters from soliciting expenditures in consideration of their votes.

"And finally, U.S.C. § 2(a) makes it – 18 U.S.C. § 2(a) makes it unlawful for any person to aid and abet another to commit a crime. "These are criminal statutes that carry penalties. Any voter who solicits or accepts payment for his or her vote over the Internet and Internet web sites that knowingly assist voters to do so would arguably violate the law. "QUESTION: But that is just for selling something of value or soliciting or whatever. If you offer to trade a vote for a vote, would that be covered?

"RENO: I think I'd have to look at just what the "vote for vote" was, but I would urge caution.

"QUESTION: I'm a little confused. If Beverly and I say – well, Beverly says, "I support candidate A. If you vote for candidate A, then I'll vote for candidate C." Is that illegal? I mean, that's essentially what's going on there. There's no real exchange of value. It's just people trying to influence somebody

States Stop the Swaps: California Takes On Voteswap2000.com

On October 30, California became the first state to take action against Internet vote swapping. Secretary of State Bill Jones informed Voteswap2000.com operators Jim Cody and Ted Johnson in a letter that their site violated the state's Elections and Penal Codes. [52] In response to the threat of prosecution, Voteswap2000.com immediately ceased operations. [53] Both Voteexchange.org and Votexchange2000.com, though not cited in Jones's letter, shut down voluntarily within the next day. [54]

Those sites that chose to remain open took steps to avoid Voteswap2000.com's fate. Most added disclaimers discouraging users from swapping votes without checking their respective state laws. [55] PresidentGore.com barred California users from

[52] Farhad Manjoo, *Vote Swapper Swatted Down*, WIRED NEWS, Oct. 31, 2000, *at* http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39892,00.html. The California controversy is discussed more fully below.

[53] *Id.*

[54] Larry Margasak, *3 Gore-Nader Vote Trading Sites Shut Down*, DAYTON DAILY

[54] NEWS, Nov. 1, 2000, at 5A.

[55] Voter Match, the German site affiliated with Tradevotes.com, offered a typical warning: "Some States have warned that participation in the exchange of votes with or by anyone in those states constitutes illegal behavior. The administrators are not aware of the particular language or intention of these laws, and also are not aware of which states or what laws may or may not pertain to the individuals using this site, so it is recommended that everyone planning to register with this site check his or her local state laws to make sure that he or she may legally participate. This site's software is not designed to accurately interpret local state laws of states within the U.S. This is the responsibility of the participating individuals alone. The administrators do not encourage anyone to commit any act against their better judgment." Voter Match Policies and Notices, *at* http://endymion.ling.uni-potsdam.de/votermatch/policies.html (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

participating in its vote-swapping program. The site advised: "Please note, we've disallowed voters in California from signing up. There are potential legal problems in that state and we don't want the trouble. If you don't like this policy, please email (sic) your attorney general."[56]

After California targeted Voteswap2000.com, other states investigated the various vote-swapping sites for potential illegalities.[57] Officials in at least three states (Arizona, Minnesota,[58] and New York[59]) declared that some or all of the sites violated state law. Maine[60] and Nebraska[61] officials decided that the sites did not violate state law. Oregon first found Nader Trader to be illegal in that state,[62] then reversed

position the next day.[63] At least four additional states took some action to determine exactly what their statutes would and would not allow.[64]

[56] Welcome to PresidentGore.com, *at* http://presidentgore.com/ (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[57] See Maggie Wylie, *Vote Trading Sites Prove Popular, Despite Brewing Ethical and Legal Concerns*, Newhouse News Service, Oct. 31, 2000, *available at* LEXIS, News Library, Newhouse News Service File.

[58] Leslie Brooks Suzukamo, *Gore and Nader Voters Swap Votes Online*, SAINT PAUL (Minn.) PIONEER PRESS, Nov. 1, 2000, *available at* LEXIS, News Library, Saint Paul Pioneer Press File.

[59] Chen and Woody, *supra* note 34.

[60] David Connerty-Marin, *Nader-Gore Vote Swapping Is Deemed Legal in Maine*, PORTLAND (Me.) PRESS HERALD, Nov. 1, 2000, at 1A.

[61] *See* Associated Press, *supra* note 42, at A12.

[62] Jeff Mapes, James Mayer and Steven Carter, *Vice Presidential Candidates Will Visit Oregon Once More*, THE OREGONIAN, Nov. 3, 2000, at B7.

[63] Jeff Mapes, *Bradbury Says Vote Trading Sites OK*, THE OREGONIAN, Nov. 4, 2000, at B1.

[64] *See* Wylie, *supra* note 57 (Wisconsin); Associated Press, *supra* note 42, at A12 (Kansas, Missouri); Eve Modzelewski, *North Siders to Send 25 Nader Votes to Indiana for Gore Votes*, PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE, Nov. 3, 2000, at A-10 (Pennsylvania).

On November 2, the ACLU of Southern California filed a motion on behalf of six plaintiffs, including Votexchange2000.com's Alan Porter, for a

temporary restraining order against Jones for "threatening criminal prosecution" against Voteswap2000.com.[65] U.S. District Judge Robert Kelleher denied the motion with a one-sentence order.[66]

On November 27, Porter and his five co-plaintiffs filed a federal lawsuit against Jones to clarify the legal issues surrounding vote swapping in California in time for future elections.[67] Judge Kelleher ultimately granted the Secretary of State's motions to dismiss the plaintiffs' claim for damages and to stay the claims for declaratory and injunctive relief. As of this writing, the plaintiffs intend to appeal the orders to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.[68]

Aftermath

The controversy surrounding the legality of vote-swapping sites did little to chill their emerging popularity. Following the demise of Voteswap2000.com, yet another site

[65] Robert MacMillan, *Vote Buying, Swapping Sites Spawn New Lawsuits*, NEWSBYTES, Nov. 2, 2000, *at* http://www.newsbytes.com/news/00/157612.html.

[66] Scott Harris, *In Vote-Swap Fight, ACLU Loses First Round*, INFOWORLD DAILY NEWS, Nov. 7, 2000, *at* http://www.infoworld.com/articles/hn/xml/00/11/07/001107hnvoteexchange.xml.

[67] *ACLU Defends Vote-Swapping Sites*, NATIONAL JOURNAL'S TECHNOLOGY DAILY, Nov. 28, 2000, AM Edition, *available at* LEXIS, News Library, National Journal's Technology Daily File.

[68] E-mail from Peter Eliasberg, Staff Attorney, ACLU of Southern California, to author (Mar. 19, 2001, 14:10:17 PST) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

(WinWin Campaign [69]) launched, with a hybrid pledge/ model that its operators claimed violated legal standards in all jurisdictions. [70]

The entrance of WinWin Campaign into the fray brought the total number of sites devoted to vote swapping to at least sixteen: Gore-Nader Vote Trader, [71] Greens for Gore, [72] NaderGore.org, Nader Trader, Nader's Traders.com, [73] PresidentGore.com, SwapVote.com, Tradevotes.com, Voteexchange.com, Voteexchange.org, Votexchange2000.com, Voteswap.com, [74] Voteswap2000.com, Votetrader.org, Winchell's Nader Trader, and WinWin Campaign. In addition, cyber-entrepreneurs snapped up a number of related

[69] WinWin Campaign is available online at www.winwincampaign.org and www.winwincampaign.com.

[70] *See* WinWin Campaign: Information, *at* http://www.winwincampaign.org/legal.html (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). *See also* Russell Garland, *Woman Aims to Help Gore, Nader*, PROVIDENCE JOURNAL, Nov. 5, 2000, at A18.

[71] Gore-Nader Vote Trader was available at nadergore.com.

[72] Greens for Gore was available at greensforgore.com. Rather than operating a vote-swapping system per se, the site operated as a type of news outlet for vote-swapping strategy and philosophy. Greens for Gore, *at* http://greensforgore.com/archive/index.html (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[73] Nader's Traders.com was available at www.naderstraders.com. At some point, the site shut down operations and posted the simple message, "please visit www.voteexchange.org." Nader's Traders Home Page, *at* http://rcr.csun.edu/kevinm/naderstraders.htm (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[74] Voteswap.com was available at www.voteswap.com. Like Greens for Gore, the site had no mechanism for arranging trades but maintained a number of links to other swapping-related sites and media coverage. Voteswap.com, *at* http://www.voteswap.com/ (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

domain names, such as votexchange.com, votexchange.net, nadertrader.net and naderstraders.org.[75]

In an election in which several states' close results baffled voting experts for first hours and then days, the number of swapped votes pledged nationwide numbered in the thousands. According to Votetrader.org, the only site to attempt a comprehensive post-election count of votes swapped over the Internet, eleven of the largest sites combined for an estimated 16,024 swaps among 36,025 participants, with at least 2.8 million total hits.[76] In the hotly contested state of Florida alone, Votetrader.org estimated that 1412 would-be Nader voters made online pledges to vote for Gore instead. Of sites surveyed, latecomer WinWin Campaign logged the most hits (1,338,259) and participants (10,251). Other sites reporting at least 5000 vote-swapping participants were Voteexchange.com (9698), Winchell's Nader Trader (6325) and Voteswap2000.com (5000).

[75] *See* http:/votexchange.com/ (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology); http:/votexchange.net/ (last visited Feb. 28, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology); http:/www.nadertrader.net/ (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology); http:/www.naderstraders.org/ (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[76] All statistics in this paragraph were posted on Election 2000 Vote Swapping Results, http://votetrader.org/results/ (last visited Feb. 9, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). These statistics include tallies from 11 of the aforementioned 16 sites with the following exceptions: Nader's Trader's.com (no reason given for omission, but likely resulting from shutdown); Votetrader.org and Greens for Gore (no swapping sites); SwapVotes.com and PresidentGore.com (failed to provide result tallies). *Id.* Statistics were obtained "either from published statistics at each site or directly from the sites' administrators." *Id.* Some figures were estimates "obtained by extrapolation using average traffic and registration patterns across all sites." *Id.*

Given the impressive success of these sites and the unsettled state of the law, future attempts to facilitate online vote swapping appear inevitable. While both Gore and Nader failed to reach the goals the sites were designed to help them achieve, the interest generated by the sites makes it likely that "strategic voting" will remain a part of the electoral landscape. Votexchange2000.com operator Alan Porter is already looking ahead to the next presidential campaign, having registered the domain name Votexchange2004.com.[77] The decision in the pending California case (*Porter v. Jones*) no doubt will have an important effect on the future of online vote swapping.

State Election Statutes: Keeping Up With the Joneses or Hands Off?

Votexchange2000.com Fights Back: Porter v. Jones

The *Porter* case arose from the events surrounding California Secretary of State Bill Jones's letter to Voteswap2000.com operators Jim Cody and Ted Johnson.[78] In that letter, the Secretary of State wrote that the site

specifically offers to broker the exchange of votes throughout the United States of America. This activity is a corruption of the voting

[77] Press Release, ACLU of Southern California, ACLU Amends Voter-Matching Web-Site Lawsuit (Nov. 27, 2000), *at* http://www.aclu-sc.org/news/releases/20001127voteamendedcomplaint.shtml (last visited Feb. 2, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[78] See Manjoo, *supra* note 52.

process in violation of Elections Code sections 18521 and 18522 as well as Penal Code section 182, criminal conspiracy." [79]

California Elections Code § 18521

§ 18521. Receipt of consideration for specified vote.

A person shall not directly or through any other person receive, agree, or contract for before, during, or after an election, any money, gift, loan, or other valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for himself or any other person because he or any other person:

(a) Voted, agreed to vote, refrained from voting, or agreed to refrain from voting for any particular person or measure.

(b) Remained away from the polls.

(c) Refrained or agreed to refrain from voting.

(d) Induced any other person to:

(1) Remain away from the polls.

(2) Refrain from voting.

(3) Vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or measure.

Any person violating this section is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years. [80]

California Elections Code § 18522 reads:

[79] *Id.*

[80] CAL. ELEC. CODE § 18521 (2001).

§ 18522. Giving of consideration to influence voting.

Neither a person nor a controlled committee shall directly or through any

person or controlled committee pay, lend, or contribute, or offer or promise to pay, lend, or contribute, any money or other valuable consideration to or for any voter or to or for any other person to:

(a) Induce any voter to:

(1) Refrain from voting at any election.

(2) Vote or refrain from voting at an election for any particular person or measure.

(3) Remain away from the polls at an election.

(b) Reward any voter for having:

(1) Refrained from voting.

(2) Voted for any particular person or measure.

(3) Refrained from voting for any particular person or measure.

(4) Remained away from the polls at an election.

Any person or candidate violating this section is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years. [81]

The Secretary of State's office clarified its view in response to media inquiries. The letter specifically cited Voteswap2000.com for jurisdictional reasons. [82] (The site operated from Los Angeles. [83]) Beth Miller, a spokeswoman for the Secretary of State, indicated that, in her office's view, "swapping votes and selling votes is exactly the same thing." [84] William Wood, chief counsel for the Secretary of State, said, "In this case, the valuable consideration would be the vote itself." [85]

Although Voteswap2000.com shut down without taking further action upon receiving the letter, another site operator, Votexchange2000.com's Porter, initiated the suit against Jones. Porter's co-plaintiffs in the case included Patrick Kerr, a California voter, and Steven Lewis, a Massachusetts voter, each of whom claimed the Secretary of State's threat prevented them from exercising political speech and associational rights by vote swapping because of their fear of prosecution; Scott Tenley and William Davis, California voters who believed the Secretary of State's actions chilled their ability to communicate with others in such a way; and the Democratic Law Students Association at UCLA, who as a group claimed the same injury. [86]

[81] CAL. ELEC. CODE § 18522 (2001).

[82] Manjoo, *supra* note 52.

[83] *Id.*

[84] Wylie, *supra* note 57.

[85] Harris, *supra* note 32.

[86] Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief, *Porter v. Jones* (No. 00-11700 RJK (Mcx)), *available at* http://www.aclu-sc.org/docs/complaintporter.pdf (last

In their motion for a temporary restraining order, the plaintiffs argued that Votexchange2000.com "is not and could not be a mechanism for forming binding agreements to vote for particular candidates. . . . Any even putative arrangement reached is wholly unenforceable."[87] Because actual vote swapping is impossible *per se*, the argument continued, "the website is about pure political speech and association."[88] Thus, the "speech" falls under the category of First Amendment protection.

The plaintiffs responded to Jones's interpretation of §§ 18521 and 18522 that "no money is changing hands, nor is an unenforceable pledge to vote for a specific candidate a commodity of value."[89] Paradoxically, the plaintiffs took the position that the same speech that could not be considered "a commodity of value" was evidently valuable enough to be "entitled to core First Amendment protection."[90]

Keeping Up With the Joneses: Arizona, Minnesota and New York

While California targeted primarily Voteswap2000.com, at least three other states also found violations of their election statutes inherent in certain vote-swapping sites.

visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[87] Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Plaintiffs' Application for a Temporary Restraining Order, at 1, *Porter v. Jones* (No. 00-11700 RJK (Mcx)), *available at* http://www.aclu-sc.org/docs/briefporter.pdf (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[88] *Id.*

[89] *Id.* at 2.

[90] *Id.*

Arizona state election director Jessica Funkhouse concluded that vote-swapping sites violated state law.[91] Like California Secretary of State Jones, Funkhouse considered the idea that the promise of another vote is an item "of value" central to her interpretation.[92] The applicable statute, A.R.S. § 16-1014, much like Cal. Elec. Code §§ 18521 and 18522, provides in relevant part:

> It is unlawful for a person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person knowingly: 1. To treat, give, pay, loan, contribute, offer or promise money or other valuable consideration, . . . to or for a voter, or to or for any other person, to induce the voter to vote or refrain from voting at an election for any particular person or measure."[93]

Although Funkhouse determined that vote swapping fell within this category, she evidently took no action against any particular sites because she was not "aware of any vote-swapping sites operating among Arizona citizens."[94]

In Minnesota, Secretary of State Mary Kiffmeyer interpreted state law to mean that all sites offering vote swapping—including the purportedly legal-

everywhere WinWin Campaign—violated fair-campaign statutes. [95]

According to Kiffmeyer, the operation of such sites "is selling

[91] *See* Wylie, *supra* note 57.
[92] *Id.*
[93] ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 16-1014 (2000).
[94] Wylie, *supra* note 57.
[95] *See* Suzukamo, *supra* note 58.

the electoral process. This is not the right use of the Internet or of your vote." [96]

Minnesota Statute § 211B.13 sets out specific parameters such as "any money, food, liquor, clothing, entertainment, or other thing of monetary value" that may not be used to induce voters to vote a certain way. [97] Like the Arizona statute, however, the Minnesota statute includes the open-ended term, "valuable consideration" on the list of forbidden inducements. [98]

Unlike Arizona, many election trackers (and vote swapping sites) considered Minnesota to be a swing state. On November 1, Kiffmeyer e-mailed the operators of Voteswap2000.com—which by this point had already closed as a result of prodding by California's Secretary of State—and asked them to "'cease and desist' vote swapping activities in the State of Minnesota." [99] Taking a strong stance,

asserted, "Vote swapping is the Kiffmeyer equivalent of voter fraud. It proposes to change the outcome of the election through an underhanded scheme. . . . Vote swapping cannot be permitted and will not be allowed in the State of Minnesota."[100]

New York officials also sought to shut out vote-swapping sites from operating in their state.[101] The State Board of Elections interpreted Art. II, § 3 of the New York Constitution to bar vote swapping since each party offers an inducement, namely to enhance the parties' shared goal of furthering Nader's effort to receive federal money.[102] Art. II, § 3 reads in relevant part:

> No person who shall receive, accept, or offer

[96] *Id.*

[97] MINN. STAT. § 211B.13 (2000).

[98] *Id.*

[99] Press Release, Minnesota Secretary of State, Secretary of State Mary Kiffmeyer Asks Vote-Swap Web Sites to "Cease and Desist" in MN (Nov. 1, 2000), *at* http://www.sos.state.mn.us/office/voteswap.htm (last visited Mar. 1, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[100] *Id.*

[101] Chen and Woody, *supra* note 34. This article erroneously reports that "a Seattle-based Web site, www.nadertrader.com, received a letter from the New York State Board of Elections warning the site to shut down because it violated New York state law." *Id.* In fact, neither www.nadertrader.com (Nader Trader) nor the Seattle-

> to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election . . .

[103]

Because the interstate nature of the Internet makes blocking New York users practically impossible, asking violators to shut down their sites "was the only option available."

[104]

N.Y. Elec. Law § 17-142 takes a different approach from the Arizona and Minnesota statutes. Like those states, New

based Winchell's Nader Trader received such a letter. The State Board instead targeted two different sites: Gore-Nader Vote Trader and NaderGore.org. The State Board sent cease and desist letters to the sites and their Internet service providers. E-mail from William McCann, Attorney, New York State Board of Elections, to author (Mar. 20, 2001, 18:06:13 EST) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[102] *Id.*

[103] N.Y. C.L.S. CONST. Art. II, § 3 (1999).

[104] Chen and Woody, *supra* note 34.

York uses the term “valuable consideration.” However, the statute does not limit the analysis there:

> Except as allowed by law, any person who directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person: . . .
>
> 3. Gives, offers or promises any office, place, employment or *valuable thing* as an inducement for any voter or other person to procure or aid in procuring either a large or a small vote, plurality or majority at any election district or other political division of the state, for a candidate or candidates to be voted for at an election; or to cause a larger or smaller vote, plurality or majority to be cast or given for any candidate or candidates in one such district or political division than in another; . . . is guilty of a felony. [105] (Emphasis added.)

In New York, therefore, the inclusion of the term “valuable thing” would seem to allow an even broader range of interpretation. The presence of the term could be construed—and was by the State Board of Elections—to include even items with no monetary value such as votes. It would appear that the promise itself—the shared goal of assisting Nader in gaining five percent of the national vote while Gore wins enough states to win the election—is itself the impermissible “valuable thing,” since no money changes hands between vote swappers.

[105] N.Y. E LEC . L AW § 17-142 (Consol. 2001).

Hands Off: Maine, Nebraska and Oregon

Not all states rushed to shut down vote-swapping sites. Maine's statutes do not ban vote swapping outright, nor do they include the catchall term "valuable consideration." In stark contrast to the opinions of his peers in California and Minnesota, Secretary of State Dan Gwadosky called vote swapping "a provocative way to use a new medium."[106]

The straightforward language of Maine's anti-inducement statute certainly simplified Gwadosky's job of interpretation. 17-A M.R.S. § 602 reads in relevant part:

> § 602. Bribery in official and political matters
>
> 1. A person is guilty of bribery in official and political matters if:
>
> A. He promises, offers, or gives any pecuniary benefit to another with the intention of influencing the other's action, decision, opinion, recommendation, vote, nomination or other exercise of discretion as a public servant, party official or voter; . . .
>
> 2. As used in this section and other sections of this chapter, the following definitions apply. . . .

[106] *See* Connerty-Marin, *supra* note 60, at 1A.

C. “Pecuniary benefit” means any advantage in the form of money, property, commercial interest or anything else, the primary significance of which is economic gain; it does not include economic advantage applicable to the public generally, such as tax reduction or increased prosperity generally. “Pecuniary benefit” does not include the following:

(1) A meal, if the meal is provided by industry or special interest organizations as part of an informational program presented to a group of public servants;

(2) A meal, if the meal is a prayer breakfast or a meal served during a meeting to establish a prayer breakfast; or

(3) A subscription to a newspaper, news magazine or other news publication.

3. Bribing in official and political matters is a Class C crime. [107]

Since the illegal inducement would appear to require

its “primary significance” economic gain, the promise of as one’s vote clearly lies outside the intent of the statute.

Like the New York statute, Nebraska’s election bribery statute makes it illegal for a voter to receive “any valuable thing

[107] M E. R EV. S TAT . A NN . tit. 17-A, § 602 (West 2000).

as a consideration for his or her vote for any person to be voted for at any election.” [108] In addition, “any person who, by bribery, attempts to influence any voter in this state in voting, uses any threat to procure any voter to vote contrary to the inclination of such voter, or deters any voter from voting shall be guilty of a Class II misdemeanor.” [109]

Unlike their counterparts in New York, however, Nebraska officials found the sites not to violate state law. [110] Secretary of State Scott Moore saw no problem with vote swapping, saying, “Obviously, if money was changing hands or threats or intimidation was occurring, then I would have a problem. . . . I’m not saying it’s right, I’m just not saying there is any illegal activity in this one.” [111]

Oregon Secretary of State Bill Bradbury found most vote-swapping models to be illegal in that state. [112] Bradbury said, “Entering into a contract to trade your vote, even without

the exchange of cash, violates Oregon's undue influence statute.[113]

Oregon's Rev. Stat. § 260.665 describes undue influence in the election context to mean "force, violence, restraint or the threat of it, inflicting injury, damage, harm, loss of employment or other loss or the threat of it, fraud or giving or promising to give money, employment or other thing of value."[114]

[108] NEB. REV. STAT. § 32-1536 (2000).
[109] *Id.*
[110] Associated Press, *supra* note 42, at A12.
[111] *Id.*
[112] Mapes, Mayer and Carter, *supra* note 62, at B7.
[113] *Id.*
[114] OR. REV. STAT. § 260.665 (1999).

Bradbury reversed his position the next day with respect to Nader Trader.[115] The site, which, unlike many, offered no direct mechanism for brokering vote swaps, did not actually offer a "thing of value" under the meaning of the Oregon statute. Paddy McGuire, an aide to Bradbury, said that the reversal came after the Secretary of State's office realized it had "misinterpreted" the way the site operated.[116]

Unresolved Issues and Possible Resolutions

Does the Model Matter?

Although more than a dozen sites offered advice and communication about vote swapping in some form, only three major models—the encouragement model, the bulletin board model, and the automatic brokering model—emerged before the states cracked down on potential voter fraud violations. (A fourth, in the form of WinWin Campaign, emerged after the automatic brokering model failed in several states. It combined the state-specific advice of the automatic brokering model with the hands-off bulletin board user-to-user communication of the bulletin board model. [117])

The model that caused the least legal trouble for its operators was the "encouragement model." These sites, most notably Nader Trader and Greens for Gore, offered little

[115] *See* Mapes, *supra* note 63, at B1.

[116] *Id.*

[117] *See* WinWin Campaign: Strategic Voting, *at* http://www.winwincampaign.org/strategy.jsp (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

practical assistance in actually linking voters from separate states who did not know each other previously. Instead, these sites generated interest in the vote-swapping concept and provided outlets for the vote-swapping community.

A philosophical question remains about the legal effect of such "encouragement" of online vote swapping. While Nader Trader clearly did not hold a position as a vote broker, the site left little doubt that it favored the idea of vote swapping and gave advice to users about how to exchange votes (namely, to conspire with friends and family in other states).

While even the strictest state election fraud statutes have thus far been interpreted to permit this behavior, the invocation by California of its criminal conspiracy statute could present problems down the road for sites operating under the encouragement model. One could argue that the operator of the site that encourages such behavior and advises others of how to carry it out may be knowingly participating in a conspiracy to commit election fraud. The difficulty in proving intent on the vote-swappers' end of the alleged conspiracy inherently complicates such a case. Moreover, such a case would depend on the applicability of vote swapping generally to an individual state's voting fraud statute—an issue that has yet to be adjudicated.

The second model, the bulletin board model, raises more questions under state election statutes. These sites (such as Voteexchange.org), in addition to the advice and information of the encouragement model, provide a bulletin board on which users can negotiate trades publicly for themselves.

While the bulletin board model solves the practical problem of actually providing a mechanism under which users can make promises to trade votes with other users, it provides

clear evidence of users' willingness to swap votes—and creates an open record for prosecutors to use in proving intent. This model also moves one step closer to the actual brokering of votes by inviting voters to use their site for the purpose of trading votes.

This model likely remains as safe as the encouragement model to the extent that operators remain passive forum providers rather than active vote-swap facilitators. Again, one could make a case for conspiracy, although the fact that passive forum providers have no individualized, direct contact with users provides them a solid defense.

The automatic brokering model of vote swapping has generated the most legal controversy. Because each of the states that took action against site operators directly challenged this particular model, one must understand precisely how these sites operate differently from the other models.

Votexchange2000.com provided the following description of its operating model in its motion for temporary restraining order in *Porter v. Jones*. (Citations to other court documents have been omitted.)

> The web site also contained an interactive questionnaire that would enable people to input a state, and a preferred political candidate. The site would inform the user of the likelihood of their preferred candidate's chances in that state, as well as the likelihood of either of the major party's candidates prevailing in that state.
>
> Finally, the site enabled a person who was concerned that his or her vote for a minor party candidate such as Ralph Nader or Pat Buchanan would hurt his or her preferred major candidate's

chance of winning in that state the opportunity to obtain the e-mail address of someone in another state who shared both his or her desire to vote for a minor party candidate and about that vote's effect on his or her preferred choice between Al Gore and George W. Bush.

The web site made clear that if they were "matched" with a voter in another state, they could contact that voter to discuss their voting intention or to make pledges about their voting preferences. ("As soon as we find someone whose voting preferences complements yours, we send each of you the others (sic) email (sic) address. From here on, it is up to both of you to contact each other and take it from there.") The web site did not provide the name or address of the other person. The web site did not purport to guarantee whether the other person was indeed a resident of another state, much less a registered voter. Finally, the site did not demand that the voter enter into a contract, or require the user to be bound by any discussion or agreement.[118]

Because these sites act as active facilitators of vote swapping, the operators run the risk of being co-venturers with

[118] Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Plaintiffs' Application for

a Temporary Restraining Order, at 9, *Porter v. Jones* (No. 00-11700 RJK (Mcx)), *available at* http://www.aclu-sc.org/docs/briefporter.pdf (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology). *See also* Votexchange2000 Questionnaire, *at* http://votexchange2000.com/questionnaire.html (last visited Feb. 8, 2001) (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

their users. As such, whether they fall within or outside the limits of state statutes depends heavily on the interpretation of state authorities. Even with the little precedent available for statutory interpretation on this issue, it is clear that the law is, if anything, unclear. Note the very different treatment of the term "valuable thing" by elections officials in New York (vote swapping illegal) and Nebraska (vote swapping legal).

Clearly, the site model made a difference in at least one state's enforcement in 2000. New York officials decided to single out two sites (Gore-Nader Vote Trader and NaderGore.org) operating under the automatic brokering model for scrutiny. [119] The State Board of Elections felt that cases against sites that did not automatically broker trades but merely operated as "free speech sites" should not be pursued for policy and/or legal reasons. [120]

As intriguing as any issue in vote swapping is the "speech" argument presented by the plaintiffs in *Porter v. Jones*. The argument casually concludes that another person's vote does not constitute a "valuable consideration" under the meaning of the applicable California statutes. Instead, the vote

[119] E-mail from William McCann, Attorney, New York State Board of Elections, to author, *supra* note 101 (on file with the North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology).

[120] *Id.*

falls under the umbrella of constitutionally-protected political speech along the lines of *Buckley v. Valeo*.[121]

This argument posits a readily apparent conceptual incongruity. How can a promise of such value to the Constitution and society as a whole possibly fail to meet the "valuable consideration" standard? While it might be technically possible to interpret "consideration" as requiring monetary value for the recipient (as specifically denominated in the Maine statute) while the speech itself qualifies as

swapped, construction still leaves ample room for criticism. On a practical level, the fact that so many users swapped their votes clearly indicates that, unless all users on both sides of the promises considered their own votes worthless, the anticipation of the "traded" vote being cast on the recipient's behalf in another state creates something of value to the recipient. While this "valuable thing" probably does not have a monetary value, it does exist in the form of the desired result (Gore wins the Electoral College vote, Nader reaches five percent).

The Future: Back to the Swap Meet or Back to the Drawing Board?

The eventual disposition of *Porter v. Jones* will no doubt have a significant effect on the future of Internet vote swapping. No matter which side eventually emerges victorious, the litigation process itself certainly will reveal the extent to which a

[121] *See* Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1 (1976) (overturning various campaign finance restrictions as violating political-expression protections of U.S. CONST. amend. I).

Secretary of State will continue fighting issues of vote swapping on the state level.

As in many other emerging areas of Internet law, the decentralized state election statutes have proven to clash with the jurisdiction-busting nature of the Internet. Since vote swapping would only appear to work in federal races (the Electoral College system, in which the aggregate of individual state elections, rather than the popular vote, selects the president, provides the motivation for like-minded votes to be shifted from one place to another), federal election legislation clarifying what vote swappers can or cannot do would seem to be the logical way of resolving conflicts.

Barring national consensus, the combination of separate state rules and disparate, unpredictable interpretation of statutes not created to deal with the problems of cyberlaw will continue to bewilder site operators as they prepare for 2004. Assuming that the interest in third-party candidates will not falter from the precedents of the past three presidential elections, the stage is set for more battles between site operators and state election officials in years to come.

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- EToys Drops Lawsuit Against Artist Group
- EToys Drops Lawsuit Against eToy
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- EToys Lawsuit Is No Fun for Artist Group
- EToys Offers to Drop Suit Against Ar...

- EToys Raises Domain Quandary
- EToys Relents, Wont Press Suit
- EToys Seeks Settlement in Dispute with etoy
- EToys settles Net name dispute with etoy
- EToys softens under grassroots pressure
- Fences in Cyberspace
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- How the Etoy Campaign Was Won
- Interview with etoy
- Is eToys paying in market cap for bullying e...
- ISP Blocked After eToys Protest
- Major Toy Site, Um, Er, Sucks
- No EToy for Christmas
- Press about etoy
- Prix Ars Electronica 1996
- Search Me
- Sell eToys. Buy etoy.
- The Boys Behind Etoy
- The Domain Name Game
- The etoy Strikes Back
- The Fine Art of Compromise
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- The Toy War Escalates
- The War over a Single Letter
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- Toy Story
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- Toywars
- Trademark Infringement Suit
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Culture Jamming Nike ID

- Adbusters: The Shoe They Wouldnt Sell
- Clean Clothes Campaign
- Department of Personal Freedom
- Nike Puts Foot In It (Again)

Culture Jamming Patenting Own Genes

- Briton Applies to Patent Her Own Genes
- Canadian Attempts to Trademark Own Genes
- Dominga
- Poet Attempts the Ultimate in Self-invention...
- The Race to Own the Body
- US Firm Offers Stars DNA Copyright
- Who Owns Your Genes?

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- Augusta Chronicle: Calls Coke Day penalty br...
- Augusta Chronicle: Pepsi shirt incident gain...
- Coke Lovin Administrators
- F2B: Reading, Writing & $elling Out
- Fade to Black: Q&A with Mike Cameron
- Principal Magazine: Looking for Funds in All...
- PTAs and Commercialism in Schools
- Rock Out Censorship: Student Suspended for W...
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- Sponsored Schools and Commercialized Classrooms
- Suck: Clothes Minded
- Transparency: Mike Cameron and Coke: The Hum...

Culture Jamming Spoof Websites
- ®TMark Shell
- Deportation-class.com
- Enron Owns the GOP
- Shards OGlass
- The Whirled Bank Group
- Whitney Biennial Exhibition
- World Trade Organization
- Yorkshire Backward

Culture Jamming Telephone Tone Copyright
- Magnus-Opus
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Culture Jamming Toywar Protest and Information
- Boycott eToys.com
- Electronic Freedom for the Next Generation
- Quit Etoys.com!
- The etoy Fund at RTMark
- Toywar Poetic Weapons Depot
- Toywar.co.uk

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- Wired: Selling Votes or Peddling Lies?
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- Wired: Chicago to Sue Vote Auctioneers
- Wired: Close Vote? You Can Bid on It
- Wired: Thousands Sign Up to Sell Votes

- Wired: Voteauction Bids the Dust
- Wired: Voteauction Booth is Closed

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- Flashpoints
- Grassroots Radio Conference
- Radio For Peace International
- Radio Volta
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- Coalition for a Democratic Pacifica New York
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- Democracy Now Interview with President Clinton
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- Long Island Concerned Friends of WBAI and WBIX
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- Pacifica and WPFW: A Personal View from DC
- Pacificas WPFW Axes CounterSpin
- Sign a Declaration to the Court for the List...

- WPFW Issues Message Board
- WPFW Local Advisory Board Community Outreach...

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- HonestReports.com
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- OUTFOXED: Rupert Murdochs War on Journalism
- Planet Earth Media
- PMW Palestine Media Watch
- Progressive Portal: Easy Online Activism
- Public Affairs Access News
- Radio For All
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- Ray Hanania
- RINF.com
- Roundtable, Inc.
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- Underground Advertising
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Anti-Channel-Logos

- Society for a Logo Free TV (Anti-Logo)
- Squash The TV Bugs

- The UK Campaign for Logo-Free TV

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- Baltimore City Paper: Gear Jammers
- Blimp: At Play in the Media Scrapheap
- Cacophony Society
- Datablob
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- Enjoy the Sign
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- Mark Derys Pyrotechnic Insanitarium
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- Akayism

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- Salon.com: Andre the Giant Bombs the World

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- Whats Up with Pacifica?
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- ZNet Pacifica Crisis

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- WBAI The Coup on Wall Street by Mumia Abu Jamal
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- Whats the Real Deal at WBAI?

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- Democracy Now!
- Democracy Now! Archive
- Democracy Now! Hijacked by Bessie Wash
- FAIR Resources: Pacifica Radio
- Free Pacifica Radio
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- Lew Hill: The Theory Of Listener-Sponsored R...
- Listener Lawsuit Document Archive
- New Pacifica List
- Pacifica Foundation - Articles of Incorporation
- Pacifica Foundation By-laws; Proposed, Curre...
- Pacifica Foundation Falsely Accuses Activist...
- Pacifica Local Advisory Boards
- Pacifica Network
- Pacifica Radio Listener Message Boards
- Pacifica Silences Discussion; Listeners Lose...
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- Pricks Up Your Ears
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- Verna Avery-Browns Speech at the Pacifica Te...
- We Protest Pacifica

Radio WBAI, New York, New York

- Amy Goodman at the 6th Annual Grassroots Rad...
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- Coalition for a Democratic Pacifica New York
- Concerned Friends of WBAI
- Declaration to the Court supporting the List...
- Democracy Now Interview with President Clinton
- Direct Action You can do to help save WBAI
- IndyMedia Center - New York City
- Leid, Maddox and the Battle for Absolute Con...
- Long Island Concerned Friends of WBAI and WBIX

- Mario Murrillos Letter to WBAI Staff on his ...
- New Jersey Concerned Friends of WBAI
- Race-baiting by Utrice Leid
- Rep. Major Owens (D) NY, addresses Congress ...
- Rockland Friends of WBAI
- The Union at WBAI
- WBAI - Streaming Audio
- WBAI 99.5FM
- WBAI Free Radio
- WBAI Recordings
- WBAI-FM Local Advisory Board
- WBAI-Grand Theft: Radio
- WBAI: Community and Producers Pages
- WBAI: The Christmas Coup

Radio WPFW, Washington, DC

- Pacifica and WPFW: A Personal View from DC
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shock, hamlet, wuermer, worms, ubermorgen.com, ., ..., ::, superstar,
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Ending: *Sat Jun 30 2001 - 20:51:49 kst*

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- **Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 16:08:08 kst)*
  - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alexander Svensson (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 21:53:32 kst)*
    - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 23:36:56 kst)*
      - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 23:34:39 kst)*
  - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Milton Mueller (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 21:05:14 kst)*
    - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Jeff Williams (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 23:39:04 kst)*
  - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:20:39 kst)*
    - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 10:55:18 kst)*
- **CSIF meetings in Melbourne** *toshimaru ogura (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 15:54:49 kst)*
- **test** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 15:30:35 kst)*
  - **Re: test** *Thierry Amoussougbo (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 16:29:08 kst)*
    - **Re: test** *Jeff Williams (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 22:53:59 kst)*
- **Re: Modification to resolution on at large elections** *Barbara Simons (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 07:36:34 kst)*
  - **Re: Modification to resolution on at large elections** *Jeff Williams (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 10:56:03 kst)*
  - **Re: Modification to resolution on at large elections** *James Love (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 08:08:09 kst)*
- **Re: Karl Auerbach on taking away an IP address** *Kent Crispin (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 05:55:04 kst)*
  - **Re: Karl Auerbach on taking away an IP address** *Jeff Williams (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 08:29:31 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Dave Crocker (Fri Feb 23 2001 - 20:46:23 kst)*
  - **Re: US Congressional testimony** *sergio.baccaglini (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 04:16:18 kst)*
  - **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:40:16 kst)*

- Re: US Congressional testimony *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:52:12 kst)*
- Re: US Congressional testimony *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 17:26:25 kst)*
- Re: US Congressional testimony *Adam Peake (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 16:43:14 kst)*

- **Voteauction.com** *James Love (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 05:50:28 kst)*
  - Re: Voteauction.com *Alexander Svensson (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:40:13 kst)*
    - Re: Voteauction.com *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:56:57 kst)*
- **Operations vs. administration** *Dave Crocker (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 07:57:02 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest] RE: Another UDRP resolution** *Dave Crocker (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 07:26:09 kst)*
  - RE: [Guest] RE: Another UDRP resolution *Dassa (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:43:59 kst)*
- **Test2** *Don Heath (Thu Mar 01 2001 - 07:49:04 kst)*
- **ICANNWatch.org** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 06:13:55 kst)*
- **important new topic** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 00:07:50 kst)*
  - Re: important new topic *Alexander Svensson (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 03:32:19 kst)*
    - Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic) *Marc Schneiders (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 05:09:10 kst)*
      - Re: Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic) *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 05:12:47 kst)*
      - Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic) *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 07:57:12 kst)*
      - Re: Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic) *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 03 2001 - 10:40:05 kst)*
  - Re: important new topic *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 01:28:47 kst)*
  - Re: important new topic *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 00:12:47 kst)*
- **Non-commercial constituency** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 23:30:11 kst)*
  - Re: Non-commercial constituency *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 16:59:54 kst)*
    - Re: Non-commercial constituency *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 11:47:47 kst)*
      - Re: Non-commercial constituency *Dany Vandromme (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 20:15:36 kst)*
- **Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 03 2001 - 09:50:52 kst)*
  - Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Mar 03 2001 - 14:30:59 kst)*
    - Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract *Marc Schneiders (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 07:18:03 kst)*
      - Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 13:54:13 kst)*
      - Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract *Marc Schneiders (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 19:54:20 kst)*
      - Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract *James Love (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 06:09:53 kst)*
  - Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 04*

2001 - 09:17:04 kst)

- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 13:52:02 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Vany Martinez (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 15:52:07 kst)*

- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 09:21:21 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 14:42:21 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 05:02:57 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 08:17:45 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Norbert Klein (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 11:46:52 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *apisan@servidor.unam.mx (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 11:51:50 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Adam Peake (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 12:08:47 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 04:12:18 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:36:54 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:19:49 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Carlos Vera (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 00:56:56 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 10:40:33 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:23:07 kst)*

- **Facts about the status of ORG** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 05:32:31 kst)*
  - **Re: Facts about the status of ORG** *Dany Vandromme (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 05:49:40 kst)*
  - **Re: Facts about the status of ORG** *Kent Crispin (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 06:21:04 kst)*
- **Outlines of a position on ORG/COM policy changes** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 06:18:03 kst)*
  - **Re: Outlines of a position on ORG/COM policy changes** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 18:36:01 kst)*
- **Audio conference test** *Vany Martinez (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 14:21:24 kst)*
- **NAIS Workshop Announcement** *Rob Courtney (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 09:21:44 kst)*
- **Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Vany Martinez (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 22:05:33 kst)*
  - **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 19:46:59 kst)*

- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 23:53:30 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Tim Yrastorza (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:47:56 kst)*
  - **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 00:38:23 kst)*
    - **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Tim Yrastorza (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 01:23:56 kst)*
    - **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 01:41:18 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 08:50:11 kst)*

- **Another important development** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 23:52:07 kst)*
- **Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Andrew Shen (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 00:20:56 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 03:43:19 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Andrew Shen (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 07:38:26 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 11:20:58 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 08:46:32 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 18:07:27 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 15:19:23 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 18:47:06 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 16:36:15 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 04:10:02 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 03:40:57 kst)*
      - **Melbourne meeting** *Norbert Klein (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 17:41:20 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 11:45:26 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 11:57:33 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 12:23:05 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 12:33:53 kst)*
      - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:34:08 kst)*

        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:50:04 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 00:33:33 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 07:32:23 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 13:20:56 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 14:13:21 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 22:19:03 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 22:19:27 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 22:29:24 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 06:45:19 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Jeff Williams (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:46:41 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 20:23:35 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:58:51 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 14:09:04 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kevin J. Connolly (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 06:53:26 kst)*
- **New.Net: an ICANN alternative?** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 06:13:41 kst)*
- **[Proposal] How to protect Emerging Economies** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 13:30:16 kst)*
    - **RE: [Proposal] How to protect Emerging Economies** *Perpétus Jacques Houngbo (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 14:56:51 kst)*
    - **Re: [Proposal] How to protect Emerging Economies** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 15:13:29 kst)*
- **DNSO Review Recommendation** *YJ Park (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 14:17:25 kst)*
    - **Re: DNSO Review Recommendation** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 15:09:52 kst)*
    - **Re: DNSO Review Recommendation** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 23:40:02 kst)*
- **[Final Agenda] NCC Meeting on March 10.** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 01:17:29 kst)*
    - **Re: [Final Agenda] NCC Meeting on March 10.** *Dany Vandromme (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 04:18:44 kst)*
- **[Confirmation] Can you please confirm on NCC's meeting room?** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 02:41:32 kst)*
    - **RE: [Confirmation] Can you please confirm on NCC's meeting room?** *Andrew*

McLaughlin (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 06:18:10 kst)

- **Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 07:27:31 kst)*
  - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Kent Crispin (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 15:28:56 kst)*
  - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 01:03:14 kst)*
  - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 08:57:16 kst)*
    - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 11:48:05 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 13:52:56 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 13:59:56 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 15:51:49 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 20:00:22 kst)*
      - **Re: Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 03:39:27 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 07:01:57 kst)*
      - **Re: Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 06:47:50 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 04:28:31 kst)*
      - **Changing the subscribed email address** *Eugenie Staicut (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 03:09:33 kst)*
      - **Corporations vs Organizations.** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 14:38:17 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 13:57:07 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 15:42:46 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Adam Peake (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 07:54:44 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 08:13:00 kst)*
  - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 09:01:35 kst)*
    - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 12:05:30 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 13:21:01 kst)*

        - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 12:13:56 kst)*
            - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 14:59:47 kst)*
            - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 13:18:46 kst)*
            - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Kent Crispin (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 15:14:40 kst)*
                - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 21:54:44 kst)*
- **a letter on the at-large study committee** *Barbara Simons (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 14:29:04 kst)*
- **Resolutions for Melbourne** *Adam Peake (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 16:39:34 kst)*
    - **Re: Resolutions for Melbourne** *Adam Peake (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:32:55 kst)*
- **NAIS Workshop to Begin Shortly** *Rob Courtney (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:30:24 kst)*
- **global participation** *Dave Crocker (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 20:36:21 kst)*
    - **[Guest]RE: global participation** *Dassa (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:25:05 kst)*
        - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:05:06 kst)*
            - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:17:40 kst)*
            - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:20:09 kst)*
            - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:33:55 kst)*
        - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 04:40:09 kst)*
            - **RE: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dassa (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 11:29:51 kst)*
        - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 05:45:47 kst)*
        - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Jeff Williams (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:54:55 kst)*
            - **RE: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dassa (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 14:57:59 kst)*
            - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Jeff Williams (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 17:48:35 kst)*
- **Remote participation available for NCDNHC meeting in Melbourne** *vany@sdnp.org.pa (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 15:21:50 kst)*
    - **Re: Remote participation available for NCDNHC meeting in Melbourne** *Alexander Svensson (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 19:27:10 kst)*
- **Injunctive under Hauge Convention** *James Love (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 05:56:33 kst)*
- **ICANN Chairman criticizes alternative New.Net domain names** *Chris Chiu (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 06:57:04 kst)*

- **Audioconference in progress and IRC open** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 07:38:31 kst)*
- **Resolution on UDRP #1** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:17:11 kst)*
  - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 02:28:51 kst)*
    - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Diane Cabell (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 00:50:45 kst)*
  - **Re: NCC resolutions** *Slobodan Markovic (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 05:31:13 kst)*
  - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 06:08:57 kst)*
    - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 09:59:18 kst)*
  - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 14:07:02 kst)*
    - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 15:51:56 kst)*
      - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Diane Cabell (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 19:59:44 kst)*
  - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 13:39:56 kst)*
- **Resolution on UDRP #2** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:18:14 kst)*
  - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #2** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 02:29:14 kst)*
- **Resolution on Conflicts of Interest** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:20:46 kst)*
- **Resolution on Personal Privacy** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:23:17 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Web site** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 20:09:58 kst)*
- **German AOL infringment case** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 10:23:09 kst)*
- **Scientology wins copyright victory in Swedish court ruling** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 10:25:08 kst)*
- **Support for all four NCC resolutions** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 13:32:39 kst)*
- **resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 13:36:59 kst)*
  - **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 16:55:55 kst)*
  - **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *vany@sdnp.org.pa (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 08:57:16 kst)*
  - **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 12:01:04 kst)*
    - **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 14:58:07 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolutions** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 14:14:53 kst)*
- **Re: Apology for this afternoon's Presentation** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 14:33:26 kst)*
  - **Re: Apology for this afternoon's Presentation** *Jeff Williams (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 16:55:37 kst)*
- **In the Names Council meeting: Verisign Agreement issue** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 16:02:30 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1 - questions for D.Cabell** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 13:51:55 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] New contracts** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 00:32:42 kst)*
- **Fw: Resolution on UDRP #1 - questions for D.Cabell** *Diane Cabell (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 01:08:24 kst)*
  - **Re: Fw: Resolution on UDRP #1 - questions for D.Cabell** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 13*

2001 - 03:53:02 kst)

- **minutes of Melbourne Civil Society meetings** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 02:16:22 kst)*
- **ICANN-Verisign power deal receives heavy fire** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 04:15:58 kst)*
- **Update: ICANN delays decision on Verisign power deal** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 07:40:51 kst)*
  - **Re: Update: ICANN delays decision on Verisign power deal** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 08:58:53 kst)*
- **Fw: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *YJ Park (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 12:25:08 kst)*
  - **Re: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 15:41:03 kst)*
    - **Re: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 00:20:07 kst)*
    - **Re: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:09:33 kst)*
- **More criticism of multilingual domain names** *Chris Chiu (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 03:10:46 kst)*
  - **Re: More criticism of multilingual domain names** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 06:11:46 kst)*
  - **Re: More criticism of multilingual domain names** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 08:56:14 kst)*
- **[Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Barbara Simons (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 04:35:27 kst)*
  - **Re: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 09:03:20 kst)*
    - **[Guest] RE: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Dassa (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 09:23:58 kst)*
  - **Re: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:45:15 kst)*
    - **Re: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 17:21:40 kst)*
- **Board action on new VeriSign/ NSI contracts** *Adam Peake (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 07:50:24 kst)*
  - **Re: Board action on new VeriSign/ NSI contracts** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 08:51:07 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Application and Information Form (fwd)** *Marc Schneiders (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 09:52:10 kst)*
  - **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 15:38:35 kst)*
  - **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 03:22:46 kst)*
- **Special Names Council meeting on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:14:59 kst)*
- **Additional thoughts about VSGN/ORG/NET** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:58:49 kst)*
- **reminder** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 15:30:33 kst)*

    - **Re: reminder** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 18:00:27 kst)*
    - **Re: reminder** *David L. Wasley (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 03:00:31 kst)*
- **FW: NCC list errors (Fwd: not very helpful)** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 19:53:56 kst)*
- **More on multilingual domain names criticism** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 00:48:39 kst)*
- **More on ICANN's delayed decision on Verisign power deal** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 00:53:45 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 21:43:34 kst)*
- **Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 17 2001 - 00:01:02 kst)*
    - **Re: Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Mar 17 2001 - 07:59:37 kst)*
        - **Re: Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 18 2001 - 21:56:18 kst)*
    - **Re: Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Hans Klein (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 01:46:25 kst)*
- **NSI: we sell customer data** *Chris Chiu (Sat Mar 17 2001 - 07:36:23 kst)*
- **Conclusiones del I Congreso Iberoamericano Independiente sobre nombres de dominio** *Erick Iriarte Ahon (Sun Mar 18 2001 - 11:38:38 kst)*
- **Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 06:22:42 kst)*
    - **From an outsider with six months dealing with ICANN** *Page@pagehowe (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 05:56:18 kst)*
        - **Re: From an outsider with six months dealing with ICANN** *Page@pagehowe (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 06:33:14 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Dany Vandromme (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 15:18:15 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 18:40:56 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 22:00:04 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Hans Klein (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 02:28:20 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 06:09:24 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 06:26:06 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 10:32:41 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Andrew Shen (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 08:48:37 kst)*
            - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 23:44:54 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Tue*

Mar 20 2001 - 19:56:20 kst)

- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 23:23:52 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:25:26 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Oscar A. Robles Garay (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:11:40 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:20:41 kst)*

- **Verisign contract revision's Stats** *Raul Echeberria (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 01:44:59 kst)*
  - **Re: Verisign contract revision's Stats** *Mikki Barry (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 05:53:05 kst)*
  - **Re: Verisign contract revision's Stats** *Tim Yrastorza (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 05:59:01 kst)*

- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 10:05:43 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 15:41:20 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 18:10:43 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kevin J. Connolly (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 23:08:32 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:11:02 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Chris Chiu (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:16:33 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:12:23 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:17:39 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Oscar A. Robles Garay (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:39:42 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:51:37 kst)*
  - **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Andrew Shen (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:04:38 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 10:53:57 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:57:11 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 02:26:24 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar*

21 2001 - 05:24:31 kst)
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:48:46 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:19:27 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:22:38 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:47:43 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 10:58:58 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 08:53:02 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 09:40:51 kst)*
    - **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 22:31:35 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 01:26:11 kst)*
- **ORG: numbers may count** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 06:38:29 kst)*
- **Verisign in GA** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 07:51:03 kst)*
    - **Re: Verisign in GA** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 11:30:03 kst)*
        - **Re: Verisign in GA** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 19:22:55 kst)*
    - **Re: Verisign in GA** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 15:19:14 kst)*
    - **Re: Verisign in GA** *Alexander Svensson (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:26:27 kst)*
    - **Re: Verisign in GA** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:03:01 kst)*
    - **Re: Verisign in GA** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:22:53 kst)*
- **registry competition** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:40:27 kst)*
- **Members:** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 23:39:23 kst)*
    - **Re: Members:** *N.Frasheri (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 01:02:20 kst)*
    - **Re: Members:** *Barbara Simons (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 05:32:18 kst)*
    - **Re: Members:** *Manon Ress (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 06:14:21 kst)*
    - **Re: Members:** *Andrew Shen (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 07:43:41 kst)*
    - **Re: Members:** *Hans Klein (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 14:19:33 kst)*
        - **Re: Members:** *Jeff Williams (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 16:38:03 kst)*
    - **Re: Members:** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 05:49:10 kst)*
        - **Statement on VRSN contracts** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:17:25 kst)*
- **Re: $200 million (was [ga] Draft Resolution)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 11:03:00 kst)*
- **FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 09:28:23 kst)*
    - **Re: Non-FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 12:38:44 kst)*
    - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 11:51:20 kst)*

        - **more, Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 13:45:40 kst)*
            - **Re: more, Re:Non-FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 16:10:32 kst)*
        - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 15:47:05 kst)*
            - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 19:25:52 kst)*
    - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 23:15:07 kst)*
        - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:13:52 kst)*
    - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:17:00 kst)*
    - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 02:32:47 kst)*
    - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 02:16:45 kst)*
    - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 06:35:58 kst)*
- **NCDNHC-Application** *hmeida (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 09:36:56 kst)*
    - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 13:57:17 kst)*
    - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 22:38:04 kst)*
        - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 23:57:55 kst)*
            - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 00:16:48 kst)*
            - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 00:30:55 kst)*
            - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:26:18 kst)*
            - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:39:10 kst)*
            - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 07:23:46 kst)*
            - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 23:14:12 kst)*
    - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:41:23 kst)*
    - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:52:21 kst)*
        - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Hakikur Rahman (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 13:00:36 kst)*
            - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 22:58:08 kst)*
            - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Hakikur Rahman (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 10:50:39 kst)*
        - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 02:29:57 kst)*
    - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:04:41 kst)*
- **The Verisign FAQ (so-called): ORG?** *Marc Schneiders (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 04:39:12 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Report from the discussion** *Jeff Williams (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 10:18:30 kst)*
- **Rép. : Re: NCDNHC-Application** *hmeida (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 12:20:05 kst)*
    - **Re: Rép. : Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 12:39:37 kst)*
        - **Re: Rép. : Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Jeff Williams (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 15:45:25 kst)*

- **One additional fact** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:33:38 kst)*
  - **Re: One additional fact** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 10:45:13 kst)*
  - **Re: One additional fact** *Kent Crispin (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 02:28:04 kst)*
  - **Re: One additional fact** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 11:57:44 kst)*
    - **Re: One additional fact** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 12:49:20 kst)*
      - **Re: One additional fact** *Norbert Klein (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 13:44:14 kst)*
      - **Re: One additional fact** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 13:52:01 kst)*
      - **Re: One additional fact** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 15:00:07 kst)*
    - **Re: One additional fact** *Kent Crispin (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 13:54:52 kst)*
- **Final Statement on Verisign** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:46:47 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Hans Klein (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:56:25 kst)*
    - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *toshimaru ogura (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 01:32:01 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Norbert Klein (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 11:07:13 kst)*
    - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Barbara Simons (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 11:25:32 kst)*
      - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 04:12:00 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Mike Todd (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 13:51:17 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 20:10:24 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 07:19:17 kst)*
    - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 09:50:20 kst)*
      - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 14:13:41 kst)*
      - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 14:25:47 kst)*
      - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:02:23 kst)*
      - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:09:55 kst)*
      - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:47:40 kst)*
    - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Barbara Simons (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:10:27 kst)*
      - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:56:19 kst)*
      - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:55:10 kst)*
      - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Barbara Simons (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 17:12:40 kst)*

        - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 22:57:52 kst)*
        - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 06:21:47 kst)*
        - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Adam Peake (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 17:08:17 kst)*
        - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 04:49:12 kst)*
        - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Adam Peake (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 10:51:54 kst)*
        - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 16:05:33 kst)*
        - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 06:11:26 kst)*
    - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 09:24:54 kst)*
    - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 03:50:18 kst)*
    - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 03:58:43 kst)*
    - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 07:39:07 kst)*
- **web changes** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 21:00:11 kst)*
- **FYI: Statement of the ISPCP** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 12:01:12 kst)*
- **That Little Extra** *m_mhurtubise@yahoo.com (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 02:22:48 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] GA position on Verisign contract** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 12:27:58 kst)*
- **Rhetoric** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 12:36:27 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 12:55:25 kst)*
- **European Parliament pushes for .eu** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 04:55:40 kst)*
- **CALL FOR PAPERS: Global Democracy and the ICANN Elections** *Hans Klein (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 05:25:57 kst)*
- **Opportunities for open testimony to NRC project on tools and strategies for protecting kids from Internet pornography ...** *Adam Peake (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 12:29:44 kst)*
    - **Re: Opportunities for open testimony to NRC project on tools and strategies for protecting kids from Internet pornography ...** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 16:14:08 kst)*
        - **Re: Opportunities for open testimony to NRC project on tools and strategies for protecting kids from Internet pornography ...** *Hakikur Rahman (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 18:09:05 kst)*
- **CYBER-FED 10: Origins Of ICANNS's At Large Membership** *Hans Klein (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 02:20:20 kst)*
- **[icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 14:41:01 kst)*
    - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Adam Peake (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 15:18:33 kst)*

        - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 15:52:44 kst)*
            - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 23:57:33 kst)*
            - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 22:45:39 kst)*
            - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:35:15 kst)*
        - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 15:46:47 kst)*
    - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:21:14 kst)*
        - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 03:55:06 kst)*
    - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Kevin J. Connolly (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:39:02 kst)*
        - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 04:11:27 kst)*
    - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:56:08 kst)*
- **Names Council vote** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 23:52:55 kst)*
    - **Re: Names Council vote - Verisign/NSI contract decision....** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 02:39:06 kst)*
- **Second NC vote** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 00:22:34 kst)*
    - **Re: Second NC vote** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 02:47:47 kst)*
- **Straw Poll - .Org charter/policy/practice change...** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 03:31:56 kst)*
- **Rise in Korean domain name registrations** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 02:05:49 kst)*
    - **Re: Rise in Korean domain name registrations** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 04:32:28 kst)*
- **Possible patent battle over multilingual domain names** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 06:00:27 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 13:04:05 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Mon Jan 25 1988 - 13:40:08 kst)*
- **Australian Whois privacy war** *Chris Chiu (Fri Mar 30 2001 - 08:05:19 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Hakikur Rahman (Sat Mar 31 2001 - 00:02:25 kst)*
- **U.S. lawmakers call for investigation of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Chris Chiu (Sat Mar 31 2001 - 01:45:36 kst)*
- **Acknowledgements: Audioconference and Remote Participation facilities in NCDNHC**

meeting at Melbourne-Australia *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 01 2001 - 03:37:51 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Stockholm meeting: Remote participation facilities** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 01 2001 - 04:11:21 kst)*
- **Re: Acknowledgements: Audioconference and Remote Participation facilities in NCDNHC meeting at Melbourne-Australia** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Mon Apr 02 2001 - 04:35:51 kst)*
- **Re: Acknowledgements: Audioconference and Remote Participation facilities in NCDNHC meeting at Melbourne-Australia** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 01 2001 - 05:43:58 kst)*
- **a letter on the VeriSign proposal** *Barbara Simons (Mon Apr 02 2001 - 08:57:02 kst)*
- **ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Chris Chiu (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 00:52:39 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 01:48:29 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 02:01:47 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 03:04:39 kst)*
- **Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Chris Chiu (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 04:17:35 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:38:09 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:40:10 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:53:34 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 06:03:35 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:24:01 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 07:26:48 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 07:46:13 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 08:01:45 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Mark C . Langston (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 08:28:49 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Norbert Klein (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 10:42:02 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 14:46:27 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 14:54:22 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 18:00:14 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Norbert Klein (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 20:12:17 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 21:52:11*

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- **WIPO to hold meetings on possible domain name restrictions** *Chris Chiu (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 01:06:16 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 01:56:12 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 01:24:31 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 02:53:28 kst)*
- **Re: Names Council vote** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 03:04:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 03:56:15 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 04:54:55 kst)*
- **New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Marc Schneiders (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 05:09:56 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Kent Crispin (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 06:54:26 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 13:01:13 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 14:45:23 kst)*
- **[Guest] RE: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Dassa (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 21:32:20 kst)*
- **[Guest] RE: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Dassa (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 21:32:28 kst)*
- **Domain names/search engines study moves forward** *Chris Chiu (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 06:49:31 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest] RE: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 07:15:04 kst)*
- **[ga] New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 08:05:47 kst)*
- **RE: New ORG rules ?** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 10:03:14 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ?** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 12:50:04 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 11:24:53 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 12:41:07 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] serious participation in ICANN processes** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 08:50:36 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 10:22:03 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 11:21:32 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 11:26:40 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *hmeida (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 12:22:08 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 13:04:28 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Norbert Klein (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 13:09:58 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 16:12:43 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *James Love (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 20:26:07 kst)*
- **The NCC site** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 12:50:24 kst)*
- **Membership update - support required** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:45:19 kst)*

- **NCC members present at the Melbourne constituency meeting** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:45:58 kst)*
- **RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 11:55:48 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 14:19:55 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 14:49:17 kst)*
- **NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:50:29 kst)*
- **NCC Melbourne: announcement list** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:51:06 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:44:39 kst)*
- **Re: The NCC site** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 00:22:51 kst)*
- **Re: The NCC site** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 00:47:48 kst)*
- **RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Dave Crocker (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 01:29:55 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 02:36:46 kst)*
- **Money to pay** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 05:57:44 kst)*
- **Constituency Structure - Supply and Demand** *Patrick Corliss (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 07:29:31 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 07:28:40 kst)*
- **What If Yahoo Paid You???** *perfectiming8@yahoo.com (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 09:51:00 kst)*
- **Re: RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Milton Mueller (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 12:26:54 kst)*
- **Regarding "Welcome" message of Announce mailinglist** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 21:48:40 kst)*
- **GA chair and co-chair** *Vany Martinez (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 09:30:32 kst)*
- **Re: Regarding "Welcome" message of Announce mailinglist** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 11:01:56 kst)*
- **Re: Regarding "Welcome" message of Announce mailinglist** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 11:01:56 kst)*
- **Re: RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Dave Crocker (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 12:10:17 kst)*
- **Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Adam Peake (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 16:49:45 kst)*
- **What will the U.S. Gov't do about ICANN?** *Chris Chiu (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 00:51:55 kst)*
- **Re: What will the U.S. Gov't do about ICANN?** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 02:44:57 kst)*
- **Re: Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Chun Eung Hwi (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 06:28:15 kst)*
- **Re: Money to pay** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 10:15:24 kst)*
- **Thanks to Adam and welcome to Eun hwi** *Milton Mueller (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 11:52:29 kst)*
- **Re: NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 05:29:58 kst)*
- **Re: Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 07:21:52 kst)*
- **Re: Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Hakikur Rahman (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 07:33:21 kst)*
- **Salzburg Seminar Travel Grants** *Vany Martinez (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 22:20:29 kst)*
- **Fwd: Hotel rooms ICANN Meeting** *Vany Martinez (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 22:23:04 kst)*
- **Re: Salzburg Seminar Travel Grants** *George Sadowsky (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 00:23:06 kst)*
- **April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 01:50:59 kst)*
- **[Update] April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 02:19:54 kst)*

- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 05:08:14 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 22:26:47 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Andrew Shen (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 04:56:45 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 05:07:21 kst)*
- **More follow-up - vote on Melbourne resolutions?** *Andrew Shen (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 05:11:15 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Adam Peake (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 11:02:28 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 14:11:52 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 13:59:56 kst)*
- **Re: More follow-up - vote on Melbourne resolutions?** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 00:33:59 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 00:36:14 kst)*
- **Research Symposium on ICANN Elections** *Hans Klein (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 11:10:19 kst)*
- **Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 12:47:58 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 13:09:09 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 15:35:03 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *George Sadowsky (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 13:35:42 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 16:32:23 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Barbara Simons (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 15:25:42 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 17:46:27 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Vany Martinez (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 21:08:52 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Vany Martinez (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 21:11:58 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Adam Peake (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 22:19:59 kst)*
- **support for M.I.N.U.and Stichting A.G. van Hamel voor Keltische Studies** *Adam Peake (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 19:09:19 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 23:05:56 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Barbara Simons (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 00:43:04 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:06:12 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:14:59 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:22:34 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:19:14 kst)*
- **Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:45:42 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 04:27:58 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 02:19:24 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 02:50:32 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:15:41 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:31:59 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:31:59 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:56:40 kst)*
- **Re: Thanks to Adam and welcome to Eun hwi** *Adam Peake (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 19:19:36 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:56:40 kst)*

- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 06:50:05 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 06:46:32 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 06:50:05 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Collisions in Namespace** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 09:14:56 kst)*
- **FYI: Fwd: [council] Names Council Resolution** *Vany Martinez (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 07:43:04 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Adam Peake (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 13:17:38 kst)*
- **Re: NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 19:06:43 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 15:10:31 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *YangWoo Ko (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 16:07:56 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *YangWoo Ko (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 15:44:01 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:49:05 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:59:52 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Adam Peake (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 21:01:21 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:09:52 kst)*
- **Thanks to Adam** *Norbert Klein (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:13:20 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:41:55 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:36:48 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:59:01 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:14:12 kst)*
- **WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Alexander Svensson (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 17:38:43 kst)*
- **Australian Whois privacy flaws help criminals** *Chris Chiu (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:02:26 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:37:11 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:51:27 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:42:57 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:53:13 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 12:32:55 kst)*
- **UDRP-sublist? (Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions)** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:48:14 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:49:48 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:53:52 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:09:36 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal - .EDU TLD delegation to Educause...** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:24:48 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 02:15:31 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 02:41:47 kst)*
- **Therefore Educause must give up ".edu"** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:10:11 kst)*

- **Online critic goes on domain name counter-offensive** *Chris Chiu (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:29:50 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:43:37 kst)*
- **Re: Therefore Educause must give up ".edu"** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:04:29 kst)*
- **In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *George Sadowsky (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:56:53 kst)*
- **Re: Online critic goes on domain name counter-offensive** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:10:25 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 05:05:50 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:27:10 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:34:03 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Barbara Simons (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 05:18:58 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *David L. Wasley (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 05:30:07 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 06:10:49 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 06:54:52 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 10:14:29 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 10:39:32 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:18:33 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 09:16:53 kst)*
- **Re: NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Vany Martinez (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 10:48:30 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Vany Martinez (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 13:37:37 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Norbert Klein (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:04:48 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 13:55:01 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 17:23:11 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 17:23:11 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 15:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 15:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 18:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 18:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 16:26:44 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 16:26:44 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Vany Martinez (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 22:28:49 kst)*
- **test of the list** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 17:42:19 kst)*

- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 04:48:34 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 03:01:44 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Kent Crispin (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 03:12:33 kst)*
- **ICANN under fire from many quarters - Boston Globe** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 21:24:33 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN under fire from many quarters - Boston Globe** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 07:49:38 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 10:32:50 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 11:35:46 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 09:27:19 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 11:55:13 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 11:53:47 kst)*
- **Membership Update** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 22:53:57 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 00:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update** *Wawa Ngenge (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 23:46:22 kst)*
- **ASO, PSO and crossover** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 23:43:02 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update** *Chun Eung Hwi (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 02:27:09 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update** *Wawa Ngenge (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 02:18:04 kst)*
- **Re: ASO, PSO and crossover** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 08:42:51 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 08:44:04 kst)*
- **UDRP Resolution #2 - why I'm against** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 08:54:33 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *George Sadowsky (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 11:49:00 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 11:57:56 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *George Sadowsky (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 12:05:05 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 20:10:13 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution #2 - why I'm against** *James Love (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 00:41:52 kst)*
- **Fwd: Re: ASO, PSO and crossover (Karl Auerback reply)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 05:54:35 kst)*
- **Minutes taken in Melbourne** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 08:12:33 kst)*
- **Call for Volunteers to take minutes in Stockholm NCDNHC meeting** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 12:01:23 kst)*
- **Need sponsoring for NCDNHC Stockholm meeting equipment** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 12:12:19 kst)*
- **Web update** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 14:56:37 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 06:12:07 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 06:38:06 kst)*

- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 06:27:15 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Milton Mueller (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 07:20:45 kst)*
- **ICANN pushes ahead with Verisign power deal** *Chris Chiu (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 07:33:14 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 08:48:21 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN under fire from many quarters - Boston Globe** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 17:15:46 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Hakikur Rahman (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 15:58:32 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 18:23:53 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Dr. Nii N Quaynor (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 23:11:16 kst)*
- **Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Chris Chiu (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 04:35:38 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Dave Crocker (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 04:58:41 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 09:48:32 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Norbert Klein (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 10:28:49 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 05:50:45 kst)*
- **Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Slobodan Markovic (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 19:05:43 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 22:34:41 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 23:35:38 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 00:08:18 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 00:59:47 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 01:10:55 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 01:19:37 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 02:29:08 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 05:45:49 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 05:32:54 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 04:42:58 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:45:25 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:48:02 kst)*

- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:49:26 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:10:12 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:06:49 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:35:03 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:22:38 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:22:44 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 10:45:17 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:36:04 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 09:19:35 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 12:25:29 kst)*
- **Re: Revenue Model** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 13:43:58 kst)*
- **application** *Ãµ¿µÃ (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 15:05:00 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 15:30:18 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Adam Peake (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 21:17:50 kst)*
- **24hr customer support 8272** *cc4less@denpa.net (Sat Apr 21 2001 - 02:43:35 kst)*
- **A proposal of DNSO Secretariat working model** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat Apr 21 2001 - 11:23:16 kst)*
- **Fwd: [announce] NC telecon 9 May, agenda** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 03:14:44 kst)*
- **Voting begins** *Milton Mueller (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 11:29:02 kst)*
- **Re: Voting begins** *Hans Klein (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 14:57:07 kst)*
- **bouncing emails of voters** *Joop Teernstra (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 18:44:50 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Dany Vandromme (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 02:08:02 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 09:08:22 kst)*
- **Re: bouncing emails of voters** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 11:03:14 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Chun Eung Hwi (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 19:12:05 kst)*
- **Ford sues over anti-General Motors domain name** *Chris Chiu (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 04:42:25 kst)*
- **Re: Ford sues over anti-General Motors domain name** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 10:46:57 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Norbert Klein (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 01:24:42 kst)*
- **Re: Voting begins** *chiari mario (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 21:55:38 kst)*
- **for the record only** *Joop Teernstra (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 18:55:49 kst)*
- **U.S. Gov't sets date for ICANN-Verisign power deal approval** *Chris Chiu (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 06:56:30 kst)*

- **Re: application** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 09:14:59 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 09:14:59 kst)*
- **[OT] Icann by laws amendment** *sergio.baccaglini (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 20:07:08 kst)*
- **Re: [OT] Icann by laws amendment** *Alexander Svensson (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 20:30:56 kst)*
- **Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 03:23:02 kst)*
- **Re: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 02:34:17 kst)*
- **Additional Contact Email Troubles!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 03:50:03 kst)*
- **Last Notice for Email Trouble!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:12:30 kst)*
- **Re: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *David W. Maher (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:36:06 kst)*
- **Fw: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations! (fwd)** *Dr. Nii N Quaynor (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:22:33 kst)*
- **Re: Fw: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations! (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:58:02 kst)*
- **Re: application:** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 06:12:18 kst)*
- **While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Chris Chiu (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 05:09:52 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 05:53:15 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 06:20:03 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 07:08:15 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 07:48:41 kst)*
- **RE: .edu charter** *Kimberly Ann Kubalek (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 08:05:44 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 10:53:12 kst)*
- **[guest] While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 12:12:01 kst)*
- **[guest]While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 12:23:56 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 17:32:15 kst)*
- **Re: Voting begins** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 07:16:35 kst)*
- **ÃÖ½ÅÀÔ´Ï´Ù** *mllpoouu34@hitel.net (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 00:59:11 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Jeff Williams (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 08:39:47 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 08:22:11 kst)*
- **Criminalization of alt roots** *Joop Teernstra (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 11:11:54 kst)*

- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Dave Crocker* *(Sun Apr 29 2001 - 13:35:35 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Jeff Williams* *(Sun Apr 29 2001 - 16:46:24 kst)*
- **Fw: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Bruce James* *(Mon Apr 30 2001 - 10:38:27 kst)*
- **Result of the Polls** *Joop Teernstra* *(Mon Apr 30 2001 - 12:03:08 kst)*
- **Fwd: [6/2000: UW -> I2]Failing adresses** *Joop Teernstra* *(Mon Apr 30 2001 - 15:39:22 kst)*
- **Re: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *Manal Ismail* *(Mon Apr 30 2001 - 17:55:02 kst)*
- **Re: Fw: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme* *(Tue May 01 2001 - 02:53:59 kst)*
- **Re: Result of the Polls** *Raul Echeberria* *(Mon Apr 30 2001 - 23:46:24 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris* *(Tue May 01 2001 - 02:33:58 kst)*
- **Whois development (IETF) and .BIZ registry agreement.** *Jeff Williams* *(Tue May 01 2001 - 06:56:19 kst)*
- **Re: Result of the Polls** *Joop Teernstra* *(Tue May 01 2001 - 09:48:38 kst)*
- **Six New DNS Policy Mailing Lists** *Jeff Williams* *(Tue May 01 2001 - 19:27:11 kst)*
- **Two Additional Troublesome Emails in NCDNHC Members!** *Chun Eung Hwi* *(Tue May 01 2001 - 18:50:18 kst)*
- **[guest]Criminalization of alt roots** *Joop Teernstra* *(Tue May 01 2001 - 17:38:27 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]Criminalization of alt roots** *Jeff Williams* *(Tue May 01 2001 - 22:48:00 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *sergio.baccaglini* *(Tue May 01 2001 - 21:12:14 kst)*
- **New multilingual domain name survey** *Chris Chiu* *(Wed May 02 2001 - 06:22:23 kst)*
- **Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller* *(Wed May 02 2001 - 06:54:12 kst)*
- **Official Resolutions passed** *Milton Mueller* *(Wed May 02 2001 - 06:55:25 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]Criminalization of alt roots** *Dave Crocker* *(Wed May 02 2001 - 06:59:41 kst)*
- **Re: New multilingual domain name survey** *Jeff Williams* *(Wed May 02 2001 - 10:12:37 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Raul Echeberria* *(Wed May 02 2001 - 10:40:43 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller* *(Wed May 02 2001 - 23:34:32 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Patrick Corliss* *(Thu May 03 2001 - 01:53:07 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Andrew Shen* *(Wed May 02 2001 - 22:31:16 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-eu] Re: [ga] DNSO funding and the NCDNHC** *Jeff Williams* *(Thu May 03 2001 - 12:52:56 kst)*
- **Cross-Posting to the GA Mailing Lists** *Patrick Corliss* *(Thu May 03 2001 - 14:42:36 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *N.Frasheri* *(Thu May 03 2001 - 16:55:59 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] [Clarification] NO CROSS POSTING practices on the DNSO server** *Jeff Williams* *(Thu May 03 2001 - 21:09:30 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-roots] Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Jeff Williams* *(Thu May 03 2001 - 21:36:51 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] [Clarification] NO CROSS POSTING practices on the DNSO server** *Jeff Williams* *(Fri May 04 2001 - 03:37:28 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] HOWCANN YOU LOSE VERIFICATION 1.3 MIL?** *Jeff Williams* *(Fri May 04 2001 - 13:10:24 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Dany Vandromme* *(Fri May 04 2001 - 23:46:00 kst)*

- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Raul Echeberria (Fri May 04 2001 - 21:30:37 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Marc Schneiders (Sat May 05 2001 - 01:11:08 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 05 2001 - 03:21:39 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 05 2001 - 03:24:28 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Raul Echeberria (Sat May 05 2001 - 01:32:25 kst)*
- **Scotland domain name bid denied** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 05 2001 - 04:15:44 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Marc Schneiders (Sat May 05 2001 - 04:54:08 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-eu] Re: [IPN] TACD resolution on the Hague Convention** *Jeff Williams (Mon May 07 2001 - 16:23:59 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-eu] Re: [IPN] TACD resolution on the HagueConvention** *Jeff Williams (Mon May 07 2001 - 16:32:52 kst)*
- **[Fwd: Fundraising strategies: important]** *Dany Vandromme (Mon May 07 2001 - 03:29:34 kst)*
- **Re: [IPN] TACD resolution on the Hague Convention** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 06 2001 - 18:13:53 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-review] Individuals' Constituency** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 06 2001 - 16:04:23 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Sun May 06 2001 - 04:13:48 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Reply to William** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 06 2001 - 14:45:52 kst)*
- **Promoción Chopp Cusqueña** *CLUB CUSQUEÑA (Sun May 06 2001 - 07:13:07 kst)*
- **Thank you** *Nikolaos Peroulis (Tue May 08 2001 - 10:54:26 kst)*
- **Internationalized Domain Names Surveys** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 08 2001 - 10:40:55 kst)*
- **Re: Internationalized Domain Names Surveys** *Milton Mueller (Tue May 08 2001 - 11:59:38 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 08 2001 - 11:43:50 kst)*
- **Invitation letters for obtain visas to travel to Sweden** *Vany Martinez (Tue May 08 2001 - 23:35:32 kst)*
- **Trademark holders gear up for domain name land grab** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 09 2001 - 02:29:59 kst)*
- **Nicaragua SDN application** *Jose Ignacio Lopez (Wed May 09 2001 - 17:56:33 kst)*
- **Fwd: RE: Invitation letters for obtain visas to travel to Sweden** *Vany Martinez (Wed May 09 2001 - 04:36:47 kst)*
- **Fwd: Nicaragua SDN application** *Hakikur Rahman (Wed May 09 2001 - 22:26:58 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Vany Martinez (Wed May 09 2001 - 11:56:54 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed May 09 2001 - 13:02:40 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Norbert Klein (Wed May 09 2001 - 17:59:55 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Manny Morales-Orellana (Thu May 10 2001 - 00:27:41 kst)*
- **´äÀåÀÌ¿¹¿ä** *vbdds3181@nownuri.net (Thu May 10 2001 - 02:48:37 kst)*
- **Important request** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 10 2001 - 05:10:00 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 10 2001 - 05:02:10 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu May 10 2001 - 06:44:50 kst)*

- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *jvj (Thu May 10 2001 - 10:04:57 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 10 2001 - 13:16:18 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-roots] Re: [icann-eu] Letter to Dr. Vint Cerf** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 10 2001 - 18:28:54 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Letter from Lynn to Sheppard** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 10 2001 - 18:30:02 kst)*
- **ICANN leaves no money for public elections** *Chris Chiu (Thu May 10 2001 - 23:03:37 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Andrew Shen (Thu May 10 2001 - 23:54:02 kst)*
- **URGENT: Reflectors need to be installed for ensure remote participation facilities** *Vany Martinez (Thu May 10 2001 - 12:37:01 kst)*
- **Re: URGENT: Reflectors need to be installed for ensure remote participation facilities** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri May 11 2001 - 02:21:59 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Norbert Klein (Fri May 11 2001 - 01:45:31 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN leaves no money for public elections** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 05:26:27 kst)*
- **Re: [ALSC-Forum] Re: ICANN leaves no money for public elections** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 14:44:51 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] 2001-2002 Budget** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 18:53:43 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Re: 2001-2002 Budget** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 20:29:46 kst)*
- **Online Pacifica protestors win domain name battle** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 12 2001 - 00:05:59 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Joop Teernstra (Sat May 12 2001 - 13:49:35 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Alternate Chair, GA (Sat May 12 2001 - 16:57:42 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Hakikur Rahman (Sun May 13 2001 - 06:53:51 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *N.Frasheri (Sat May 12 2001 - 22:14:33 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *N.Frasheri (Sat May 12 2001 - 22:17:08 kst)*
- **Country Codes** *Patrick Corliss (Sat May 12 2001 - 22:43:18 kst)*
- **Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Patrick Corliss (Sun May 13 2001 - 00:28:21 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Sun May 13 2001 - 14:45:48 kst)*
- **Audio Conference and IRC facilities at Stockholm.** *Vany Martinez (Sun May 13 2001 - 14:00:02 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 13 2001 - 18:06:46 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Vany Martinez (Sun May 13 2001 - 15:48:07 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *YangWoo Ko (Sun May 13 2001 - 21:14:41 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Dany VANDROMME (Sun May 13 2001 - 22:09:27 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Dany Vandromme (Mon May 14 2001 - 03:43:49 kst)*
- **Re: GIIT application** *Dany Vandromme (Mon May 14 2001 - 04:43:36 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon May 14 2001 - 01:36:09 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 01:27:05 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 02:12:19 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 14 2001 - 03:51:10 kst)*

- **Re: Important request** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 03:09:28 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 14 2001 - 09:04:29 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 09:44:35 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *YangWoo Ko (Mon May 14 2001 - 11:29:17 kst)*
- **Local Internet Community (It was Motions for Stockholm)** *YJ Park (Mon May 14 2001 - 13:03:51 kst)*
- **Re: Local Internet Community (It was Motions for Stockholm)** *Jeff Williams (Mon May 14 2001 - 16:02:46 kst)*
- **Re: Country Codes** *N.Frasheri (Mon May 14 2001 - 16:53:54 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *N.Frasheri (Mon May 14 2001 - 17:05:49 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon May 14 2001 - 19:27:33 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon May 14 2001 - 20:18:50 kst)*
- **[Fwd: NCDNHC Application and Information Form]** *Derek Conant (Tue May 15 2001 - 05:03:14 kst)*
- **WEB** *Dany Vandromme (Tue May 15 2001 - 13:30:06 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] Stockholm webcasting** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 08:39:48 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 10:20:02 kst)*
- **Re: URGENT: Reflectors need to be installed for ensure remote participation facilities** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 10:32:47 kst)*
- **[guest] the possible future of non-commercial websites in Spain** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 15 2001 - 10:53:11 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 12:33:48 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 12:42:23 kst)*
- **Re: [Fwd: NCDNHC Application and Information Form]** *Adam Peake (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:19:58 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Adam Peake (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:22:48 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Adam Peake (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:25:28 kst)*
- **[guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 15 2001 - 19:17:29 kst)*
- **[guest]Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:14:08 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm - Redeligation of .PH** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 16 2001 - 01:52:22 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Wed May 16 2001 - 00:02:13 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 16 2001 - 02:33:35 kst)*
- **Re: test** *Lyris (Thu May 17 2001 - 09:20:27 kst)*
- **Re: more on dot PH** *Dave Crocker (Thu May 17 2001 - 08:47:29 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Joop Teernstra (Thu May 17 2001 - 07:30:51 kst)*
- **Re: more on dot PH** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 14:09:22 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)3s** *Hans Klein (Thu May 17 2001 - 11:57:31 kst)*

- **Re: 501(c)3s** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 14:14:52 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Adam Peake (Thu May 17 2001 - 12:06:45 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Adam Peake (Thu May 17 2001 - 12:07:55 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dave Crocker (Thu May 17 2001 - 16:06:13 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 20:01:57 kst)*
- **ICC meting in Stockholm** *Adam Peake (Thu May 17 2001 - 18:08:04 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Derek Conant (Thu May 17 2001 - 21:14:49 kst)*
- **Re: ICC meting in Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 21:09:49 kst)*
- **Re: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 21:13:15 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *David G. Post (Fri May 18 2001 - 00:39:46 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Sat May 19 2001 - 00:56:50 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:01:05 kst)*
- **Re: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *List Admin (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:08:58 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:06:22 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:05:50 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *t byfield (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:22:49 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Ethan Katsh (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:44:34 kst)*
- **501(c)(3) is not enough** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:55:10 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 02:03:31 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Alexander Svensson (Fri May 18 2001 - 02:29:10 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *t byfield (Fri May 18 2001 - 02:29:16 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 03:14:21 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Patrick Corliss (Fri May 18 2001 - 03:23:52 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu May 17 2001 - 22:58:17 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 04:24:48 kst)*
- **Proposed NCDNHC Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Andrew Shen (Fri May 18 2001*

- 04:24:20 kst)

- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 04:41:49 kst)*
- **Re: GIIT application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 05:11:35 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 05:16:30 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 06:22:05 kst)*
- **ICC MEETING IN STOCKHOLM** *Hans Klein (Fri May 18 2001 - 06:50:53 kst)*
- **Re: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 18 2001 - 13:01:11 kst)*
- **Preparing the NC agenda** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 11:42:41 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:19:36 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:34:05 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Dave Crocker (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:46:18 kst)*
- **Announcement list (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:44:48 kst)*
- **Re: Announcement list (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:58:32 kst)*
- **Re: Announcement list (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 18 2001 - 15:13:49 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 15:05:58 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed NCDNHC Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 22:56:47 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Andrew Shen (Fri May 18 2001 - 23:09:55 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:01:17 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:07:38 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Norbert Klein (Sat May 19 2001 - 00:40:03 kst)*
- **Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:22:11 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:33:19 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed NCDNHC Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Barbara Simons (Sat May 19 2001 - 02:18:14 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 19 2001 - 07:38:10 kst)*
- **announcement** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 07:47:55 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Jeff Williams (Sat May 19 2001 - 10:05:48 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 07:57:37 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 19 2001 - 05:50:29 kst)*
- **GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 19 2001 - 06:12:03 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 11:04:56 kst)*

- **TermSheet (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 11:07:51 kst)*
- **labeling resolutions (as done in the past)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 19 2001 - 12:04:37 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 12:56:29 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 15:11:37 kst)*
- **.ORG divesture** *Vany Martinez (Sat May 19 2001 - 23:24:45 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Sun May 20 2001 - 00:50:16 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:44:34 kst)*
- **MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:53:24 kst)*
- **MOTION #3: Proposal of NCDNHC forms a body to help ICANN investigate violations on ICPs and RCFc regarding ccTLDs: by Horacio Cadiz** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:55:13 kst)*
- **MOTION #4: Stablishing, by means of NCDNHC Charter modification, compulsory membership fees: by Milton Muller** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:56:49 kst)*
- **MOTION #5: Proposal on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget : By Andrew Shen** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:59:36 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] Fw: Names Council Budget Request** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 04:55:14 kst)*
- **Re: .ORG divesture** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 20 2001 - 12:06:47 kst)*
- **Re: Fwd: [council] Fw: Names Council Budget Request** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 20 2001 - 12:25:36 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 20 2001 - 12:11:53 kst)*
- **Milton Motion label** *Vany Martinez (Sun May 20 2001 - 15:50:51 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda -- can I be on NCC agenda?** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Mon May 21 2001 - 10:39:41 kst)*
- **Re: Milton Motion label** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 21 2001 - 11:23:24 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 21 2001 - 11:59:22 kst)*
- **Motion #6: UDRP review** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 21 2001 - 12:33:36 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 21 2001 - 14:27:01 kst)*
- **Re: GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *osiakwan eric (Mon May 21 2001 - 18:19:07 kst)*
- **Re: GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 21 2001 - 21:31:57 kst)*
- **Milton, Alejandro and Adam's motion label (it was:Re: Milton Motion label)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Mon May 21 2001 - 18:24:49 kst)*
- **RE: announcement** *Chris Chiu (Mon May 21 2001 - 23:48:16 kst)*

- **Re: announcement** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 22 2001 - 06:24:35 kst)*
- **Re: GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 22 2001 - 06:36:50 kst)*
- **Intellectual property interests get priority for first .biz picks** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 23 2001 - 03:51:28 kst)*
- **Re: Intellectual property interests get priority for first .biz picks** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 23 2001 - 04:23:46 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Wed May 23 2001 - 21:54:00 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Dany Vandromme (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:03:12 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Dany Vandromme (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:17:54 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] Names Council meeting in Stockholm, 2 June 2001, agenda** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:24:28 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *t byfield (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:43:17 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 24 2001 - 11:19:36 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 24 2001 - 11:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 24 2001 - 11:27:27 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Adam Peake (Thu May 24 2001 - 12:42:13 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dave Crocker (Thu May 24 2001 - 14:23:45 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 24 2001 - 17:49:21 kst)*
- **GIIT Application** *Danzerl-Amedson, J.K. (Thu May 24 2001 - 17:52:23 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Joop Teernstra (Thu May 24 2001 - 18:01:08 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 24 2001 - 22:19:07 kst)*
- **NCDNHC WEB SITE** *Dany Vandromme (Thu May 24 2001 - 23:17:03 kst)*
- **ICANN ponders new regional registry rules** *Chris Chiu (Fri May 25 2001 - 05:28:53 kst)*
- **¡¶BICYCLE !! & FLASH SHOES!!¡¶¡¶¡¶¡¶BICYCLE !! & FLASH SHOES!!¡¶¡¶¡¶¡¶¡¶** *n1016581888@hotmail.com (Fri May 25 2001 - 15:14:41 kst)*
- **(NCC Stockholm meeting Agenda) Re: NCDNHC WEB SITE** *Adam Peake (Fri May 25 2001 - 16:44:38 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 26 2001 - 00:15:10 kst)*
- **U.S. Gov't: more Top-Level Domains, please** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 26 2001 - 04:16:12 kst)*
- **Agenda items** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 26 2001 - 05:56:54 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 26 2001 - 06:42:07 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Joop Teernstra (Sat May 26 2001 - 11:34:10*

kst)

- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Adam Peake (Sat May 26 2001 - 11:43:18 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 26 2001 - 12:35:09 kst)*
- **Taking the Spat Offlist** *Patrick Corliss (Sat May 26 2001 - 13:07:22 kst)*
- **Re: Taking the Spat Offlist** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 26 2001 - 13:32:33 kst)*
- **Re: Taking the Spat Offlist** *Jeff Williams (Sat May 26 2001 - 19:50:16 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Cary Karp (Sat May 26 2001 - 18:22:50 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 26 2001 - 22:06:57 kst)*
- **Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *YJ Park (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:00:38 kst)*
- **[Guest]RE: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dassa (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:07:38 kst)*
- **RE: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *Dassa (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:12:49 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:33:00 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Dany Vandromme (Fri May 25 2001 - 18:09:46 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 00:08:34 kst)*
- **on fees** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 00:16:24 kst)*
- **resolution on conflict of interest** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 00:19:56 kst)*
- **Re: on fees** *James Love (Sun May 27 2001 - 01:08:04 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *James Love (Sun May 27 2001 - 01:29:00 kst)*
- **¸®½ºÆ®ÀÔ´Ï´Ù** *hdxaaa09@hanmail.net (Sun May 27 2001 - 02:38:37 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:01:56 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:05:59 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:09:21 kst)*
- **Re: on fees** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:10:38 kst)*
- **Re: RE: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:14:43 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:39:31 kst)*
- **[Friendly Amendment] # 2: ccTLDs indeveloping countries.** *YJ Park (Sun May 27 2001 - 12:29:01 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 27 2001 - 13:17:24 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Sun May 27 2001 - 19:15:12 kst)*
- **Do you want to be on a TV commercial?** *Roger McKenssy (Sun May 27 2001 - 19:42:13 kst)*

- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *Dany Vandromme (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:32:04 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Dany Vandromme (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:34:01 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Dany Vandromme (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:37:09 kst)*
- **[Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *YJ Park (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:41:46 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *Cary Karp (Mon May 28 2001 - 00:09:08 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *YJ Park (Mon May 28 2001 - 00:38:33 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 28 2001 - 01:11:33 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Mon May 28 2001 - 03:55:13 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 28 2001 - 06:42:15 kst)*
- **Re: [Friendly Amendment] # 2: ccTLDs indeveloping countries.** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 28 2001 - 06:47:58 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *Cary Karp (Mon May 28 2001 - 07:19:31 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Tue May 29 2001 - 06:24:05 kst)*
- **Alert: Is somebody playing nasty games here? I never unsubscribed.** *George Sadowsky (Tue May 29 2001 - 06:03:25 kst)*
- **Further agenda notes** *Chris Chiu (Tue May 29 2001 - 23:24:11 kst)*
- **ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 30 2001 - 00:05:42 kst)*
- **Re: Further agenda notes** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 30 2001 - 02:28:35 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 30 2001 - 02:34:10 kst)*
- **Re: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *Andrew Shen (Wed May 30 2001 - 01:02:17 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 01:22:03 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:11:07 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:21:23 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *David L. Wasley (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:35:42 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:52:49 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:58:36 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 04:15:27 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *sergio.baccaglini (Wed May 30 2001 - 05:16:08 kst)*
- **Membership Update!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Wed May 30 2001 - 07:20:32 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritative root (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed May 30 2001 - 08:46:24 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritativeroot (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed May 30 2001 - 08:49:49 kst)*

- **Fwd: Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Ethan Katsh (Wed May 30 2001 - 09:37:50 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 09:54:08 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritative root (fwd)** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 09:54:35 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritativeroot (fwd)** *James Love (Wed May 30 2001 - 10:19:53 kst)*
- **NAIS Interim Report** *Rob Courtney (Wed May 30 2001 - 11:31:26 kst)*
- **Re: NAIS Interim Report** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 30 2001 - 15:01:10 kst)*
- **(no subject)** *kvaav454f2v56@yahoo.com (Tue May 29 2001 - 23:49:13 kst)*
- **Re: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu May 31 2001 - 23:10:35 kst)*
- **Re: agenda modification** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 03:56:45 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-rules] Daily post limits - and stolkholm meeting concerns** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 06:38:58 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] RFQ--COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT OF .US TOP LEVEL DOMAIN** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 06:41:36 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 12:33:45 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jocelyn Nadeau (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 18:01:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 19:14:23 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-icann] ICANN...Stuart Lynn Explains Himself** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 02 2001 - 03:06:22 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-icann] ICANN policy on record keeping** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 02 2001 - 14:26:15 kst)*
- **Hague Convention: what you should know** *James Love (Sun Jun 03 2001 - 11:29:02 kst)*
- **¼ÒÇÁÆ®¿þ¾î, ÀÌÁ¨ µ¿¿µ»óÀ¸·Î ¹è¿ï Ù...** *webmaster@mrpcd.com (Sun Jun 03 2001 - 20:49:12 kst)*
- **after the meeting** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 08:55:34 kst)*
- **Re: after the meeting** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 14:25:56 kst)*
- **ICANN Approved Proposal Organization (APO)** *Derek Conant (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 21:39:17 kst)*
- **.org, again** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 22:24:44 kst)*
- **Re: .org, again** *Andrew Shen (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 22:41:46 kst)*
- **Stockholm meeting** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 00:53:33 kst)*
- **Stockholm meeting minutes [long]** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:02:09 kst)*
- **UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:12:45 kst)*
- **Amended ccTLD resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:14:18 kst)*
- **Charter revision on membership, passed at Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:22:49 kst)*
- **Important note on ccTLD resolution** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:19:59 kst)*
- **Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:25:29 kst)*
- **Stockholm Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 -*

01:26:49 kst)

- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 04:49:17 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 08:19:29 kst)*
- **Eung Hwi** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 08:05:19 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Jose Ignacio Lopez (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 12:33:12 kst)*
- **Extension of WIPO Comment Deadline** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 13:29:16 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 16:03:20 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 18:48:09 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 21:17:46 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Joop Teernstra (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 19:07:44 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm meeting** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 00:30:02 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 00:37:37 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Ethan Katsh (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 01:26:28 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm meeting minutes [long]** *Norbert Klein (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 03:46:26 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 01:47:23 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 05:53:46 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 08:37:35 kst)*
- **[ga] Dot org TLD - ga-org@dnso.org list (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 08:31:41 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 09:36:01 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] dot org (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 10:05:20 kst)*
- **website** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 18:19:20 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD "Oversight" Body?** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 03:56:26 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 04:00:50 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 04:03:15 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 08:17:57 kst)*
- **No Funds for Proper Analysis** *Derek Conant (Sun Jun 10 2001 - 00:13:13 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Michael Froomkin (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 18:27:33 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 13:16:43 kst)*
- **[GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dassa (Sun Jun 10 2001 - 16:24:00 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Kent Crispin (Sun Jun 10 2001 - 23:09:29 kst)*
- **Re: [GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Kent Crispin (Sun Jun 10 2001 - 23:30:48 kst)*
- **Re: [GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 23:44:21 kst)*
- **RE: [GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dassa (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 00:48:45 kst)*

- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 10:17:59 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 11:32:44 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 11:44:42 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *YJ Park (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 13:41:44 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 17:12:24 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 18:38:10 kst)*
- **"...which (so-called) ccTLDs have "withdrawn" from ICANN ?"** *JIM FLEMING (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 16:42:04 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 16:55:44 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 17:05:55 kst)*
- **Proof of Concept TLD Development...and Multiple TLD Clusters** *JIM FLEMING (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 17:17:23 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 19:47:57 kst)*
- **Will ALL of the TLDs...** *JIM FLEMING (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 18:04:22 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Adam Peake (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 18:22:39 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Hakikur Rahman (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 19:21:27 kst)*
- **Whois Survey** *Andrew Shen (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 00:37:59 kst)*
- **Re: Whois Survey** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 01:49:18 kst)*
- **Is .IO a ccTLD ?** *JIM FLEMING (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 03:35:05 kst)*
- **Re: Will ALL of the TLDs...** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 06:28:18 kst)*
- **"Proof-of-Concept Reports"** *JIM FLEMING (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 04:42:19 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-org] First Ten Policy Questions** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 08:31:01 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 20:56:56 kst)*
- **Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *YJ Park (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 23:42:19 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Manny Morales-Orellana (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 06:00:40 kst)*
- **RE: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *JIM FLEMING (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 00:39:33 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 03:38:38 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jim Ayson (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 17:54:23 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 17:42:34 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 20:58:50 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Horacio T.*

Cadiz (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 21:06:30 kst)
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 00:19:05 kst)*
- **1:46 US RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 06:03:03 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Mike Todd (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 07:27:39 kst)*
- **[Draft] GTLD Resolution on the New TLD Evaluation Process Planning Task Force** *YJ Park (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 04:42:26 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 07:49:05 kst)*
- **RE: [Draft] GTLD Resolution on the New TLD Evaluation Process Planning Task Force** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 07:57:23 kst)*
- **RE: [Draft] GTLD Resolution on the New TLD Evaluation Process Planning Task Force** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 08:28:08 kst)*
- **"...where is the ICANN Board on the Internet ?"** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 09:00:53 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 13:12:36 kst)*
- **"We already have the NC..."** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 13:51:32 kst)*
- **Cancellation of Membership SURFnet in the NCDNHC** *Boudewijn Nederkoorn (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 19:43:41 kst)*
- **Re: Full text of WIPO comments** *Dany Vandromme (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 14:24:24 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Michael Froomkin (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 08:25:14 kst)*
- **Thank you** *Nikolaos Peroulis (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 05:33:53 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 04:30:43 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *JIM R FLEMING (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 06:02:19 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:33:21 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:26:11 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM R FLEMING (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:35:07 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM R FLEMING (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:52:52 kst)*
- **6:3 PHL (PHILIPPINES)** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 12:25:21 kst)*
- **privacy groups....in Stockholm** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 16:26:03 kst)*
- **Fw: [council] dnso Secretariat Services** *YJ Park (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 21:52:20 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Jun 17 2001 - 23:17:05 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Jun 17 2001 - 23:21:19 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 00:15:42 kst)*
- **ORG.COOP** *Marc Schneiders (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 00:31:06 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Marc Schneiders (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 00:33:25 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 -*

01:40:10 kst)
- **Re: ORG.COOP** *Norbert Klein (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 03:24:49 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 03:38:09 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP** *Marc Schneiders (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 03:48:01 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 09:09:30 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *milapchand choraria (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 23:28:13 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 23:44:46 kst)*
- **Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 01:22:32 kst)*
- **0:201 COM.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 01:47:21 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:23:28 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:35:29 kst)*
- **WIPO receives numerous responses on future domain name rules** *Chris Chiu (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:31:42 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:59:30 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:42:38 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:20:36 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:23:37 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:08:51 kst)*
- **??? .ORGY - Re: 0:190 ORG.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:40:25 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:41:50 kst)*
- **.ORGY ....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:44:43 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:52:38 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Derek Conant (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:00:11 kst)*
- **.ORG from Verisign to Verisign ?** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 04:02:38 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 04:32:47 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Carlos Vera (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 04:49:49 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Page Howe (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 20:56:12 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Page Howe (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 21:15:41 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 05:39:51 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 05:55:16 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Kent Crispin (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 05:48:02 kst)*
- **0:190.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 06:31:00 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:08:35 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:27:35 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Kent Crispin (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:11:28 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:55:23 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:57:11 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *James Love (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 08:41:40 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG - 2+ million** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 08:45:07 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Kent Crispin (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 09:00:33 kst)*

- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 09:01:47 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 11:40:12 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG - moving to be second-class TLD** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 09:55:56 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 12:06:26 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 12:27:46 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 12:34:11 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 14:27:39 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Joop Teernstra (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 15:52:23 kst)*
- **10 More New TLDs on the IPv8 Radar Screen** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 18:28:08 kst)*
- **James Love - Re: Realism on ORG** *Derek Conant (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 21:46:39 kst)*
- **the problems with restricting .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 22:29:02 kst)*
- **0:79 UNION.....Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 23:11:24 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 23:54:10 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *James Love (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 05:12:10 kst)*
- **New.net looks to roll out more alternative domains** *Chris Chiu (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 03:27:16 kst)*
- **Thank you** *Nikolaos Peroulis (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 04:27:35 kst)*
- **Freedome of Speech vs Administration Purpose** *YJ Park (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 04:31:53 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Rob Courtney (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 05:25:38 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on Org** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 09:01:51 kst)*
- **More signatures needed - WIPO Comments** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 11:17:19 kst)*
- **Re: More signatures needed - WIPO Comments** *Jeff Williams (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 16:56:11 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Raul Echeberria (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 23:41:18 kst)*
- **Friday meeting on new Top-Level Domains** *Chris Chiu (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 01:02:09 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Rob Courtney (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 02:33:58 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 02:48:54 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Raul Echeberria (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 02:25:09 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 03:20:00 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 03:49:21 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 04:59:31 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Jim Fleming (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 06:49:10 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Marc Schneiders (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 08:31:12 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Jeff Williams (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 12:07:50 kst)*
- **ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 17:33:15 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 00:17:28 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Page Howe (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 16:44:48*

kst)

- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 04:02:20 kst)*
- **.EDU claims .ORG** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 04:15:04 kst)*
- **Unusual message from the listserve** *James Love (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 08:05:06 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *Dave Crocker (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:28:44 kst)*
- **Re: .EDU claims .ORG** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:30:27 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *George Sadowsky (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:35:36 kst)*
- **??? .CONVERGENCE....Re: .EDU claims .ORG** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:39:45 kst)*
- **Unusual list message** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:41:49 kst)*
- **CONVERGENCE.ORG.....Re: .EDU claims .ORG** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 06:42:21 kst)*
- **British finance regulators consider .fin bid** *Chris Chiu (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 06:58:30 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 07:17:05 kst)*
- **ORG.INC....???....Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 07:54:20 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 08:17:25 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 08:32:47 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 11:35:36 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 12:29:07 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 13:30:58 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 15:16:47 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 19:29:47 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 19:22:36 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:29:43 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *J. William Semich (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 20:50:27 kst)*
- **ISOC/IAHC/ICANN TLDs** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 21:26:19 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:26:02 kst)*
- **Guest:RE: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Dassa (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:27:45 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:51:26 kst)*
- **"Six of the seven new TLDs"** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 23:59:59 kst)*

- **"access to a market that this a 99% guarantee..."** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 00:21:58 kst)*
- **Has the "consensus" changed ?** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 01:35:45 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 02:10:00 kst)*
- **http://www.dnso.org/clubpublic/council/Arc05/msg00486.html** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 03:30:38 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Rob Courtney (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 04:05:58 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 04:53:53 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 04:57:31 kst)*
- **Re: http://www.dnso.org/clubpublic/council/Arc05/msg00486.html** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:01:36 kst)*
- **-B.ORG** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:08:49 kst)*
- **Proposals?** *Raul Echeberria (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:22:10 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:09:04 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:27:42 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:57:39 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:11:11 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:17:24 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:22:19 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:15:26 kst)*
- **Does ICANN "create" TLDs ?** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:46:18 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 07:15:13 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 07:02:49 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 07:40:02 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *YJ Park (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 08:05:45 kst)*
- **Re: Proposals?** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 11:35:53 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 11:40:37 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:03:42 kst)*
- **a new domain name for noncom?** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:08:43 kst)*
- **Re: a new domain name for noncom?** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:41:25 kst)*

- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:46:37 kst)*
- **blast from the (immediate) past** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 13:00:19 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 13:04:55 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 15:15:04 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *YJ Park (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 15:40:08 kst)*
- **Re: Proposals?** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 20:03:13 kst)*
- **Follow up: Status of Mauritanian ISOC Chapter** *George Sadowsky (Sun Jun 24 2001 - 00:30:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 08:37:58 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 10:55:29 kst)*
- **Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 11:16:07 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 11:26:29 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 14:29:55 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Adam Peake (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 16:36:37 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Cary Karp (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 17:29:15 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 19:44:23 kst)*
- **Re: Proposals?** *Carlos Vera (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 23:17:33 kst)*
- **More new domains for everyone** *Chris Chiu (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 23:38:21 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-org] Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 00:28:44 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 00:33:16 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 00:39:09 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 03:58:50 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 04:00:35 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *t byfield (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 14:17:13 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Duncan Pruett (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 01:50:14 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 19:30:25 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 20:08:16 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Pruett, Duncan (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 22:04:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Rob Courtney (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 01:52:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 03:15:35 kst)*
- **ICANN to choose new members for "independent" review body** *Chris Chiu (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 05:46:33 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 06:35:47 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed*

Jun 27 2001 - 06:45:25 kst)

- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 07:08:51 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 07:39:57 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 08:20:54 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 15:00:27 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 15:18:54 kst)*
- **ÃÖ½Å¸®½ºÆ®** *ÀÌÅÂ¿µ (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 16:27:03 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:20:07 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:33:51 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:37:46 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 00:05:30 kst)*
- **ICANN inches forward with new Domains** *Chris Chiu (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 00:00:43 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:36:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:41:03 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:40:43 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:42:52 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 07:45:14 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 08:34:56 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 12:23:17 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 12:29:44 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 12:37:00 kst)*
- **Update on Consensus Points** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 13:12:02 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Adam Peake (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 21:56:03 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Adam Peake (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 22:14:12 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Adam Peake (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 22:27:30 kst)*
- **RE: Update on Consensus Points** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 09:24:42 kst)*
- **RE: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 09:26:51 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 09:35:31 kst)*

- **ORG.COOP follow-up (Re: [ga] .org input)** *Marc Schneiders (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 23:06:04 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 23:49:50 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 23:54:53 kst)*
- **RE: Update on Consensus Points** *Pruett, Duncan (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 19:58:01 kst)*
- **RE: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 20:16:40 kst)*
- **Revised consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 00:56:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 11:46:12 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Marc Schneiders (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 01:16:29 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:21:09 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:30:28 kst)*
- **Re: Follow up: Status of Mauritanian ISOC Chapter** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:45:45 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:52:31 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:53:41 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Andrew Shen (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 03:05:18 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 03:13:23 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus point #6** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 03:46:15 kst)*
- **(no subject)** *feedback (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 19:02:11 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 10:14:29 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Adam Peake (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 15:14:39 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 12:28:54 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 02:39:33 kst)*
- **Update: Further Euro push for .eu** *Chris Chiu (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 05:50:27 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Adam Peake (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 12:40:42 kst)*
- **Fun facts about ORG** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 10:56:23 kst)*
- **Networksolutions abusive practices** *James Love (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 08:23:19 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Raul Echeberria (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 04:29:53 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 04:14:24 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Raul Echeberria (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 05:07:13 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Kent Crispin (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 05:57:18 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP follow-up (Re: [ga] .org input)** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 13:06:24 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 13:38:23 kst)*
- **Names Council report** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 13:59:06 kst)*
- **US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 14:22:03 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 17:07:34 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *sergio.baccaglini (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 16:28:50 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 11:49:39 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 22:08:46 kst)*

- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 12:09:58 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 12:16:06 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 22:31:47 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 12:38:09 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 22:54:58 kst)*

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- **NOT THE UDRP'S FINEST MOMENT (a repost from BNA Internet Law News)** *Jeff Williams (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 22:53:32 kst)*
- **Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 16:08:08 kst)*
  - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alexander Svensson (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 21:53:32 kst)*
    - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 23:36:56 kst)*
      - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 23:34:39 kst)*
  - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Milton Mueller (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 21:05:14 kst)*
    - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Jeff Williams (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 23:39:04 kst)*
  - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:20:39 kst)*
    - **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 10:55:18 kst)*
- **CSIF meetings in Melbourne** *toshimaru ogura (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 15:54:49 kst)*

- **test** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 15:30:35 kst)*
  - **Re: test** *Thierry Amoussougbo (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 16:29:08 kst)*
    - **Re: test** *Jeff Williams (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 22:53:59 kst)*
- **Re: Modification to resolution on at large elections** *Barbara Simons (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 07:36:34 kst)*
  - **Re: Modification to resolution on at large elections** *Jeff Williams (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 10:56:03 kst)*
  - **Re: Modification to resolution on at large elections** *James Love (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 08:08:09 kst)*
- **Re: Karl Auerbach on taking away an IP address** *Kent Crispin (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 05:55:04 kst)*
  - **Re: Karl Auerbach on taking away an IP address** *Jeff Williams (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 08:29:31 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Dave Crocker (Fri Feb 23 2001 - 20:46:23 kst)*
  - **Re: US Congressional testimony** *sergio.baccaglini (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 04:16:18 kst)*
  - **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:40:16 kst)*
  - **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:52:12 kst)*
  - **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 17:26:25 kst)*
  - **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Adam Peake (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 16:43:14 kst)*
- **Voteauction.com** *James Love (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 05:50:28 kst)*
  - **Re: Voteauction.com** *Alexander Svensson (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:40:13 kst)*
    - **Re: Voteauction.com** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:56:57 kst)*
- **Operations vs. administration** *Dave Crocker (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 07:57:02 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest] RE: Another UDRP resolution** *Dave Crocker (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 07:26:09 kst)*
  - **RE: [Guest] RE: Another UDRP resolution** *Dassa (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:43:59 kst)*
- **Test2** *Don Heath (Thu Mar 01 2001 - 07:49:04 kst)*
- **ICANNWatch.org** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 06:13:55 kst)*
- **important new topic** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 00:07:50 kst)*
  - **Re: important new topic** *Alexander Svensson (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 03:32:19 kst)*
    - **Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic)** *Marc Schneiders (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 05:09:10 kst)*
      - **Re: Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic)** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 05:12:47 kst)*
      - **Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic)** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 07:57:12 kst)*
      - **Re: Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic)** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 03 2001 - 10:40:05 kst)*
  - **Re: important new topic** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 01:28:47 kst)*
  - **Re: important new topic** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 00:12:47 kst)*
- **Non-commercial constituency** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 23:30:11 kst)*
  - **Re: Non-commercial constituency** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 16:59:54 kst)*

        - **Re: Non-commercial constituency** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 11:47:47 kst)*
            - **Re: Non-commercial constituency** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 20:15:36 kst)*
- **Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 03 2001 - 09:50:52 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Mar 03 2001 - 14:30:59 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 07:18:03 kst)*
            - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 13:54:13 kst)*
            - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 19:54:20 kst)*
            - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *James Love (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 06:09:53 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 09:17:04 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 13:52:02 kst)*
            - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Vany Martinez (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 15:52:07 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 09:21:21 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 14:42:21 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 05:02:57 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 08:17:45 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Norbert Klein (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 11:46:52 kst)*
            - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *apisan@servidor.unam.mx (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 11:51:50 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Adam Peake (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 12:08:47 kst)*
            - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 04:12:18 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:36:54 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:19:49 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Carlos Vera (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 00:56:56 kst)*

        - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 10:40:33 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:23:07 kst)*
- **Facts about the status of ORG** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 05:32:31 kst)*
    - **Re: Facts about the status of ORG** *Dany Vandromme (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 05:49:40 kst)*
    - **Re: Facts about the status of ORG** *Kent Crispin (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 06:21:04 kst)*
- **Outlines of a position on ORG/COM policy changes** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 06:18:03 kst)*
    - **Re: Outlines of a position on ORG/COM policy changes** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 18:36:01 kst)*
- **Audio conference test** *Vany Martinez (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 14:21:24 kst)*
- **NAIS Workshop Announcement** *Rob Courtney (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 09:21:44 kst)*
- **Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Vany Martinez (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 22:05:33 kst)*
    - **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 19:46:59 kst)*
    - **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 23:53:30 kst)*
    - **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Tim Yrastorza (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:47:56 kst)*
        - **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 00:38:23 kst)*
            - **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Tim Yrastorza (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 01:23:56 kst)*
            - **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 01:41:18 kst)*
    - **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 08:50:11 kst)*
- **Another important development** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 23:52:07 kst)*
- **Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Andrew Shen (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 00:20:56 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 03:43:19 kst)*
        - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Andrew Shen (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 07:38:26 kst)*
            - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 11:20:58 kst)*
            - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 08:46:32 kst)*
            - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 18:07:27 kst)*
            - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 15:19:23 kst)*
            - **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 18:47:06 kst)*

- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 16:36:15 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 04:10:02 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 03:40:57 kst)*
- **Melbourne meeting** *Norbert Klein (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 17:41:20 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 11:45:26 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 11:57:33 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 12:23:05 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 12:33:53 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:34:08 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:50:04 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 00:33:33 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 07:32:23 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 13:20:56 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 14:13:21 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 22:19:03 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 22:19:27 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 22:29:24 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 06:45:19 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Jeff Williams (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:46:41 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 20:23:35 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:58:51 kst)*

- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 14:09:04 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kevin J. Connolly (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 06:53:26 kst)*

- **New.Net: an ICANN alternative?** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 06:13:41 kst)*

- **[Proposal] How to protect Emerging Economies** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 13:30:16 kst)*
  - **RE: [Proposal] How to protect Emerging Economies** *Perpétus Jacques Houngbo (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 14:56:51 kst)*
  - **Re: [Proposal] How to protect Emerging Economies** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 15:13:29 kst)*
- **DNSO Review Recommendation** *YJ Park (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 14:17:25 kst)*
  - **Re: DNSO Review Recommendation** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 15:09:52 kst)*
  - **Re: DNSO Review Recommendation** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 23:40:02 kst)*
- **[Final Agenda] NCC Meeting on March 10.** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 01:17:29 kst)*
  - **Re: [Final Agenda] NCC Meeting on March 10.** *Dany Vandromme (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 04:18:44 kst)*
- **[Confirmation] Can you please confirm on NCC's meeting room?** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 02:41:32 kst)*
  - **RE: [Confirmation] Can you please confirm on NCC's meeting room?** *Andrew McLaughlin (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 06:18:10 kst)*
- **Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 07:27:31 kst)*
  - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Kent Crispin (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 15:28:56 kst)*
  - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 01:03:14 kst)*
  - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 08:57:16 kst)*
    - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 11:48:05 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 13:52:56 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 13:59:56 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 15:51:49 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 20:00:22 kst)*
      - **Re: Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 03:39:27 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 07:01:57 kst)*
      - **Re: Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 06:47:50 kst)*
      - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 04:28:31 kst)*
      - **Changing the subscribed email address** *Eugenie Staicut (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 03:09:33 kst)*

        - **Corporations vs Organizations.** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 14:38:17 kst)*
        - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 13:57:07 kst)*
        - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 15:42:46 kst)*
        - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Adam Peake (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 07:54:44 kst)*
        - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 08:13:00 kst)*
    - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 09:01:35 kst)*
        - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 12:05:30 kst)*
            - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 13:21:01 kst)*
    - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 12:13:56 kst)*
        - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 14:59:47 kst)*
        - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 13:18:46 kst)*
        - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Kent Crispin (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 15:14:40 kst)*
            - **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 21:54:44 kst)*
- **a letter on the at-large study committee** *Barbara Simons (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 14:29:04 kst)*
- **Resolutions for Melbourne** *Adam Peake (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 16:39:34 kst)*
    - **Re: Resolutions for Melbourne** *Adam Peake (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:32:55 kst)*
- **NAIS Workshop to Begin Shortly** *Rob Courtney (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:30:24 kst)*
- **global participation** *Dave Crocker (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 20:36:21 kst)*
    - **[Guest]RE: global participation** *Dassa (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:25:05 kst)*
        - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:05:06 kst)*
            - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:17:40 kst)*
            - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:20:09 kst)*
            - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:33:55 kst)*
        - **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 04:40:09 kst)*
            - **RE: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dassa (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 11:29:51*

kst)

- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 05:45:47 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Jeff Williams (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:54:55 kst)*
- **RE: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dassa (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 14:57:59 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Jeff Williams (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 17:48:35 kst)*

- **Remote participation available for NCDNHC meeting in Melbourne** *vany@sdnp.org.pa (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 15:21:50 kst)*
  - **Re: Remote participation available for NCDNHC meeting in Melbourne** *Alexander Svensson (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 19:27:10 kst)*
- **Injunctive under Hauge Convention** *James Love (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 05:56:33 kst)*
- **ICANN Chairman criticizes alternative New.Net domain names** *Chris Chiu (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 06:57:04 kst)*
- **Audioconference in progress and IRC open** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 07:38:31 kst)*
- **Resolution on UDRP #1** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:17:11 kst)*
  - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 02:28:51 kst)*
    - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Diane Cabell (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 00:50:45 kst)*
  - **Re: NCC resolutions** *Slobodan Markovic (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 05:31:13 kst)*
  - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 06:08:57 kst)*
    - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 09:59:18 kst)*
  - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 14:07:02 kst)*
    - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 15:51:56 kst)*
      - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Diane Cabell (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 19:59:44 kst)*
  - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 13:39:56 kst)*
- **Resolution on UDRP #2** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:18:14 kst)*
  - **Re: Resolution on UDRP #2** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 02:29:14 kst)*
- **Resolution on Conflicts of Interest** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:20:46 kst)*
- **Resolution on Personal Privacy** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:23:17 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Web site** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 20:09:58 kst)*
- **German AOL infringment case** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 10:23:09 kst)*
- **Scientology wins copyright victory in Swedish court ruling** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 10:25:08 kst)*
- **Support for all four NCC resolutions** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 13:32:39 kst)*
- **resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 13:36:59 kst)*
  - **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 16:55:55 kst)*
  - **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *vany@sdnp.org.pa (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 08:57:16 kst)*

    - **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 12:01:04 kst)*
        - **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 14:58:07 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolutions** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 14:14:53 kst)*
- **Re: Apology for this afternoon's Presentation** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 14:33:26 kst)*
    - **Re: Apology for this afternoon's Presentation** *Jeff Williams (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 16:55:37 kst)*
- **In the Names Council meeting: Verisign Agreement issue** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 16:02:30 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1 - questions for D.Cabell** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 13:51:55 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] New contracts** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 00:32:42 kst)*
- **Fw: Resolution on UDRP #1 - questions for D.Cabell** *Diane Cabell (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 01:08:24 kst)*
    - **Re: Fw: Resolution on UDRP #1 - questions for D.Cabell** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 03:53:02 kst)*
- **minutes of Melbourne Civil Society meetings** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 02:16:22 kst)*
- **ICANN-Verisign power deal receives heavy fire** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 04:15:58 kst)*
- **Update: ICANN delays decision on Verisign power deal** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 07:40:51 kst)*
    - **Re: Update: ICANN delays decision on Verisign power deal** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 08:58:53 kst)*
- **Fw: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *YJ Park (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 12:25:08 kst)*
    - **Re: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 15:41:03 kst)*
        - **Re: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 00:20:07 kst)*
        - **Re: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:09:33 kst)*
- **More criticism of multilingual domain names** *Chris Chiu (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 03:10:46 kst)*
    - **Re: More criticism of multilingual domain names** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 06:11:46 kst)*
    - **Re: More criticism of multilingual domain names** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 08:56:14 kst)*
- **[Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Barbara Simons (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 04:35:27 kst)*
    - **Re: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 09:03:20 kst)*
        - **[Guest] RE: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Dassa (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 09:23:58 kst)*
    - **Re: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:45:15 kst)*

        - **Re: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 17:21:40 kst)*
- **Board action on new VeriSign/ NSI contracts** *Adam Peake (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 07:50:24 kst)*
    - **Re: Board action on new VeriSign/ NSI contracts** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 08:51:07 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Application and Information Form (fwd)** *Marc Schneiders (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 09:52:10 kst)*
    - **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 15:38:35 kst)*
    - **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 03:22:46 kst)*
- **Special Names Council meeting on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:14:59 kst)*
- **Additional thoughts about VSGN/ORG/NET** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:58:49 kst)*
- **reminder** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 15:30:33 kst)*
    - **Re: reminder** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 18:00:27 kst)*
    - **Re: reminder** *David L. Wasley (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 03:00:31 kst)*
- **FW: NCC list errors (Fwd: not very helpful)** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 19:53:56 kst)*
- **More on multilingual domain names criticism** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 00:48:39 kst)*
- **More on ICANN's delayed decision on Verisign power deal** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 00:53:45 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 21:43:34 kst)*
- **Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 17 2001 - 00:01:02 kst)*
    - **Re: Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Mar 17 2001 - 07:59:37 kst)*
        - **Re: Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 18 2001 - 21:56:18 kst)*
    - **Re: Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Hans Klein (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 01:46:25 kst)*
- **NSI: we sell customer data** *Chris Chiu (Sat Mar 17 2001 - 07:36:23 kst)*
- **Conclusiones del I Congreso Iberoamericano Independiente sobre nombres de dominio** *Erick Iriarte Ahon (Sun Mar 18 2001 - 11:38:38 kst)*
- **Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 06:22:42 kst)*
    - **From an outsider with six months dealing with ICANN** *Page@pagehowe (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 05:56:18 kst)*
        - **Re: From an outsider with six months dealing with ICANN** *Page@pagehowe (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 06:33:14 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Dany Vandromme (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 15:18:15 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon Mar 19*

2001 - 18:40:56 kst)

- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 22:00:04 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Hans Klein (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 02:28:20 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 06:09:24 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 06:26:06 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 10:32:41 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Andrew Shen (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 08:48:37 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 23:44:54 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 19:56:20 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 23:23:52 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:25:26 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Oscar A. Robles Garay (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:11:40 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:20:41 kst)*
  - **Verisign contract revision's Stats** *Raul Echeberria (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 01:44:59 kst)*
    - **Re: Verisign contract revision's Stats** *Mikki Barry (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 05:53:05 kst)*
    - **Re: Verisign contract revision's Stats** *Tim Yrastorza (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 05:59:01 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 10:05:43 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 15:41:20 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 18:10:43 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kevin J. Connolly (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 23:08:32 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:11:02 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Chris Chiu (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:16:33 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21*

2001 - 01:12:23 kst)

- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:17:39 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Oscar A. Robles Garay (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:39:42 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:51:37 kst)*
  - **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Andrew Shen (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:04:38 kst)*
    - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 10:53:57 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:57:11 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 02:26:24 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 05:24:31 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:48:46 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:19:27 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:22:38 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:47:43 kst)*
  - **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 10:58:58 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 08:53:02 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 09:40:51 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 22:31:35 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 01:26:11 kst)*

- **ORG: numbers may count** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 06:38:29 kst)*
- **Verisign in GA** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 07:51:03 kst)*
  - **Re: Verisign in GA** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 11:30:03 kst)*
    - **Re: Verisign in GA** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 19:22:55 kst)*
  - **Re: Verisign in GA** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 15:19:14 kst)*
  - **Re: Verisign in GA** *Alexander Svensson (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:26:27 kst)*
  - **Re: Verisign in GA** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:03:01 kst)*
  - **Re: Verisign in GA** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:22:53 kst)*

- **registry competition** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:40:27 kst)*
- **Members:** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 23:39:23 kst)*
  - **Re: Members:** *N.Frasheri (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 01:02:20 kst)*
  - **Re: Members:** *Barbara Simons (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 05:32:18 kst)*
  - **Re: Members:** *Manon Ress (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 06:14:21 kst)*
  - **Re: Members:** *Andrew Shen (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 07:43:41 kst)*
  - **Re: Members:** *Hans Klein (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 14:19:33 kst)*
    - **Re: Members:** *Jeff Williams (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 16:38:03 kst)*
  - **Re: Members:** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 05:49:10 kst)*
    - **Statement on VRSN contracts** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:17:25 kst)*
- **Re: $200 million (was [ga] Draft Resolution)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 11:03:00 kst)*
- **FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 09:28:23 kst)*
  - **Re: Non-FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 12:38:44 kst)*
  - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 11:51:20 kst)*
    - **more, Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 13:45:40 kst)*
      - **Re: more, Re:Non-FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 16:10:32 kst)*
    - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 15:47:05 kst)*
      - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 19:25:52 kst)*
  - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 23:15:07 kst)*
    - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:13:52 kst)*
  - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:17:00 kst)*
  - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 02:32:47 kst)*
  - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 02:16:45 kst)*
  - **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 06:35:58 kst)*
- **NCDNHC-Application** *hmeida (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 09:36:56 kst)*
  - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 13:57:17 kst)*
  - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 22:38:04 kst)*
    - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 23:57:55 kst)*
      - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 00:16:48 kst)*
      - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 00:30:55 kst)*
      - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:26:18 kst)*
      - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:39:10 kst)*
      - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 07:23:46 kst)*
      - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 23:14:12 kst)*
  - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 23 2001*

- 01:41:23 kst)

- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:52:21 kst)*
  - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Hakikur Rahman (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 13:00:36 kst)*
    - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 22:58:08 kst)*
    - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Hakikur Rahman (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 10:50:39 kst)*
  - **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 02:29:57 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:04:41 kst)*

- **The Verisign FAQ (so-called): ORG?** *Marc Schneiders (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 04:39:12 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Report from the discussion** *Jeff Williams (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 10:18:30 kst)*
- **Rép. : Re: NCDNHC-Application** *hmeida (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 12:20:05 kst)*
  - **Re: Rép. : Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 12:39:37 kst)*
    - **Re: Rép. : Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Jeff Williams (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 15:45:25 kst)*
- **One additional fact** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:33:38 kst)*
  - **Re: One additional fact** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 10:45:13 kst)*
  - **Re: One additional fact** *Kent Crispin (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 02:28:04 kst)*
  - **Re: One additional fact** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 11:57:44 kst)*
    - **Re: One additional fact** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 12:49:20 kst)*
      - **Re: One additional fact** *Norbert Klein (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 13:44:14 kst)*
      - **Re: One additional fact** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 13:52:01 kst)*
      - **Re: One additional fact** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 15:00:07 kst)*
    - **Re: One additional fact** *Kent Crispin (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 13:54:52 kst)*
- **Final Statement on Verisign** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:46:47 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Hans Klein (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:56:25 kst)*
    - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *toshimaru ogura (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 01:32:01 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Norbert Klein (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 11:07:13 kst)*
    - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Barbara Simons (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 11:25:32 kst)*
      - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 04:12:00 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Mike Todd (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 13:51:17 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 20:10:24 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 07:19:17 kst)*
    - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 09:50:20 kst)*
      - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 14:13:41 kst)*

- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 14:25:47 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:02:23 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:09:55 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:47:40 kst)*

- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Barbara Simons (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:10:27 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:56:19 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:55:10 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Barbara Simons (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 17:12:40 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 22:57:52 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 06:21:47 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Adam Peake (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 17:08:17 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 04:49:12 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Adam Peake (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 10:51:54 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 16:05:33 kst)*
  - **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 06:11:26 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 09:24:54 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 03:50:18 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 03:58:43 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 07:39:07 kst)*

- **web changes** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 21:00:11 kst)*
- **FYI: Statement of the ISPCP** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 12:01:12 kst)*
- **That Little Extra** *m_mhurtubise@yahoo.com (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 02:22:48 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] GA position on Verisign contract** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 12:27:58 kst)*
- **Rhetoric** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 12:36:27 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 12:55:25 kst)*
- **European Parliament pushes for .eu** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 04:55:40 kst)*

- **CALL FOR PAPERS: Global Democracy and the ICANN Elections** *Hans Klein (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 05:25:57 kst)*
- **Opportunities for open testimony to NRC project on tools and strategies for protecting kids from Internet pornography ...** *Adam Peake (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 12:29:44 kst)*
  - **Re: Opportunities for open testimony to NRC project on tools and strategies for protecting kids from Internet pornography ...** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 16:14:08 kst)*
    - **Re: Opportunities for open testimony to NRC project on tools and strategies for protecting kids from Internet pornography ...** *Hakikur Rahman (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 18:09:05 kst)*
- **CYBER-FED 10: Origins Of ICANNS's At Large Membership** *Hans Klein (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 02:20:20 kst)*
- **[icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 14:41:01 kst)*
  - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Adam Peake (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 15:18:33 kst)*
    - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 15:52:44 kst)*
      - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 23:57:33 kst)*
      - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 22:45:39 kst)*
      - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:35:15 kst)*
    - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 15:46:47 kst)*
  - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:21:14 kst)*
    - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 03:55:06 kst)*
  - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Kevin J. Connolly (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:39:02 kst)*
    - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 04:11:27 kst)*
  - **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:56:08 kst)*
- **Names Council vote** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 23:52:55 kst)*
  - **Re: Names Council vote - Verisign/NSI contract decision....** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 02:39:06 kst)*
- **Second NC vote** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 00:22:34 kst)*
  - **Re: Second NC vote** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 02:47:47 kst)*
- **Straw Poll - .Org charter/policy/practice change...** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 03:31:56*

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- **Rise in Korean domain name registrations** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 02:05:49 kst)*
  - **Re: Rise in Korean domain name registrations** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 04:32:28 kst)*
- **Possible patent battle over multilingual domain names** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 06:00:27 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 13:04:05 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Mon Jan 25 1988 - 13:40:08 kst)*
- **Australian Whois privacy war** *Chris Chiu (Fri Mar 30 2001 - 08:05:19 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Hakikur Rahman (Sat Mar 31 2001 - 00:02:25 kst)*
- **U.S. lawmakers call for investigation of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Chris Chiu (Sat Mar 31 2001 - 01:45:36 kst)*
- **Acknowledgements: Audioconference and Remote Participation facilities in NCDNHC meeting at Melbourne-Australia** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 01 2001 - 03:37:51 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Stockholm meeting: Remote participation facilities** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 01 2001 - 04:11:21 kst)*
- **Re: Acknowledgements: Audioconference and Remote Participation facilities in NCDNHC meeting at Melbourne-Australia** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Mon Apr 02 2001 - 04:35:51 kst)*
- **Re: Acknowledgements: Audioconference and Remote Participation facilities in NCDNHC meeting at Melbourne-Australia** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 01 2001 - 05:43:58 kst)*
- **a letter on the VeriSign proposal** *Barbara Simons (Mon Apr 02 2001 - 08:57:02 kst)*
- **ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Chris Chiu (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 00:52:39 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 01:48:29 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 02:01:47 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 03:04:39 kst)*
- **Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Chris Chiu (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 04:17:35 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:38:09 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:40:10 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:53:34 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 06:03:35 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:24:01 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 07:26:48*

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- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 07:46:13 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 08:01:45 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Mark C . Langston (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 08:28:49 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Norbert Klein (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 10:42:02 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 14:46:27 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 14:54:22 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 18:00:14 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Norbert Klein (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 20:12:17 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 21:52:11 kst)*
- **WIPO to hold meetings on possible domain name restrictions** *Chris Chiu (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 01:06:16 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 01:56:12 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 01:24:31 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 02:53:28 kst)*
- **Re: Names Council vote** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 03:04:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 03:56:15 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 04:54:55 kst)*
- **New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Marc Schneiders (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 05:09:56 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Kent Crispin (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 06:54:26 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 13:01:13 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 14:45:23 kst)*
- **[Guest] RE: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Dassa (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 21:32:20 kst)*
- **[Guest] RE: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Dassa (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 21:32:28 kst)*
- **Domain names/search engines study moves forward** *Chris Chiu (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 06:49:31 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest] RE: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 07:15:04 kst)*
- **[ga] New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 08:05:47 kst)*

- **RE: New ORG rules ?** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 10:03:14 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ?** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 12:50:04 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 11:24:53 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 12:41:07 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] serious participation in ICANN processes** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 08:50:36 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 10:22:03 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 11:21:32 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 11:26:40 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *hmeida (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 12:22:08 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 13:04:28 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Norbert Klein (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 13:09:58 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 16:12:43 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *James Love (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 20:26:07 kst)*
- **The NCC site** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 12:50:24 kst)*
- **Membership update - support required** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:45:19 kst)*
- **NCC members present at the Melbourne constituency meeting** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:45:58 kst)*
- **RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 11:55:48 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 14:19:55 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 14:49:17 kst)*
- **NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:50:29 kst)*
- **NCC Melbourne: announcement list** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:51:06 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:44:39 kst)*
- **Re: The NCC site** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 00:22:51 kst)*
- **Re: The NCC site** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 00:47:48 kst)*
- **RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Dave Crocker (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 01:29:55 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 02:36:46 kst)*
- **Money to pay** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 05:57:44 kst)*
- **Constituency Structure - Supply and Demand** *Patrick Corliss (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 07:29:31 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 07:28:40 kst)*
- **What If Yahoo Paid You???** *perfectiming8@yahoo.com (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 09:51:00 kst)*
- **Re: RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Milton Mueller (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 12:26:54 kst)*
- **Regarding "Welcome" message of Announce mailinglist** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 21:48:40 kst)*
- **GA chair and co-chair** *Vany Martinez (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 09:30:32 kst)*
- **Re: Regarding "Welcome" message of Announce mailinglist** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 11:01:56 kst)*
- **Re: Regarding "Welcome" message of Announce mailinglist** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 11:01:56 kst)*
- **Re: RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Dave Crocker (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 12:10:17 kst)*

- **Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Adam Peake (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 16:49:45 kst)*
- **What will the U.S. Gov't do about ICANN?** *Chris Chiu (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 00:51:55 kst)*
- **Re: What will the U.S. Gov't do about ICANN?** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 02:44:57 kst)*
- **Re: Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Chun Eung Hwi (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 06:28:15 kst)*
- **Re: Money to pay** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 10:15:24 kst)*
- **Thanks to Adam and welcome to Eun hwi** *Milton Mueller (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 11:52:29 kst)*
- **Re: NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 05:29:58 kst)*
- **Re: Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 07:21:52 kst)*
- **Re: Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Hakikur Rahman (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 07:33:21 kst)*
- **Salzburg Seminar Travel Grants** *Vany Martinez (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 22:20:29 kst)*
- **Fwd: Hotel rooms ICANN Meeting** *Vany Martinez (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 22:23:04 kst)*
- **Re: Salzburg Seminar Travel Grants** *George Sadowsky (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 00:23:06 kst)*
- **April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 01:50:59 kst)*
- **[Update] April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 02:19:54 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 05:08:14 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 22:26:47 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Andrew Shen (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 04:56:45 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 05:07:21 kst)*
- **More follow-up - vote on Melbourne resolutions?** *Andrew Shen (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 05:11:15 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Adam Peake (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 11:02:28 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 14:11:52 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 13:59:56 kst)*
- **Re: More follow-up - vote on Melbourne resolutions?** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 00:33:59 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 00:36:14 kst)*
- **Research Symposium on ICANN Elections** *Hans Klein (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 11:10:19 kst)*
- **Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 12:47:58 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 13:09:09 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 15:35:03 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *George Sadowsky (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 13:35:42 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 16:32:23 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Barbara Simons (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 15:25:42 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 17:46:27 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Vany Martinez (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 21:08:52 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Vany Martinez (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 21:11:58 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Adam Peake (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 22:19:59 kst)*
- **support for M.I.N.U.and Stichting A.G. van Hamel voor Keltische Studies** *Adam Peake (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 19:09:19 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 23:05:56 kst)*

- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Barbara Simons (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 00:43:04 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:06:12 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:14:59 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:22:34 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:19:14 kst)*
- **Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:45:42 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 04:27:58 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 02:19:24 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 02:50:32 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:15:41 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:31:59 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:31:59 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:56:40 kst)*
- **Re: Thanks to Adam and welcome to Eun hwi** *Adam Peake (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 19:19:36 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:56:40 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 06:50:05 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 06:46:32 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 06:50:05 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Collisions in Namespace** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 09:14:56 kst)*
- **FYI: Fwd: [council] Names Council Resolution** *Vany Martinez (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 07:43:04 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Adam Peake (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 13:17:38 kst)*
- **Re: NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 19:06:43 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 15:10:31 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *YangWoo Ko (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 16:07:56 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *YangWoo Ko (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 15:44:01 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:49:05 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:59:52 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Adam Peake (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 21:01:21 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:09:52 kst)*
- **Thanks to Adam** *Norbert Klein (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:13:20 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:41:55 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:36:48 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:59:01 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:14:12 kst)*
- **WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Alexander Svensson (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 17:38:43 kst)*
- **Australian Whois privacy flaws help criminals** *Chris Chiu (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:02:26 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:37:11 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:51:27 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 14 2001 -*

01:42:57 kst)

- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:53:13 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 12:32:55 kst)*
- **UDRP-sublist? (Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions)** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:48:14 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:49:48 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:53:52 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:09:36 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal - .EDU TLD delegation to Educause...** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:24:48 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 02:15:31 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 02:41:47 kst)*
- **Therefore Educause must give up ".edu"** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:10:11 kst)*
- **Online critic goes on domain name counter-offensive** *Chris Chiu (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:29:50 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:43:37 kst)*
- **Re: Therefore Educause must give up ".edu"** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:04:29 kst)*
- **In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *George Sadowsky (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:56:53 kst)*
- **Re: Online critic goes on domain name counter-offensive** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:10:25 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 05:05:50 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:27:10 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:34:03 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Barbara Simons (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 05:18:58 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *David L. Wasley (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 05:30:07 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 06:10:49 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 06:54:52 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 10:14:29 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 10:39:32 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:18:33 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 09:16:53 kst)*

- **Re: NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Vany Martinez (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 10:48:30 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Vany Martinez (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 13:37:37 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Norbert Klein (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:04:48 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 13:55:01 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 17:23:11 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 17:23:11 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 15:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 15:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 18:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 18:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 16:26:44 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 16:26:44 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Vany Martinez (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 22:28:49 kst)*
- **test of the list** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 17:42:19 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 04:48:34 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 03:01:44 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Kent Crispin (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 03:12:33 kst)*
- **ICANN under fire from many quarters - Boston Globe** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 21:24:33 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN under fire from many quarters - Boston Globe** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 07:49:38 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 10:32:50 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 11:35:46 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 09:27:19 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 11:55:13 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 11:53:47 kst)*
- **Membership Update** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 22:53:57 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 00:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update** *Wawa Ngenge (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 23:46:22 kst)*
- **ASO, PSO and crossover** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 23:43:02 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update** *Chun Eung Hwi (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 02:27:09 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update** *Wawa Ngenge (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 02:18:04 kst)*
- **Re: ASO, PSO and crossover** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 08:42:51 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 08:44:04 kst)*
- **UDRP Resolution #2 - why I'm against** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 08:54:33 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *George Sadowsky (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 11:49:00 kst)*

- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 11:57:56 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *George Sadowsky (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 12:05:05 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 20:10:13 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution #2 - why I'm against** *James Love (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 00:41:52 kst)*
- **Fwd: Re: ASO, PSO and crossover (Karl Auerback reply)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 05:54:35 kst)*
- **Minutes taken in Melbourne** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 08:12:33 kst)*
- **Call for Volunteers to take minutes in Stockholm NCDNHC meeting** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 12:01:23 kst)*
- **Need sponsoring for NCDNHC Stockholm meeting equipment** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 12:12:19 kst)*
- **Web update** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 14:56:37 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 06:12:07 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 06:38:06 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 06:27:15 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Milton Mueller (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 07:20:45 kst)*
- **ICANN pushes ahead with Verisign power deal** *Chris Chiu (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 07:33:14 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 08:48:21 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN under fire from many quarters - Boston Globe** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 17:15:46 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Hakikur Rahman (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 15:58:32 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 18:23:53 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Dr. Nii N Quaynor (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 23:11:16 kst)*
- **Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Chris Chiu (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 04:35:38 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Dave Crocker (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 04:58:41 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 09:48:32 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Norbert Klein (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 10:28:49 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 05:50:45 kst)*
- **Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Slobodan Markovic (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 19:05:43 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 22:34:41 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 23:35:38 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 00:08:18 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 00:59:47*

kst)

- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 01:10:55 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 01:19:37 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 02:29:08 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 05:45:49 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 05:32:54 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 04:42:58 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:45:25 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:48:02 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:49:26 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:10:12 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:06:49 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:35:03 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:22:38 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:22:44 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 10:45:17 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:36:04 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 09:19:35 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 12:25:29 kst)*
- **Re: Revenue Model** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 13:43:58 kst)*
- **application** *Ãµ¿µÃ (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 15:05:00 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 15:30:18 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Adam Peake (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 21:17:50 kst)*
- **24hr customer support 8272** *cc4less@denpa.net (Sat Apr 21 2001 - 02:43:35 kst)*
- **A proposal of DNSO Secretariat working model** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat Apr 21 2001 - 11:23:16 kst)*
- **Fwd: [announce] NC telecon 9 May, agenda** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 03:14:44 kst)*

- **Voting begins** *Milton Mueller (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 11:29:02 kst)*
- **Re: Voting begins** *Hans Klein (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 14:57:07 kst)*
- **bouncing emails of voters** *Joop Teernstra (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 18:44:50 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Dany Vandromme (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 02:08:02 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 09:08:22 kst)*
- **Re: bouncing emails of voters** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 11:03:14 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Chun Eung Hwi (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 19:12:05 kst)*
- **Ford sues over anti-General Motors domain name** *Chris Chiu (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 04:42:25 kst)*
- **Re: Ford sues over anti-General Motors domain name** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 10:46:57 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Norbert Klein (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 01:24:42 kst)*
- **Re: Voting begins** *chiari mario (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 21:55:38 kst)*
- **for the record only** *Joop Teernstra (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 18:55:49 kst)*
- **U.S. Gov't sets date for ICANN-Verisign power deal approval** *Chris Chiu (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 06:56:30 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 09:14:59 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 09:14:59 kst)*
- **[OT] Icann by laws amendment** *sergio.baccaglini (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 20:07:08 kst)*
- **Re: [OT] Icann by laws amendment** *Alexander Svensson (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 20:30:56 kst)*
- **Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 03:23:02 kst)*
- **Re: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 02:34:17 kst)*
- **Additional Contact Email Troubles!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 03:50:03 kst)*
- **Last Notice for Email Trouble!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:12:30 kst)*
- **Re: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *David W. Maher (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:36:06 kst)*
- **Fw: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations! (fwd)** *Dr. Nii N Quaynor (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:22:33 kst)*
- **Re: Fw: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations! (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:58:02 kst)*
- **Re: application:** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 06:12:18 kst)*
- **While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Chris Chiu (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 05:09:52 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 05:53:15 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 06:20:03 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 07:08:15 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 07:48:41 kst)*
- **RE: .edu charter** *Kimberly Ann Kubalek (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 08:05:44 kst)*

- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 10:53:12 kst)*
- **[guest] While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 12:12:01 kst)*
- **[guest]While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 12:23:56 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 17:32:15 kst)*
- **Re: Voting begins** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 07:16:35 kst)*
- **ÃÖ½ÅÀÔ´Ï´Ù** *mllpoouu34@hitel.net (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 00:59:11 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Jeff Williams (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 08:39:47 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 08:22:11 kst)*
- **Criminalization of alt roots** *Joop Teernstra (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 11:11:54 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Dave Crocker (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 13:35:35 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Jeff Williams (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 16:46:24 kst)*
- **Fw: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Bruce James (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 10:38:27 kst)*
- **Result of the Polls** *Joop Teernstra (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 12:03:08 kst)*
- **Fwd: [6/2000: UW -> I2]Failing adresses** *Joop Teernstra (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 15:39:22 kst)*
- **Re: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *Manal Ismail (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 17:55:02 kst)*
- **Re: Fw: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Tue May 01 2001 - 02:53:59 kst)*
- **Re: Result of the Polls** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 23:46:24 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Tue May 01 2001 - 02:33:58 kst)*
- **Whois development (IETF) and .BIZ registry agreement.** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 01 2001 - 06:56:19 kst)*
- **Re: Result of the Polls** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 01 2001 - 09:48:38 kst)*
- **Six New DNS Policy Mailing Lists** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 01 2001 - 19:27:11 kst)*
- **Two Additional Troublesome Emails in NCDNHC Members!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Tue May 01 2001 - 18:50:18 kst)*
- **[guest]Criminalization of alt roots** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 01 2001 - 17:38:27 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]Criminalization of alt roots** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 01 2001 - 22:48:00 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *sergio.baccaglini (Tue May 01 2001 - 21:12:14 kst)*
- **New multilingual domain name survey** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 02 2001 - 06:22:23 kst)*
- **Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 02 2001 - 06:54:12 kst)*
- **Official Resolutions passed** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 02 2001 - 06:55:25 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]Criminalization of alt roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 02 2001 - 06:59:41 kst)*
- **Re: New multilingual domain name survey** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 02 2001 - 10:12:37 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Raul Echeberria (Wed May 02 2001 - 10:40:43 kst)*

- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 02 2001 - 23:34:32 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Patrick Corliss (Thu May 03 2001 - 01:53:07 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Andrew Shen (Wed May 02 2001 - 22:31:16 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-eu] Re: [ga] DNSO funding and the NCDNHC** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 03 2001 - 12:52:56 kst)*
- **Cross-Posting to the GA Mailing Lists** *Patrick Corliss (Thu May 03 2001 - 14:42:36 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *N.Frasheri (Thu May 03 2001 - 16:55:59 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] [Clarification] NO CROSS POSTING practices on the DNSO server** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 03 2001 - 21:09:30 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-roots] Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 03 2001 - 21:36:51 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] [Clarification] NO CROSS POSTING practices on the DNSO server** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 04 2001 - 03:37:28 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] HOWCANN YOU LOSE VERIFICATION 1.3 MIL?** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 04 2001 - 13:10:24 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Dany Vandromme (Fri May 04 2001 - 23:46:00 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Raul Echeberria (Fri May 04 2001 - 21:30:37 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Marc Schneiders (Sat May 05 2001 - 01:11:08 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 05 2001 - 03:21:39 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 05 2001 - 03:24:28 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Raul Echeberria (Sat May 05 2001 - 01:32:25 kst)*
- **Scotland domain name bid denied** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 05 2001 - 04:15:44 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Marc Schneiders (Sat May 05 2001 - 04:54:08 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-eu] Re: [IPN] TACD resolution on the Hague Convention** *Jeff Williams (Mon May 07 2001 - 16:23:59 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-eu] Re: [IPN] TACD resolution on the HagueConvention** *Jeff Williams (Mon May 07 2001 - 16:32:52 kst)*
- **[Fwd: Fundraising strategies: important]** *Dany Vandromme (Mon May 07 2001 - 03:29:34 kst)*
- **Re: [IPN] TACD resolution on the Hague Convention** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 06 2001 - 18:13:53 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-review] Individuals' Constituency** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 06 2001 - 16:04:23 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Sun May 06 2001 - 04:13:48 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Reply to William** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 06 2001 - 14:45:52 kst)*
- **Promoción Chopp Cusqueña** *CLUB CUSQUEÑA (Sun May 06 2001 - 07:13:07 kst)*
- **Thank you** *Nikolaos Peroulis (Tue May 08 2001 - 10:54:26 kst)*
- **Internationalized Domain Names Surveys** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 08 2001 - 10:40:55 kst)*
- **Re: Internationalized Domain Names Surveys** *Milton Mueller (Tue May 08 2001 - 11:59:38 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 08 2001 - 11:43:50 kst)*
- **Invitation letters for obtain visas to travel to Sweden** *Vany Martinez (Tue May 08 2001 - 23:35:32 kst)*
- **Trademark holders gear up for domain name land grab** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 09 2001 -*

02:29:59 kst)

- **Nicaragua SDN application** *Jose Ignacio Lopez (Wed May 09 2001 - 17:56:33 kst)*
- **Fwd: RE: Invitation letters for obtain visas to travel to Sweden** *Vany Martinez (Wed May 09 2001 - 04:36:47 kst)*
- **Fwd: Nicaragua SDN application** *Hakikur Rahman (Wed May 09 2001 - 22:26:58 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Vany Martinez (Wed May 09 2001 - 11:56:54 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed May 09 2001 - 13:02:40 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Norbert Klein (Wed May 09 2001 - 17:59:55 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Manny Morales-Orellana (Thu May 10 2001 - 00:27:41 kst)*
- **´äÀåÀÌ¿¹¿ä** *vbdds3181@nownuri.net (Thu May 10 2001 - 02:48:37 kst)*
- **Important request** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 10 2001 - 05:10:00 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 10 2001 - 05:02:10 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu May 10 2001 - 06:44:50 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *jvj (Thu May 10 2001 - 10:04:57 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 10 2001 - 13:16:18 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-roots] Re: [icann-eu] Letter to Dr. Vint Cerf** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 10 2001 - 18:28:54 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Letter from Lynn to Sheppard** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 10 2001 - 18:30:02 kst)*
- **ICANN leaves no money for public elections** *Chris Chiu (Thu May 10 2001 - 23:03:37 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Andrew Shen (Thu May 10 2001 - 23:54:02 kst)*
- **URGENT: Reflectors need to be installed for ensure remote participation facilities** *Vany Martinez (Thu May 10 2001 - 12:37:01 kst)*
- **Re: URGENT: Reflectors need to be installed for ensure remote participation facilities** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri May 11 2001 - 02:21:59 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Norbert Klein (Fri May 11 2001 - 01:45:31 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN leaves no money for public elections** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 05:26:27 kst)*
- **Re: [ALSC-Forum] Re: ICANN leaves no money for public elections** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 14:44:51 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] 2001-2002 Budget** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 18:53:43 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Re: 2001-2002 Budget** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 20:29:46 kst)*
- **Online Pacifica protestors win domain name battle** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 12 2001 - 00:05:59 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Joop Teernstra (Sat May 12 2001 - 13:49:35 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Alternate Chair, GA (Sat May 12 2001 - 16:57:42 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Hakikur Rahman (Sun May 13 2001 - 06:53:51 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *N.Frasheri (Sat May 12 2001 - 22:14:33 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *N.Frasheri (Sat May 12 2001 - 22:17:08 kst)*
- **Country Codes** *Patrick Corliss (Sat May 12 2001 - 22:43:18 kst)*
- **Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Patrick Corliss (Sun May 13 2001 - 00:28:21 kst)*

- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Sun May 13 2001 - 14:45:48 kst)*
- **Audio Conference and IRC facilities at Stockholm.** *Vany Martinez (Sun May 13 2001 - 14:00:02 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 13 2001 - 18:06:46 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Vany Martinez (Sun May 13 2001 - 15:48:07 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *YangWoo Ko (Sun May 13 2001 - 21:14:41 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Dany VANDROMME (Sun May 13 2001 - 22:09:27 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Dany Vandromme (Mon May 14 2001 - 03:43:49 kst)*
- **Re: GIIT application** *Dany Vandromme (Mon May 14 2001 - 04:43:36 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon May 14 2001 - 01:36:09 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 01:27:05 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 02:12:19 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 14 2001 - 03:51:10 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 03:09:28 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 14 2001 - 09:04:29 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 09:44:35 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *YangWoo Ko (Mon May 14 2001 - 11:29:17 kst)*
- **Local Internet Community (It was Motions for Stockholm)** *YJ Park (Mon May 14 2001 - 13:03:51 kst)*
- **Re: Local Internet Community (It was Motions for Stockholm)** *Jeff Williams (Mon May 14 2001 - 16:02:46 kst)*
- **Re: Country Codes** *N.Frasheri (Mon May 14 2001 - 16:53:54 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *N.Frasheri (Mon May 14 2001 - 17:05:49 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon May 14 2001 - 19:27:33 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon May 14 2001 - 20:18:50 kst)*
- **[Fwd: NCDNHC Application and Information Form]** *Derek Conant (Tue May 15 2001 - 05:03:14 kst)*
- **WEB** *Dany Vandromme (Tue May 15 2001 - 13:30:06 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] Stockholm webcasting** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 08:39:48 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 10:20:02 kst)*
- **Re: URGENT: Reflectors need to be installed for ensure remote participation facilities** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 10:32:47 kst)*
- **[guest] the possible future of non-commercial websites in Spain** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 15 2001 - 10:53:11 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 12:33:48 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 12:42:23 kst)*
- **Re: [Fwd: NCDNHC Application and Information Form]** *Adam Peake (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:19:58 kst)*

- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Adam Peake (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:22:48 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Adam Peake (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:25:28 kst)*
- **[guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 15 2001 - 19:17:29 kst)*
- **[guest]Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:14:08 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm - Redeligation of .PH** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 16 2001 - 01:52:22 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Wed May 16 2001 - 00:02:13 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 16 2001 - 02:33:35 kst)*
- **Re: test** *Lyris (Thu May 17 2001 - 09:20:27 kst)*
- **Re: more on dot PH** *Dave Crocker (Thu May 17 2001 - 08:47:29 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Joop Teernstra (Thu May 17 2001 - 07:30:51 kst)*
- **Re: more on dot PH** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 14:09:22 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)3s** *Hans Klein (Thu May 17 2001 - 11:57:31 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)3s** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 14:14:52 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Adam Peake (Thu May 17 2001 - 12:06:45 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Adam Peake (Thu May 17 2001 - 12:07:55 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dave Crocker (Thu May 17 2001 - 16:06:13 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 20:01:57 kst)*
- **ICC meting in Stockholm** *Adam Peake (Thu May 17 2001 - 18:08:04 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Derek Conant (Thu May 17 2001 - 21:14:49 kst)*
- **Re: ICC meting in Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 21:09:49 kst)*
- **Re: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 21:13:15 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *David G. Post (Fri May 18 2001 - 00:39:46 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Sat May 19 2001 - 00:56:50 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:01:05 kst)*
- **Re: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *List Admin (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:08:58 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:06:22 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:05:50 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *t byfield (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:22:49 kst)*

- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Ethan Katsh (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:44:34 kst)*
- **501(c)(3) is not enough** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:55:10 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 02:03:31 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Alexander Svensson (Fri May 18 2001 - 02:29:10 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *t byfield (Fri May 18 2001 - 02:29:16 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 03:14:21 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Patrick Corliss (Fri May 18 2001 - 03:23:52 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu May 17 2001 - 22:58:17 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 04:24:48 kst)*
- **Proposed NCDNHC Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Andrew Shen (Fri May 18 2001 - 04:24:20 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 04:41:49 kst)*
- **Re: GIIT application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 05:11:35 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 05:16:30 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 06:22:05 kst)*
- **ICC MEETING IN STOCKHOLM** *Hans Klein (Fri May 18 2001 - 06:50:53 kst)*
- **Re: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 18 2001 - 13:01:11 kst)*
- **Preparing the NC agenda** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 11:42:41 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:19:36 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:34:05 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Dave Crocker (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:46:18 kst)*
- **Announcement list (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:44:48 kst)*
- **Re: Announcement list (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:58:32 kst)*
- **Re: Announcement list (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 18 2001 - 15:13:49 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 15:05:58 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed NCDNHC Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 22:56:47 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Andrew Shen (Fri May 18 2001 - 23:09:55 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:01:17 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:07:38 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Norbert Klein (Sat May 19 2001 - 00:40:03 kst)*

- **Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:22:11 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:33:19 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed NCDNHC Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Barbara Simons (Sat May 19 2001 - 02:18:14 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 19 2001 - 07:38:10 kst)*
- **announcement** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 07:47:55 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Jeff Williams (Sat May 19 2001 - 10:05:48 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 07:57:37 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 19 2001 - 05:50:29 kst)*
- **GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 19 2001 - 06:12:03 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 11:04:56 kst)*
- **TermSheet (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 11:07:51 kst)*
- **labeling resolutions (as done in the past)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 19 2001 - 12:04:37 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 12:56:29 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 15:11:37 kst)*
- **.ORG divesture** *Vany Martinez (Sat May 19 2001 - 23:24:45 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Sun May 20 2001 - 00:50:16 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:44:34 kst)*
- **MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:53:24 kst)*
- **MOTION #3: Proposal of NCDNHC forms a body to help ICANN investigate violations on ICPs and RCFc regarding ccTLDs: by Horacio Cadiz** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:55:13 kst)*
- **MOTION #4: Stablishing, by means of NCDNHC Charter modification, compulsory membership fees: by Milton Muller** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:56:49 kst)*
- **MOTION #5: Proposal on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget : By Andrew Shen** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:59:36 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] Fw: Names Council Budget Request** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 04:55:14 kst)*
- **Re: .ORG divesture** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 20 2001 - 12:06:47 kst)*
- **Re: Fwd: [council] Fw: Names Council Budget Request** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 20 2001 - 12:25:36 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 20 2001 - 12:11:53 kst)*

- **Milton Motion label** *Vany Martinez (Sun May 20 2001 - 15:50:51 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda -- can I be on NCC agenda?** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Mon May 21 2001 - 10:39:41 kst)*
- **Re: Milton Motion label** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 21 2001 - 11:23:24 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 21 2001 - 11:59:22 kst)*
- **Motion #6: UDRP review** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 21 2001 - 12:33:36 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 21 2001 - 14:27:01 kst)*
- **Re: GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *osiakwan eric (Mon May 21 2001 - 18:19:07 kst)*
- **Re: GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 21 2001 - 21:31:57 kst)*
- **Milton, Alejandro and Adam's motion label (it was:Re: Milton Motion label)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Mon May 21 2001 - 18:24:49 kst)*
- **RE: announcement** *Chris Chiu (Mon May 21 2001 - 23:48:16 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 22 2001 - 06:24:35 kst)*
- **Re: GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 22 2001 - 06:36:50 kst)*
- **Intellectual property interests get priority for first .biz picks** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 23 2001 - 03:51:28 kst)*
- **Re: Intellectual property interests get priority for first .biz picks** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 23 2001 - 04:23:46 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Wed May 23 2001 - 21:54:00 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Dany Vandromme (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:03:12 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Dany Vandromme (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:17:54 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] Names Council meeting in Stockholm, 2 June 2001, agenda** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:24:28 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *t byfield (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:43:17 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 24 2001 - 11:19:36 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 24 2001 - 11:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 24 2001 - 11:27:27 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Adam Peake (Thu May 24 2001 - 12:42:13 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dave Crocker (Thu May 24 2001 - 14:23:45 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 24 2001 - 17:49:21 kst)*
- **GIIT Application** *Danzerl-Amedson, J.K. (Thu May 24 2001 - 17:52:23 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Joop Teernstra (Thu May 24 2001 -*

18:01:08 kst)

- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 24 2001 - 22:19:07 kst)*
- **NCDNHC WEB SITE** *Dany Vandromme (Thu May 24 2001 - 23:17:03 kst)*
- **ICANN ponders new regional registry rules** *Chris Chiu (Fri May 25 2001 - 05:28:53 kst)*
- **¡¶BICYCLE !! & FLASH SHOES!!¡¶¡¶¡¶¡¶BICYCLE !! & FLASH SHOES!!¡¶¡¶¡¶¡¶¡¶** *n1016581888@hotmail.com (Fri May 25 2001 - 15:14:41 kst)*
- **(NCC Stockholm meeting Agenda) Re: NCDNHC WEB SITE** *Adam Peake (Fri May 25 2001 - 16:44:38 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 26 2001 - 00:15:10 kst)*
- **U.S. Gov't: more Top-Level Domains, please** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 26 2001 - 04:16:12 kst)*
- **Agenda items** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 26 2001 - 05:56:54 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 26 2001 - 06:42:07 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Joop Teernstra (Sat May 26 2001 - 11:34:10 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Adam Peake (Sat May 26 2001 - 11:43:18 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 26 2001 - 12:35:09 kst)*
- **Taking the Spat Offlist** *Patrick Corliss (Sat May 26 2001 - 13:07:22 kst)*
- **Re: Taking the Spat Offlist** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 26 2001 - 13:32:33 kst)*
- **Re: Taking the Spat Offlist** *Jeff Williams (Sat May 26 2001 - 19:50:16 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Cary Karp (Sat May 26 2001 - 18:22:50 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 26 2001 - 22:06:57 kst)*
- **Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *YJ Park (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:00:38 kst)*
- **[Guest]RE: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dassa (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:07:38 kst)*
- **RE: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *Dassa (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:12:49 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:33:00 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Dany Vandromme (Fri May 25 2001 - 18:09:46 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 00:08:34 kst)*
- **on fees** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 00:16:24 kst)*
- **resolution on conflict of interest** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 00:19:56 kst)*
- **Re: on fees** *James Love (Sun May 27 2001 - 01:08:04 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *James Love (Sun May 27 2001 - 01:29:00 kst)*
- **¸®½ºÆ®ÀÔ´Ï´Ù** *hdxaaa09@hanmail.net (Sun May 27 2001 - 02:38:37 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:01:56 kst)*

- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:05:59 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:09:21 kst)*
- **Re: on fees** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:10:38 kst)*
- **Re: RE: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:14:43 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:39:31 kst)*
- **[Friendly Amendment] # 2: ccTLDs indeveloping countries.** *YJ Park (Sun May 27 2001 - 12:29:01 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 27 2001 - 13:17:24 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Sun May 27 2001 - 19:15:12 kst)*
- **Do you want to be on a TV commercial?** *Roger McKenssy (Sun May 27 2001 - 19:42:13 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *Dany Vandromme (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:32:04 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Dany Vandromme (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:34:01 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Dany Vandromme (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:37:09 kst)*
- **[Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *YJ Park (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:41:46 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *Cary Karp (Mon May 28 2001 - 00:09:08 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *YJ Park (Mon May 28 2001 - 00:38:33 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 28 2001 - 01:11:33 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Mon May 28 2001 - 03:55:13 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 28 2001 - 06:42:15 kst)*
- **Re: [Friendly Amendment] # 2: ccTLDs indeveloping countries.** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 28 2001 - 06:47:58 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *Cary Karp (Mon May 28 2001 - 07:19:31 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Tue May 29 2001 - 06:24:05 kst)*
- **Alert: Is somebody playing nasty games here? I never unsubscribed.** *George Sadowsky (Tue May 29 2001 - 06:03:25 kst)*
- **Further agenda notes** *Chris Chiu (Tue May 29 2001 - 23:24:11 kst)*
- **ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 30 2001 - 00:05:42 kst)*
- **Re: Further agenda notes** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 30 2001 - 02:28:35 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 30 2001 - 02:34:10 kst)*
- **Re: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *Andrew Shen (Wed May 30 2001 - 01:02:17 kst)*

- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 01:22:03 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:11:07 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:21:23 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *David L. Wasley (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:35:42 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:52:49 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:58:36 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 04:15:27 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *sergio.baccaglini (Wed May 30 2001 - 05:16:08 kst)*
- **Membership Update!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Wed May 30 2001 - 07:20:32 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritative root (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed May 30 2001 - 08:46:24 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritativeroot (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed May 30 2001 - 08:49:49 kst)*
- **Fwd: Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Ethan Katsh (Wed May 30 2001 - 09:37:50 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 09:54:08 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritative root (fwd)** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 09:54:35 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritativeroot (fwd)** *James Love (Wed May 30 2001 - 10:19:53 kst)*
- **NAIS Interim Report** *Rob Courtney (Wed May 30 2001 - 11:31:26 kst)*
- **Re: NAIS Interim Report** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 30 2001 - 15:01:10 kst)*
- **(no subject)** *kvaav454f2v56@yahoo.com (Tue May 29 2001 - 23:49:13 kst)*
- **Re: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu May 31 2001 - 23:10:35 kst)*
- **Re: agenda modification** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 03:56:45 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-rules] Daily post limits - and stolkholm meeting concerns** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 06:38:58 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] RFQ--COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT OF .US TOP LEVEL DOMAIN** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 06:41:36 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 12:33:45 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jocelyn Nadeau (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 18:01:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 19:14:23 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-icann] ICANN...Stuart Lynn Explains Himself** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 02 2001 - 03:06:22 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-icann] ICANN policy on record keeping** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 02 2001 - 14:26:15 kst)*
- **Hague Convention: what you should know** *James Love (Sun Jun 03 2001 - 11:29:02 kst)*
- **¼ÒÇÁÆ®¿þ¾î, ÀÌÁ¨ µ¿¿µ»óÀ¸·Î ¹è¿î Ù...** *webmaster@mrpcd.com (Sun Jun 03 2001 - 20:49:12 kst)*
- **after the meeting** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 08:55:34 kst)*

- **Re: after the meeting** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 14:25:56 kst)*
- **ICANN Approved Proposal Organization (APO)** *Derek Conant (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 21:39:17 kst)*
- **.org, again** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 22:24:44 kst)*
- **Re: .org, again** *Andrew Shen (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 22:41:46 kst)*
- **Stockholm meeting** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 00:53:33 kst)*
- **Stockholm meeting minutes [long]** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:02:09 kst)*
- **UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:12:45 kst)*
- **Amended ccTLD resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:14:18 kst)*
- **Charter revision on membership, passed at Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:22:49 kst)*
- **Important note on ccTLD resolution** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:19:59 kst)*
- **Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:25:29 kst)*
- **Stockholm Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:26:49 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 04:49:17 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 08:19:29 kst)*
- **Eung Hwi** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 08:05:19 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Jose Ignacio Lopez (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 12:33:12 kst)*
- **Extension of WIPO Comment Deadline** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 13:29:16 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 16:03:20 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 18:48:09 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 21:17:46 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Joop Teernstra (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 19:07:44 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm meeting** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 00:30:02 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 00:37:37 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Ethan Katsh (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 01:26:28 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm meeting minutes [long]** *Norbert Klein (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 03:46:26 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 01:47:23 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 05:53:46 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 08:37:35 kst)*
- **[ga] Dot org TLD - ga-org@dnso.org list (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 08:31:41 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 09:36:01 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] dot org (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 10:05:20 kst)*
- **website** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 18:19:20 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD "Oversight" Body?** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 03:56:26 kst)*

- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller* *(Sat Jun 09 2001 - 04:00:50 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Milton Mueller* *(Sat Jun 09 2001 - 04:03:15 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM* *(Sat Jun 09 2001 - 08:17:57 kst)*
- **No Funds for Proper Analysis** *Derek Conant* *(Sun Jun 10 2001 - 00:13:13 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Michael Froomkin* *(Sat Jun 09 2001 - 18:27:33 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 13:16:43 kst)*
- **[GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dassa* *(Sun Jun 10 2001 - 16:24:00 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Kent Crispin* *(Sun Jun 10 2001 - 23:09:29 kst)*
- **Re: [GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Kent Crispin* *(Sun Jun 10 2001 - 23:30:48 kst)*
- **Re: [GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 23:44:21 kst)*
- **RE: [GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dassa* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 00:48:45 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 10:17:59 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 11:32:44 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 11:44:42 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *YJ Park* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 13:41:44 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 17:12:24 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 18:38:10 kst)*
- **"...which (so-called) ccTLDs have "withdrawn" from ICANN ?"** *JIM FLEMING* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 16:42:04 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *YJ Park \(MINC\)* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 16:55:44 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 17:05:55 kst)*
- **Proof of Concept TLD Development...and Multiple TLD Clusters** *JIM FLEMING* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 17:17:23 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 19:47:57 kst)*
- **Will ALL of the TLDs...** *JIM FLEMING* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 18:04:22 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Adam Peake* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 18:22:39 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Hakikur Rahman* *(Mon Jun 11 2001 - 19:21:27 kst)*
- **Whois Survey** *Andrew Shen* *(Tue Jun 12 2001 - 00:37:59 kst)*
- **Re: Whois Survey** *Alexander Svensson* *(Tue Jun 12 2001 - 01:49:18 kst)*
- **Is .IO a ccTLD ?** *JIM FLEMING* *(Tue Jun 12 2001 - 03:35:05 kst)*
- **Re: Will ALL of the TLDs...** *Jeff Williams* *(Tue Jun 12 2001 - 06:28:18 kst)*

- **"Proof-of-Concept Reports"** *JIM FLEMING (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 04:42:19 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-org] First Ten Policy Questions** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 08:31:01 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 20:56:56 kst)*
- **Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *YJ Park (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 23:42:19 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Manny Morales-Orellana (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 06:00:40 kst)*
- **RE: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *JIM FLEMING (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 00:39:33 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 03:38:38 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jim Ayson (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 17:54:23 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 17:42:34 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 20:58:50 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 21:06:30 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 00:19:05 kst)*
- **1:46 US RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 06:03:03 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Mike Todd (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 07:27:39 kst)*
- **[Draft] GTLD Resolution on the New TLD Evaluation Process Planning Task Force** *YJ Park (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 04:42:26 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 07:49:05 kst)*
- **RE: [Draft] GTLD Resolution on the New TLD Evaluation Process Planning Task Force** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 07:57:23 kst)*
- **RE: [Draft] GTLD Resolution on the New TLD Evaluation Process Planning Task Force** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 08:28:08 kst)*
- **"...where is the ICANN Board on the Internet ?"** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 09:00:53 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 13:12:36 kst)*
- **"We already have the NC..."** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 13:51:32 kst)*
- **Cancellation of Membership SURFnet in the NCDNHC** *Boudewijn Nederkoorn (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 19:43:41 kst)*
- **Re: Full text of WIPO comments** *Dany Vandromme (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 14:24:24 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Michael Froomkin (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 08:25:14 kst)*
- **Thank you** *Nikolaos Peroulis (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 05:33:53 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 04:30:43 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *JIM R FLEMING (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 06:02:19 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:33:21 kst)*

- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:26:11 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM R FLEMING (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:35:07 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM R FLEMING (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:52:52 kst)*
- **6:3 PHL (PHILIPPINES)** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 12:25:21 kst)*
- **privacy groups....in Stockholm** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 16:26:03 kst)*
- **Fw: [council] dnso Secretariat Services** *YJ Park (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 21:52:20 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Jun 17 2001 - 23:17:05 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Jun 17 2001 - 23:21:19 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 00:15:42 kst)*
- **ORG.COOP** *Marc Schneiders (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 00:31:06 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Marc Schneiders (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 00:33:25 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 01:40:10 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP** *Norbert Klein (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 03:24:49 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 03:38:09 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP** *Marc Schneiders (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 03:48:01 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 09:09:30 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *milapchand choraria (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 23:28:13 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 23:44:46 kst)*
- **Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 01:22:32 kst)*
- **0:201 COM.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 01:47:21 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:23:28 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:35:29 kst)*
- **WIPO receives numerous responses on future domain name rules** *Chris Chiu (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:31:42 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:59:30 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:42:38 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:20:36 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:23:37 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:08:51 kst)*
- **??? .ORGY - Re: 0:190 ORG.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:40:25 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:41:50 kst)*
- **.ORGY ....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:44:43 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:52:38 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Derek Conant (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:00:11 kst)*
- **.ORG from Verisign to Verisign ?** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 04:02:38 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 04:32:47 kst)*

- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Carlos Vera (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 04:49:49 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Page Howe (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 20:56:12 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Page Howe (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 21:15:41 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 05:39:51 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 05:55:16 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Kent Crispin (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 05:48:02 kst)*
- **0:190.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 06:31:00 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:08:35 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:27:35 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Kent Crispin (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:11:28 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:55:23 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:57:11 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *James Love (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 08:41:40 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG - 2+ million** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 08:45:07 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Kent Crispin (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 09:00:33 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 09:01:47 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 11:40:12 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG - moving to be second-class TLD** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 09:55:56 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 12:06:26 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 12:27:46 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 12:34:11 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 14:27:39 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Joop Teernstra (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 15:52:23 kst)*
- **10 More New TLDs on the IPv8 Radar Screen** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 18:28:08 kst)*
- **James Love - Re: Realism on ORG** *Derek Conant (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 21:46:39 kst)*
- **the problems with restricting .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 22:29:02 kst)*
- **0:79 UNION.....Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 23:11:24 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 23:54:10 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *James Love (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 05:12:10 kst)*
- **New.net looks to roll out more alternative domains** *Chris Chiu (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 03:27:16 kst)*
- **Thank you** *Nikolaos Peroulis (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 04:27:35 kst)*
- **Freedome of Speech vs Administration Purpose** *YJ Park (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 04:31:53 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Rob Courtney (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 05:25:38 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on Org** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 09:01:51 kst)*
- **More signatures needed - WIPO Comments** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 11:17:19 kst)*
- **Re: More signatures needed - WIPO Comments** *Jeff Williams (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 16:56:11 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Raul Echeberria (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 23:41:18 kst)*
- **Friday meeting on new Top-Level Domains** *Chris Chiu (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 01:02:09 kst)*

- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Rob Courtney (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 02:33:58 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 02:48:54 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Raul Echeberria (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 02:25:09 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 03:20:00 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 03:49:21 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 04:59:31 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Jim Fleming (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 06:49:10 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Marc Schneiders (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 08:31:12 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Jeff Williams (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 12:07:50 kst)*
- **ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 17:33:15 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 00:17:28 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Page Howe (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 16:44:48 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 04:02:20 kst)*
- **.EDU claims .ORG** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 04:15:04 kst)*
- **Unusual message from the listserve** *James Love (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 08:05:06 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *Dave Crocker (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:28:44 kst)*
- **Re: .EDU claims .ORG** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:30:27 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *George Sadowsky (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:35:36 kst)*
- **??? .CONVERGENCE....Re: .EDU claims .ORG** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:39:45 kst)*
- **Unusual list message** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:41:49 kst)*
- **CONVERGENCE.ORG.....Re: .EDU claims .ORG** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 06:42:21 kst)*
- **British finance regulators consider .fin bid** *Chris Chiu (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 06:58:30 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 07:17:05 kst)*
- **ORG.INC....???....Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 07:54:20 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 08:17:25 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 08:32:47 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 11:35:36 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 12:29:07 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 13:30:58 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 15:16:47 kst)*

- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 19:29:47 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 19:22:36 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:29:43 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *J. William Semich (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 20:50:27 kst)*
- **ISOC/IAHC/ICANN TLDs** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 21:26:19 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:26:02 kst)*
- **Guest:RE: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Dassa (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:27:45 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:51:26 kst)*
- **"Six of the seven new TLDs"** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 23:59:59 kst)*
- **"access to a market that this a 99% guarantee..."** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 00:21:58 kst)*
- **Has the "consensus" changed ?** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 01:35:45 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 02:10:00 kst)*
- **http://www.dnso.org/clubpublic/council/Arc05/msg00486.html** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 03:30:38 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Rob Courtney (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 04:05:58 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 04:53:53 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 04:57:31 kst)*
- **Re: http://www.dnso.org/clubpublic/council/Arc05/msg00486.html** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:01:36 kst)*
- **-B.ORG** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:08:49 kst)*
- **Proposals?** *Raul Echeberria (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:22:10 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:09:04 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:27:42 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:57:39 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:11:11 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:17:24 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:22:19 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:15:26 kst)*

- **Does ICANN "create" TLDs ?** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:46:18 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 07:15:13 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 07:02:49 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 07:40:02 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *YJ Park (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 08:05:45 kst)*
- **Re: Proposals?** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 11:35:53 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 11:40:37 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:03:42 kst)*
- **a new domain name for noncom?** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:08:43 kst)*
- **Re: a new domain name for noncom?** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:41:25 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:46:37 kst)*
- **blast from the (immediate) past** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 13:00:19 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 13:04:55 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 15:15:04 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *YJ Park (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 15:40:08 kst)*
- **Re: Proposals?** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 20:03:13 kst)*
- **Follow up: Status of Mauritanian ISOC Chapter** *George Sadowsky (Sun Jun 24 2001 - 00:30:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 08:37:58 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 10:55:29 kst)*
- **Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 11:16:07 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 11:26:29 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 14:29:55 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Adam Peake (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 16:36:37 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Cary Karp (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 17:29:15 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 19:44:23 kst)*
- **Re: Proposals?** *Carlos Vera (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 23:17:33 kst)*
- **More new domains for everyone** *Chris Chiu (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 23:38:21 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-org] Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 00:28:44 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 00:33:16 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 00:39:09 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 03:58:50 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 04:00:35 kst)*

- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *t byfield (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 14:17:13 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Duncan Pruett (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 01:50:14 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 19:30:25 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 20:08:16 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Pruett, Duncan (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 22:04:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Rob Courtney (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 01:52:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 03:15:35 kst)*
- **ICANN to choose new members for "independent" review body** *Chris Chiu (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 05:46:33 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 06:35:47 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 06:45:25 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 07:08:51 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 07:39:57 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 08:20:54 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 15:00:27 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 15:18:54 kst)*
- **ÃÖ½Å¸®½ºÆ®** *ÀÌÅÂ¿µ (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 16:27:03 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:20:07 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:33:51 kst)*
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- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 00:05:30 kst)*
- **ICANN inches forward with new Domains** *Chris Chiu (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 00:00:43 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:36:06 kst)*
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- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:40:43 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:42:52 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 07:45:14 kst)*

- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 08:34:56 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 12:23:17 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 12:29:44 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 12:37:00 kst)*
- **Update on Consensus Points** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 13:12:02 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Adam Peake (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 21:56:03 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Adam Peake (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 22:14:12 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Adam Peake (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 22:27:30 kst)*
- **RE: Update on Consensus Points** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 09:24:42 kst)*
- **RE: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 09:26:51 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 09:35:31 kst)*
- **ORG.COOP follow-up (Re: [ga] .org input)** *Marc Schneiders (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 23:06:04 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 23:49:50 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 23:54:53 kst)*
- **RE: Update on Consensus Points** *Pruett, Duncan (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 19:58:01 kst)*
- **RE: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 20:16:40 kst)*
- **Revised consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 00:56:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 11:46:12 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Marc Schneiders (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 01:16:29 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:21:09 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:30:28 kst)*
- **Re: Follow up: Status of Mauritanian ISOC Chapter** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:45:45 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:52:31 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:53:41 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Andrew Shen (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 03:05:18 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 03:13:23 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus point #6** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 03:46:15 kst)*
- **(no subject)** *feedback (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 19:02:11 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 10:14:29 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Adam Peake (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 15:14:39 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 12:28:54 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 02:39:33 kst)*
- **Update: Further Euro push for .eu** *Chris Chiu (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 05:50:27 kst)*

- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Adam Peake (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 12:40:42 kst)*
- **Fun facts about ORG** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 10:56:23 kst)*
- **Networksolutions abusive practices** *James Love (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 08:23:19 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Raul Echeberria (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 04:29:53 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 04:14:24 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Raul Echeberria (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 05:07:13 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Kent Crispin (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 05:57:18 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP follow-up (Re: [ga] .org input)** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 13:06:24 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 13:38:23 kst)*
- **Names Council report** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 13:59:06 kst)*
- **US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 14:22:03 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 17:07:34 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *sergio.baccaglini (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 16:28:50 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 11:49:39 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 22:08:46 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 12:09:58 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 12:16:06 kst)</sm*

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Starting: *Thu Mar 01 2001 - 03:42:15 kst*
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- **Re: The value of anonymous free speech** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 01 2001 - 00:14:34 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 23:36:56 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 23:34:39 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alexander Svensson (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 21:53:32 kst)*
- **NOT THE UDRP'S FINEST MOMENT (a repost from BNA Internet Law News)** *Jeff Williams (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 22:53:32 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Milton Mueller (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 21:05:14 kst)*
- **Re: test** *Jeff Williams (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 22:53:59 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Jeff Williams (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 23:39:04 kst)*
- **Re: The value of anonymous free speech** *James Love (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 21:43:58 kst)*
- **Re: test** *Thierry Amoussougbo (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 16:29:08 kst)*
- **Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 16:08:08 kst)*
- **CSIF meetings in Melbourne** *toshimaru ogura (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 15:54:49 kst)*
- **test** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 15:30:35 kst)*
- **Re: Modification to resolution on at large elections** *Jeff Williams (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 10:56:03 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: NCDNHC list management** *Jeff Williams (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 10:58:48 kst)*
- **Re: Modification to resolution on at large elections** *James Love (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 08:08:09 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: NCDNHC list management** *Carlos Vera (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 08:19:38 kst)*
- **Re: Modification to resolution on at large elections** *Barbara Simons (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 07:36:34 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: NCDNHC list management** *Carlos Vera (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 08:25:06 kst)*
- **Re: Karl Auerbach on taking away an IP address** *Kent Crispin (Sun Feb 25 2001 -*

05:55:04 kst)

- **Re: Karl Auerbach on taking away an IP address** *Jeff Williams (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 08:29:31 kst)*
- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Andrew McLaughlin (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 13:54:51 kst)*
- **RE: [Guest] RE: Another UDRP resolution** *Dassa (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:43:59 kst)*
- **[Guest]RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Dassa (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:08:17 kst)*
- **Re: Voteauction.com** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:56:57 kst)*
- **Re: Voteauction.com** *Alexander Svensson (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:40:13 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Dave Crocker (Fri Feb 23 2001 - 20:46:23 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 08:18:05 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 08:14:53 kst)*
- **Voteauction.com** *James Love (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 05:50:28 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 05:38:43 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Kent Crispin (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 05:23:08 kst)*
- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 04:44:43 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Don Heath (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 04:04:42 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *sergio.baccaglini (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 04:16:18 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:35:31 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:40:16 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:19:03 kst)*
- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Andrew McLaughlin (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 03:48:00 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *James Love (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 03:53:55 kst)*
- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Andrew McLaughlin (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 03:55:00 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:21:03 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *James Love (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 04:15:25 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:32:46 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *James Love (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 03:26:04 kst)*
- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Andrew McLaughlin (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 03:05:00 kst)*
- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 03:21:17 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Dave Crocker (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 07:33:35 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:52:12 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 17:26:25 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *James Love (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 22:07:20 kst)*
- **Operations vs. administration** *Dave Crocker (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 07:57:02 kst)*

- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Andrew McLaughlin (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 03:48:00 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Adam Peake (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 16:43:14 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest] RE: Another UDRP resolution** *Dave Crocker (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 07:26:09 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:24:52 kst)*
- **Test2** *Don Heath (Thu Mar 01 2001 - 07:49:04 kst)*
- **ICANNWatch.org** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 06:13:55 kst)*
- **Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic)** *Marc Schneiders (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 05:09:10 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic)** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 05:12:47 kst)*
- **Re: important new topic** *Alexander Svensson (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 03:32:19 kst)*
- **Re: important new topic** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 01:28:47 kst)*
- **Re: important new topic** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 00:12:47 kst)*
- **important new topic** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 00:07:50 kst)*
- **Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic)** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 07:57:12 kst)*
- **Non-commercial constituency** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 23:30:11 kst)*
- **Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 03 2001 - 09:50:52 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Mar 03 2001 - 14:30:59 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic)** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 03 2001 - 10:40:05 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 07:18:03 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 09:17:04 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 09:21:21 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 13:52:02 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 13:54:13 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 14:42:21 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Vany Martinez (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 15:52:07 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 19:54:20 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *James Love (Mon Mar 05 2001 -*

06:09:53 kst)

- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 05:02:57 kst)*
- **Facts about the status of ORG** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 05:32:31 kst)*
- **Re: Facts about the status of ORG** *Dany Vandromme (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 05:49:40 kst)*
- **Outlines of a position on ORG/COM policy changes** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 06:18:03 kst)*
- **Re: Facts about the status of ORG** *Kent Crispin (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 06:21:04 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 08:17:45 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Norbert Klein (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 11:46:52 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *apisan@servidor.unam.mx (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 11:51:50 kst)*
- **Audio conference test** *Vany Martinez (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 14:21:24 kst)*
- **NAIS Workshop Announcement** *Rob Courtney (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 09:21:44 kst)*
- **Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Vany Martinez (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 22:05:33 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Adam Peake (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 12:08:47 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 19:46:59 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:19:49 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:36:54 kst)*
- **Another important development** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 23:52:07 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 23:53:30 kst)*
- **Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Andrew Shen (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 00:20:56 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 03:43:19 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Carlos Vera (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 00:56:56 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 04:12:18 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:20:39 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:23:07 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Tim Yrastorza (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:47:56 kst)*
- **New.Net: an ICANN alternative?** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 06:13:41 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Andrew Shen (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 07:38:26 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 11:20:58 kst)*

- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 10:40:33 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 08:46:32 kst)*
- **[Proposal] How to protect Emerging Economies** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 13:30:16 kst)*
- **DNSO Review Recommendation** *YJ Park (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 14:17:25 kst)*
- **RE: [Proposal] How to protect Emerging Economies** *Perpétus Jacques Houngbo (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 14:56:51 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 18:07:27 kst)*
- **Re: DNSO Review Recommendation** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 15:09:52 kst)*
- **Re: [Proposal] How to protect Emerging Economies** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 15:13:29 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 15:19:23 kst)*
- **Re: Non-commercial constituency** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 16:59:54 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 16:36:15 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 18:47:06 kst)*
- **Re: DNSO Review Recommendation** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 23:40:02 kst)*
- **Melbourne meeting** *Norbert Klein (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 17:41:20 kst)*
- **Re: Outlines of a position on ORG/COM policy changes** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 18:36:01 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 00:38:23 kst)*
- **[Final Agenda] NCC Meeting on March 10.** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 01:17:29 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Tim Yrastorza (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 01:23:56 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 01:41:18 kst)*
- **[Confirmation] Can you please confirm on NCC's meeting room?** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 02:41:32 kst)*
- **Re: [Final Agenda] NCC Meeting on March 10.** *Dany Vandromme (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 04:18:44 kst)*
- **RE: [Confirmation] Can you please confirm on NCC's meeting room?** *Andrew McLaughlin (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 06:18:10 kst)*
- **Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 07:27:31 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 10:55:18 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 11:45:26 kst)*
- **Re: Non-commercial constituency** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 11:47:47 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08*

2001 - 11:57:33 kst)

- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 12:23:05 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 12:33:53 kst)*
- **a letter on the at-large study committee** *Barbara Simons (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 14:29:04 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Kent Crispin (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 15:28:56 kst)*
- **Resolutions for Melbourne** *Adam Peake (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 16:39:34 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 20:23:35 kst)*
- **[Guest]RE: global participation** *Dassa (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:25:05 kst)*
- **Re: Resolutions for Melbourne** *Adam Peake (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:32:55 kst)*
- **NAIS Workshop to Begin Shortly** *Rob Courtney (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:30:24 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:58:51 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:05:06 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:17:40 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:20:09 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:33:55 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:34:08 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:50:04 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 00:33:33 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 01:03:14 kst)*
- **global participation** *Dave Crocker (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 20:36:21 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 04:40:09 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 05:45:47 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 07:32:23 kst)*
- **RE: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dassa (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 11:29:51 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 13:20:56 kst)*
- **Remote participation available for NCDNHC meeting in Melbourne** *vany@sdnp.org.pa (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 15:21:50 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 14:09:04 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 14:13:21 kst)*
- **Re: Remote participation available for NCDNHC meeting in Melbourne** *Alexander Svensson (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 19:27:10 kst)*

- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 22:19:03 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 22:19:27 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 22:29:24 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 04:10:02 kst)*
- **Injunctive under Hauge Convention** *James Love (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 05:56:33 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 03:40:57 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 06:45:19 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kevin J. Connolly (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 06:53:26 kst)*
- **ICANN Chairman criticizes alternative New.Net domain names** *Chris Chiu (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 06:57:04 kst)*
- **Audioconference in progress and IRC open** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 07:38:31 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 08:50:11 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 08:57:16 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 09:01:35 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 11:48:05 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 12:05:30 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 13:21:01 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 13:52:56 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 13:59:56 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Jeff Williams (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:46:41 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Jeff Williams (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:54:55 kst)*
- **Corporations vs Organizations.** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 14:38:17 kst)*
- **RE: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dassa (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 14:57:59 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Jeff Williams (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 17:48:35 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 15:51:49 kst)*
- **Resolution on UDRP #1** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:17:11 kst)*
- **Resolution on UDRP #2** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:18:14 kst)*
- **Resolution on Conflicts of Interest** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:20:46 kst)*
- **Resolution on Personal Privacy** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:23:17 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 20:00:22 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Web site** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 20:09:58 kst)*

- **Re: Non-commercial constituency** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 20:15:36 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 02:28:51 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #2** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 02:29:14 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Diane Cabell (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 00:50:45 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 04:28:31 kst)*
- **Changing the subscribed email address** *Eugenie Staicut (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 03:09:33 kst)*
- **Re: Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 03:39:27 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 07:01:57 kst)*
- **Re: NCC resolutions** *Slobodan Markovic (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 05:31:13 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 06:08:57 kst)*
- **Re: Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 06:47:50 kst)*
- **German AOL infringment case** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 10:23:09 kst)*
- **Scientology wins copyright victory in Swedish court ruling** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 10:25:08 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 09:59:18 kst)*
- **Support for all four NCC resolutions** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 13:32:39 kst)*
- **resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 13:36:59 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 13:57:07 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 14:07:02 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolutions** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 14:14:53 kst)*
- **Re: Apology for this afternoon's Presentation** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 14:33:26 kst)*
- **Re: Apology for this afternoon's Presentation** *Jeff Williams (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 16:55:37 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 15:42:46 kst)*
- **In the Names Council meeting: Verisign Agreement issue** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 16:02:30 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 15:51:56 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 16:55:55 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Diane Cabell (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 19:59:44 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Adam Peake (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 07:54:44 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Mon Mar 12 2001 -*

08:13:00 kst)

- **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *vany@sdnp.org.pa (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 08:57:16 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 12:01:04 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 12:13:56 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 14:58:07 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 14:59:47 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 13:18:46 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 13:39:56 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1 - questions for D.Cabell** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 13:51:55 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Kent Crispin (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 15:14:40 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 21:54:44 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] New contracts** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 00:32:42 kst)*
- **Fw: Resolution on UDRP #1 - questions for D.Cabell** *Diane Cabell (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 01:08:24 kst)*
- **Re: Fw: Resolution on UDRP #1 - questions for D.Cabell** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 03:53:02 kst)*
- **minutes of Melbourne Civil Society meetings** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 02:16:22 kst)*
- **ICANN-Verisign power deal receives heavy fire** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 04:15:58 kst)*
- **Update: ICANN delays decision on Verisign power deal** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 07:40:51 kst)*
- **Fw: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *YJ Park (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 12:25:08 kst)*
- **Re: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 15:41:03 kst)*
- **Re: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 00:20:07 kst)*
- **More criticism of multilingual domain names** *Chris Chiu (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 03:10:46 kst)*
- **Re: More criticism of multilingual domain names** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 06:11:46 kst)*
- **[Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Barbara Simons (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 04:35:27 kst)*
- **Board action on new VeriSign/ NSI contracts** *Adam Peake (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 07:50:24 kst)*
- **Re: Board action on new VeriSign/ NSI contracts** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 -*

08:51:07 kst)

- **Re: More criticism of multilingual domain names** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 08:56:14 kst)*
- **Re: Update: ICANN delays decision on Verisign power deal** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 08:58:53 kst)*
- **Re: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 09:03:20 kst)*
- **[Guest] RE: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Dassa (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 09:23:58 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Application and Information Form (fwd)** *Marc Schneiders (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 09:52:10 kst)*
- **Re: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:09:33 kst)*
- **Special Names Council meeting on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:14:59 kst)*
- **Re: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:45:15 kst)*
- **Additional thoughts about VSGN/ORG/NET** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:58:49 kst)*
- **Re: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 17:21:40 kst)*
- **reminder** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 15:30:33 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 15:38:35 kst)*
- **Re: reminder** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 18:00:27 kst)*
- **FW: NCC list errors (Fwd: not very helpful)** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 19:53:56 kst)*
- **More on multilingual domain names criticism** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 00:48:39 kst)*
- **More on ICANN's delayed decision on Verisign power deal** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 00:53:45 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 03:22:46 kst)*
- **Re: reminder** *David L. Wasley (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 03:00:31 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 21:43:34 kst)*
- **Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 17 2001 - 00:01:02 kst)*
- **NSI: we sell customer data** *Chris Chiu (Sat Mar 17 2001 - 07:36:23 kst)*
- **Re: Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Mar 17 2001 - 07:59:37 kst)*
- **Conclusiones del I Congreso Iberoamericano Independiente sobre nombres de dominio** *Erick Iriarte Ahon (Sun Mar 18 2001 - 11:38:38 kst)*
- **Re: Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 18 2001 -*

21:56:18 kst)

- **Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 06:22:42 kst)*
- **From an outsider with six months dealing with ICANN** *Page@pagehowe (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 05:56:18 kst)*
- **Re: From an outsider with six months dealing with ICANN** *Page@pagehowe (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 06:33:14 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Dany Vandromme (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 15:18:15 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 18:40:56 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 22:00:04 kst)*
- **Re: Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Hans Klein (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 01:46:25 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Hans Klein (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 02:28:20 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 06:09:24 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 06:26:06 kst)*
- **ORG: numbers may count** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 06:38:29 kst)*
- **Verisign in GA** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 07:51:03 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 10:32:41 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Andrew Shen (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 08:48:37 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 10:05:43 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign in GA** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 11:30:03 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign in GA** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 15:19:14 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 15:41:20 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 18:10:43 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign in GA** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 19:22:55 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 19:56:20 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kevin J. Connolly (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 23:08:32 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 23:23:52 kst)*

- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 23:44:54 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Oscar A. Robles Garay (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:11:40 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:11:02 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Chris Chiu (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:16:33 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign in GA** *Alexander Svensson (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:26:27 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:20:41 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign in GA** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:03:01 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:12:23 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:17:39 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign in GA** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:22:53 kst)*
- **registry competition** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:40:27 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Oscar A. Robles Garay (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:39:42 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:51:37 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:57:11 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 02:26:24 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 05:24:31 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:48:46 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:25:26 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Andrew Shen (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:04:38 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:19:27 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:22:38 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:47:43 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 10:53:57 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 21 2001 -*

10:58:58 kst)

- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 08:53:02 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 09:40:51 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 22:31:35 kst)*
- **Members:** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 23:39:23 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *N.Frasheri (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 01:02:20 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 01:26:11 kst)*
- **Verisign contract revision's Stats** *Raul Echeberria (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 01:44:59 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *Barbara Simons (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 05:32:18 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign contract revision's Stats** *Mikki Barry (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 05:53:05 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign contract revision's Stats** *Tim Yrastorza (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 05:59:01 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *Manon Ress (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 06:14:21 kst)*
- **Re: $200 million (was [ga] Draft Resolution)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 11:03:00 kst)*
- **FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 09:28:23 kst)*
- **NCDNHC-Application** *hmeida (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 09:36:56 kst)*
- **Re: Non-FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 12:38:44 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 11:51:20 kst)*
- **more, Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 13:45:40 kst)*
- **Re: more, Re:Non-FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 16:10:32 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 13:57:17 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 15:47:05 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 19:25:52 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 22:38:04 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 23:15:07 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 23:57:55 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 00:16:48 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 00:30:55 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:13:52 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:17:00 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:26:18 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:39:10 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 23 2001 -*

01:41:23 kst)

- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:52:21 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Hakikur Rahman (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 13:00:36 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 02:29:57 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 02:32:47 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 02:16:45 kst)*
- **The Verisign FAQ (so-called): ORG?** *Marc Schneiders (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 04:39:12 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:04:41 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 06:35:58 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 07:23:46 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *Andrew Shen (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 07:43:41 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Report from the discussion** *Jeff Williams (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 10:18:30 kst)*
- **Rép. : Re: NCDNHC-Application** *hmeida (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 12:20:05 kst)*
- **Re: Rép. : Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 12:39:37 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *Hans Klein (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 14:19:33 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *Jeff Williams (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 16:38:03 kst)*
- **Re: Rép. : Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Jeff Williams (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 15:45:25 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Hakikur Rahman (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 10:50:39 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 22:58:08 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 05:49:10 kst)*
- **Statement on VRSN contracts** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:17:25 kst)*
- **One additional fact** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:33:38 kst)*
- **Final Statement on Verisign** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:46:47 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Hans Klein (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:56:25 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 10:45:13 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Norbert Klein (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 11:07:13 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Barbara Simons (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 11:25:32 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Mike Todd (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 13:51:17 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 20:10:24 kst)*
- **web changes** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 21:00:11 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 23:14:12 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *toshimaru ogura (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 01:32:01 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Kent Crispin (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 02:28:04 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 04:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 11:57:44 kst)*
- **FYI: Statement of the ISPCP** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 12:01:12 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 12:49:20 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Norbert Klein (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 13:44:14 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 25 2001 -*

13:52:01 kst)

- **Re: One additional fact** *Kent Crispin (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 13:54:52 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 15:00:07 kst)*
- **That Little Extra** *m_mhurtubise@yahoo.com (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 02:22:48 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 07:19:17 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 09:24:54 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 09:50:20 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] GA position on Verisign contract** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 12:27:58 kst)*
- **Rhetoric** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 12:36:27 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 12:55:25 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 14:13:41 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 14:25:47 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:02:23 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Barbara Simons (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:10:27 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:09:55 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:56:19 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:47:40 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:55:10 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Adam Peake (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 17:08:17 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Barbara Simons (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 17:12:40 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 22:57:52 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 03:50:18 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 03:58:43 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 06:11:26 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 06:21:47 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 04:49:12 kst)*
- **European Parliament pushes for .eu** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 04:55:40 kst)*
- **CALL FOR PAPERS: Global Democracy and the ICANN Elections** *Hans Klein (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 05:25:57 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 07:39:07 kst)*
- **Opportunities for open testimony to NRC project on tools and strategies for protecting kids from Internet pornography ...** *Adam Peake (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 12:29:44 kst)*
- **Re: Opportunities for open testimony to NRC project on tools and strategies for protecting kids from Internet pornography ...** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 16:14:08 kst)*
- **Re: Opportunities for open testimony to NRC project on tools and strategies for**

protecting kids from Internet pornography ... *Hakikur Rahman (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 18:09:05 kst)*

- **CYBER-FED 10: Origins Of ICANNS's At Large Membership** *Hans Klein (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 02:20:20 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Adam Peake (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 10:51:54 kst)*
- **[icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 14:41:01 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Adam Peake (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 15:18:33 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 15:52:44 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 15:46:47 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 16:05:33 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 23:57:33 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Michael Froomkin - U. Miami School of Law (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 22:45:39 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:35:15 kst)*
- **Names Council vote** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 23:52:55 kst)*
- **Second NC vote** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 00:22:34 kst)*
- **Re: Names Council vote - Verisign/NSI contract decision....** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 02:39:06 kst)*
- **Re: Second NC vote** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 02:47:47 kst)*
- **Straw Poll - .Org charter/policy/practice change...** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 03:31:56 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:21:14 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Kevin J. Connolly (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:39:02 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 03:55:06 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:56:08 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 04:11:27 kst)*
- **Rise in Korean domain name registrations** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 02:05:49 kst)*
- **Re: Rise in Korean domain name registrations** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 04:32:28 kst)*
- **Possible patent battle over multilingual domain names** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 06:00:27 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ,*

UNAM (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 13:04:05 kst)

- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Mon Jan 25 1988 - 13:40:08 kst)*
- **Australian Whois privacy war** *Chris Chiu (Fri Mar 30 2001 - 08:05:19 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Hakikur Rahman (Sat Mar 31 2001 - 00:02:25 kst)*
- **U.S. lawmakers call for investigation of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Chris Chiu (Sat Mar 31 2001 - 01:45:36 kst)*
- **Acknowledgements: Audioconference and Remote Participation facilities in NCDNHC meeting at Melbourne-Australia** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 01 2001 - 03:37:51 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Stockholm meeting: Remote participation facilities** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 01 2001 - 04:11:21 kst)*
- **Re: Acknowledgements: Audioconference and Remote Participation facilities in NCDNHC meeting at Melbourne-Australia** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Mon Apr 02 2001 - 04:35:51 kst)*
- **Re: Acknowledgements: Audioconference and Remote Participation facilities in NCDNHC meeting at Melbourne-Australia** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 01 2001 - 05:43:58 kst)*
- **a letter on the VeriSign proposal** *Barbara Simons (Mon Apr 02 2001 - 08:57:02 kst)*
- **ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Chris Chiu (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 00:52:39 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 01:48:29 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 02:01:47 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 03:04:39 kst)*
- **Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Chris Chiu (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 04:17:35 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:38:09 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:40:10 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:53:34 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 06:03:35 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:24:01 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 07:26:48 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 07:46:13 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 -*

08:01:45 kst)

- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Mark C . Langston (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 08:28:49 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Norbert Klein (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 10:42:02 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 14:46:27 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 14:54:22 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 18:00:14 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Norbert Klein (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 20:12:17 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 21:52:11 kst)*
- **WIPO to hold meetings on possible domain name restrictions** *Chris Chiu (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 01:06:16 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 01:56:12 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 01:24:31 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 02:53:28 kst)*
- **Re: Names Council vote** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 03:04:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 03:56:15 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 04:54:55 kst)*
- **New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Marc Schneiders (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 05:09:56 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Kent Crispin (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 06:54:26 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 13:01:13 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 14:45:23 kst)*
- **[Guest] RE: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Dassa (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 21:32:20 kst)*
- **[Guest] RE: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Dassa (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 21:32:28 kst)*
- **Domain names/search engines study moves forward** *Chris Chiu (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 06:49:31 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest] RE: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 07:15:04 kst)*
- **[ga] New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 08:05:47 kst)*
- **RE: New ORG rules ?** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 10:03:14 kst)*

- **Re: New ORG rules ?** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 12:50:04 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 11:24:53 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 12:41:07 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] serious participation in ICANN processes** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 08:50:36 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 10:22:03 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 11:21:32 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 11:26:40 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *hmeida (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 12:22:08 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 13:04:28 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Norbert Klein (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 13:09:58 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 16:12:43 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *James Love (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 20:26:07 kst)*
- **The NCC site** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 12:50:24 kst)*
- **Membership update - support required** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:45:19 kst)*
- **NCC members present at the Melbourne constituency meeting** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:45:58 kst)*
- **RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 11:55:48 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 14:19:55 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 14:49:17 kst)*
- **NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:50:29 kst)*
- **NCC Melbourne: announcement list** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:51:06 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:44:39 kst)*
- **Re: The NCC site** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 00:22:51 kst)*
- **Re: The NCC site** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 00:47:48 kst)*
- **RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Dave Crocker (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 01:29:55 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 02:36:46 kst)*
- **Money to pay** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 05:57:44 kst)*
- **Constituency Structure - Supply and Demand** *Patrick Corliss (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 07:29:31 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 07:28:40 kst)*
- **What If Yahoo Paid You???** *perfectiming8@yahoo.com (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 09:51:00 kst)*
- **Re: RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Milton Mueller (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 12:26:54 kst)*
- **Regarding "Welcome" message of Announce mailinglist** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 21:48:40 kst)*
- **GA chair and co-chair** *Vany Martinez (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 09:30:32 kst)*
- **Re: Regarding "Welcome" message of Announce mailinglist** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 11:01:56 kst)*

- **Re: Regarding "Welcome" message of Announce mailinglist** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 11:01:56 kst)*
- **Re: RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Dave Crocker (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 12:10:17 kst)*
- **Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Adam Peake (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 16:49:45 kst)*
- **What will the U.S. Gov't do about ICANN?** *Chris Chiu (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 00:51:55 kst)*
- **Re: What will the U.S. Gov't do about ICANN?** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 02:44:57 kst)*
- **Re: Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Chun Eung Hwi (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 06:28:15 kst)*
- **Re: Money to pay** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 10:15:24 kst)*
- **Thanks to Adam and welcome to Eun hwi** *Milton Mueller (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 11:52:29 kst)*
- **Re: NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 05:29:58 kst)*
- **Re: Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 07:21:52 kst)*
- **Re: Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Hakikur Rahman (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 07:33:21 kst)*
- **Salzburg Seminar Travel Grants** *Vany Martinez (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 22:20:29 kst)*
- **Fwd: Hotel rooms ICANN Meeting** *Vany Martinez (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 22:23:04 kst)*
- **Re: Salzburg Seminar Travel Grants** *George Sadowsky (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 00:23:06 kst)*
- **April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 01:50:59 kst)*
- **[Update] April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 02:19:54 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 05:08:14 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 22:26:47 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Andrew Shen (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 04:56:45 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 05:07:21 kst)*
- **More follow-up - vote on Melbourne resolutions?** *Andrew Shen (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 05:11:15 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Adam Peake (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 11:02:28 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 14:11:52 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 13:59:56 kst)*
- **Re: More follow-up - vote on Melbourne resolutions?** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 00:33:59 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 00:36:14 kst)*
- **Research Symposium on ICANN Elections** *Hans Klein (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 11:10:19 kst)*
- **Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 12:47:58 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 13:09:09 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 15:35:03 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *George Sadowsky (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 13:35:42 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 16:32:23 kst)*

- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Barbara Simons (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 15:25:42 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 17:46:27 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Vany Martinez (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 21:08:52 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Vany Martinez (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 21:11:58 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Adam Peake (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 22:19:59 kst)*
- **support for M.I.N.U.and Stichting A.G. van Hamel voor Keltische Studies** *Adam Peake (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 19:09:19 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 23:05:56 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Barbara Simons (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 00:43:04 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:06:12 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:14:59 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:22:34 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:19:14 kst)*
- **Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:45:42 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 04:27:58 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 02:19:24 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 02:50:32 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:15:41 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:31:59 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:31:59 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:56:40 kst)*
- **Re: Thanks to Adam and welcome to Eun hwi** *Adam Peake (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 19:19:36 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:56:40 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 06:50:05 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 06:46:32 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 06:50:05 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Collisions in Namespace** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 09:14:56 kst)*
- **FYI: Fwd: [council] Names Council Resolution** *Vany Martinez (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 07:43:04 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Adam Peake (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 13:17:38 kst)*
- **Re: NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 19:06:43 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 15:10:31 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *YangWoo Ko (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 16:07:56 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *YangWoo Ko (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 15:44:01 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:49:05 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:59:52 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Adam Peake (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 21:01:21 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:09:52*

kst)

- **Thanks to Adam** *Norbert Klein (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:13:20 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:41:55 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:36:48 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:59:01 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:14:12 kst)*
- **WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Alexander Svensson (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 17:38:43 kst)*
- **Australian Whois privacy flaws help criminals** *Chris Chiu (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:02:26 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:37:11 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:51:27 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:42:57 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:53:13 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 12:32:55 kst)*
- **UDRP-sublist? (Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions)** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:48:14 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:49:48 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:53:52 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:09:36 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal - .EDU TLD delegation to Educause...** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:24:48 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 02:15:31 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 02:41:47 kst)*
- **Therefore Educause must give up ".edu"** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:10:11 kst)*
- **Online critic goes on domain name counter-offensive** *Chris Chiu (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:29:50 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:43:37 kst)*
- **Re: Therefore Educause must give up ".edu"** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:04:29 kst)*
- **In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *George Sadowsky (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:56:53 kst)*
- **Re: Online critic goes on domain name counter-offensive** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:10:25 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 05:05:50 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:27:10 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:34:03 kst)*

- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Barbara Simons (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 05:18:58 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *David L. Wasley (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 05:30:07 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 06:10:49 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 06:54:52 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 10:14:29 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 10:39:32 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:18:33 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 09:16:53 kst)*
- **Re: NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Vany Martinez (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 10:48:30 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Vany Martinez (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 13:37:37 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Norbert Klein (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:04:48 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 13:55:01 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 17:23:11 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 17:23:11 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 15:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 15:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 18:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 18:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 16:26:44 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 16:26:44 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Vany Martinez (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 22:28:49 kst)*
- **test of the list** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 17:42:19 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 04:48:34 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 03:01:44 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Kent Crispin (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 03:12:33 kst)*
- **ICANN under fire from many quarters - Boston Globe** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 21:24:33 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN under fire from many quarters - Boston Globe** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 07:49:38 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 10:32:50 kst)*

- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 11:35:46 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 09:27:19 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 11:55:13 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 11:53:47 kst)*
- **Membership Update** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 22:53:57 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 00:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update** *Wawa Ngenge (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 23:46:22 kst)*
- **ASO, PSO and crossover** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 23:43:02 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update** *Chun Eung Hwi (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 02:27:09 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update** *Wawa Ngenge (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 02:18:04 kst)*
- **Re: ASO, PSO and crossover** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 08:42:51 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 08:44:04 kst)*
- **UDRP Resolution #2 - why I'm against** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 08:54:33 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *George Sadowsky (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 11:49:00 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 11:57:56 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *George Sadowsky (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 12:05:05 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 20:10:13 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution #2 - why I'm against** *James Love (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 00:41:52 kst)*
- **Fwd: Re: ASO, PSO and crossover (Karl Auerback reply)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 05:54:35 kst)*
- **Minutes taken in Melbourne** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 08:12:33 kst)*
- **Call for Volunteers to take minutes in Stockholm NCDNHC meeting** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 12:01:23 kst)*
- **Need sponsoring for NCDNHC Stockholm meeting equipment** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 12:12:19 kst)*
- **Web update** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 14:56:37 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 06:12:07 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 06:38:06 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 06:27:15 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Milton Mueller (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 07:20:45 kst)*
- **ICANN pushes ahead with Verisign power deal** *Chris Chiu (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 07:33:14 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 08:48:21 kst)*

- **Re: ICANN under fire from many quarters - Boston Globe** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 17:15:46 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Hakikur Rahman (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 15:58:32 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 18:23:53 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Dr. Nii N Quaynor (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 23:11:16 kst)*
- **Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Chris Chiu (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 04:35:38 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Dave Crocker (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 04:58:41 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 09:48:32 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Norbert Klein (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 10:28:49 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 05:50:45 kst)*
- **Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Slobodan Markovic (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 19:05:43 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 22:34:41 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 23:35:38 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 00:08:18 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 00:59:47 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 01:10:55 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 01:19:37 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 02:29:08 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 05:45:49 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 05:32:54 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 04:42:58 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:45:25 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:48:02 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:49:26 kst)*

- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:10:12 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:06:49 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:35:03 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:22:38 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:22:44 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 10:45:17 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:36:04 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 09:19:35 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 12:25:29 kst)*
- **Re: Revenue Model** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 13:43:58 kst)*
- **application** *Ãµ¿µÃ (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 15:05:00 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 15:30:18 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Adam Peake (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 21:17:50 kst)*
- **24hr customer support 8272** *cc4less@denpa.net (Sat Apr 21 2001 - 02:43:35 kst)*
- **A proposal of DNSO Secretariat working model** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat Apr 21 2001 - 11:23:16 kst)*
- **Fwd: [announce] NC telecon 9 May, agenda** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 03:14:44 kst)*
- **Voting begins** *Milton Mueller (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 11:29:02 kst)*
- **Re: Voting begins** *Hans Klein (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 14:57:07 kst)*
- **bouncing emails of voters** *Joop Teernstra (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 18:44:50 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Dany Vandromme (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 02:08:02 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 09:08:22 kst)*
- **Re: bouncing emails of voters** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 11:03:14 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Chun Eung Hwi (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 19:12:05 kst)*
- **Ford sues over anti-General Motors domain name** *Chris Chiu (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 04:42:25 kst)*
- **Re: Ford sues over anti-General Motors domain name** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 10:46:57 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Norbert Klein (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 01:24:42 kst)*
- **Re: Voting begins** *chiari mario (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 21:55:38 kst)*
- **for the record only** *Joop Teernstra (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 18:55:49 kst)*
- **U.S. Gov't sets date for ICANN-Verisign power deal approval** *Chris Chiu (Thu Apr 26*

2001 - 06:56:30 kst)

- **Re: application** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 09:14:59 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 09:14:59 kst)*
- **[OT] Icann by laws amendment** *sergio.baccaglini (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 20:07:08 kst)*
- **Re: [OT] Icann by laws amendment** *Alexander Svensson (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 20:30:56 kst)*
- **Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 03:23:02 kst)*
- **Re: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 02:34:17 kst)*
- **Additional Contact Email Troubles!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 03:50:03 kst)*
- **Last Notice for Email Trouble!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:12:30 kst)*
- **Re: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *David W. Maher (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:36:06 kst)*
- **Fw: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations! (fwd)** *Dr. Nii N Quaynor (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:22:33 kst)*
- **Re: Fw: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations! (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:58:02 kst)*
- **Re: application:** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 06:12:18 kst)*
- **While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Chris Chiu (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 05:09:52 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 05:53:15 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 06:20:03 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 07:08:15 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 07:48:41 kst)*
- **RE: .edu charter** *Kimberly Ann Kubalek (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 08:05:44 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 10:53:12 kst)*
- **[guest] While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 12:12:01 kst)*
- **[guest]While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 12:23:56 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 17:32:15 kst)*
- **Re: Voting begins** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 07:16:35 kst)*
- **ÃÖ½ÅÀÔ´Ï´Ù** *mllpoouu34@hitel.net (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 00:59:11 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Jeff Williams (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 08:39:47 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 08:22:11 kst)*

- **Criminalization of alt roots** *Joop Teernstra (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 11:11:54 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Dave Crocker (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 13:35:35 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Jeff Williams (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 16:46:24 kst)*
- **Fw: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Bruce James (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 10:38:27 kst)*
- **Result of the Polls** *Joop Teernstra (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 12:03:08 kst)*
- **Fwd: [6/2000: UW -> I2]Failing adresses** *Joop Teernstra (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 15:39:22 kst)*
- **Re: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *Manal Ismail (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 17:55:02 kst)*
- **Re: Fw: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Tue May 01 2001 - 02:53:59 kst)*
- **Re: Result of the Polls** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 23:46:24 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Tue May 01 2001 - 02:33:58 kst)*
- **Whois development (IETF) and .BIZ registry agreement.** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 01 2001 - 06:56:19 kst)*
- **Re: Result of the Polls** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 01 2001 - 09:48:38 kst)*
- **Six New DNS Policy Mailing Lists** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 01 2001 - 19:27:11 kst)*
- **Two Additional Troublesome Emails in NCDNHC Members!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Tue May 01 2001 - 18:50:18 kst)*
- **[guest]Criminalization of alt roots** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 01 2001 - 17:38:27 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]Criminalization of alt roots** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 01 2001 - 22:48:00 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *sergio.baccaglini (Tue May 01 2001 - 21:12:14 kst)*
- **New multilingual domain name survey** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 02 2001 - 06:22:23 kst)*
- **Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 02 2001 - 06:54:12 kst)*
- **Official Resolutions passed** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 02 2001 - 06:55:25 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]Criminalization of alt roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 02 2001 - 06:59:41 kst)*
- **Re: New multilingual domain name survey** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 02 2001 - 10:12:37 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Raul Echeberria (Wed May 02 2001 - 10:40:43 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 02 2001 - 23:34:32 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Patrick Corliss (Thu May 03 2001 - 01:53:07 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Andrew Shen (Wed May 02 2001 - 22:31:16 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-eu] Re: [ga] DNSO funding and the NCDNHC** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 03 2001 - 12:52:56 kst)*
- **Cross-Posting to the GA Mailing Lists** *Patrick Corliss (Thu May 03 2001 - 14:42:36 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *N.Frasheri (Thu May 03 2001 - 16:55:59 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] [Clarification] NO CROSS POSTING practices on the DNSO server** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 03 2001 - 21:09:30 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-roots] Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 03 2001 - 21:36:51 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] [Clarification] NO CROSS POSTING practices on the DNSO server** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 04 2001 - 03:37:28 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] HOWCANN YOU LOSE VERIFICATION 1.3 MIL?** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 04*

2001 - 13:10:24 kst)

- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Dany Vandromme (Fri May 04 2001 - 23:46:00 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Raul Echeberria (Fri May 04 2001 - 21:30:37 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Marc Schneiders (Sat May 05 2001 - 01:11:08 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 05 2001 - 03:21:39 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 05 2001 - 03:24:28 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Raul Echeberria (Sat May 05 2001 - 01:32:25 kst)*
- **Scotland domain name bid denied** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 05 2001 - 04:15:44 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Marc Schneiders (Sat May 05 2001 - 04:54:08 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-eu] Re: [IPN] TACD resolution on the Hague Convention** *Jeff Williams (Mon May 07 2001 - 16:23:59 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-eu] Re: [IPN] TACD resolution on the HagueConvention** *Jeff Williams (Mon May 07 2001 - 16:32:52 kst)*
- **[Fwd: Fundraising strategies: important]** *Dany Vandromme (Mon May 07 2001 - 03:29:34 kst)*
- **Re: [IPN] TACD resolution on the Hague Convention** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 06 2001 - 18:13:53 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-review] Individuals' Constituency** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 06 2001 - 16:04:23 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Sun May 06 2001 - 04:13:48 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Reply to William** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 06 2001 - 14:45:52 kst)*
- **Promoción Chopp Cusqueña** *CLUB CUSQUEÑA (Sun May 06 2001 - 07:13:07 kst)*
- **Thank you** *Nikolaos Peroulis (Tue May 08 2001 - 10:54:26 kst)*
- **Internationalized Domain Names Surveys** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 08 2001 - 10:40:55 kst)*
- **Re: Internationalized Domain Names Surveys** *Milton Mueller (Tue May 08 2001 - 11:59:38 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 08 2001 - 11:43:50 kst)*
- **Invitation letters for obtain visas to travel to Sweden** *Vany Martinez (Tue May 08 2001 - 23:35:32 kst)*
- **Trademark holders gear up for domain name land grab** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 09 2001 - 02:29:59 kst)*
- **Nicaragua SDN application** *Jose Ignacio Lopez (Wed May 09 2001 - 17:56:33 kst)*
- **Fwd: RE: Invitation letters for obtain visas to travel to Sweden** *Vany Martinez (Wed May 09 2001 - 04:36:47 kst)*
- **Fwd: Nicaragua SDN application** *Hakikur Rahman (Wed May 09 2001 - 22:26:58 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Vany Martinez (Wed May 09 2001 - 11:56:54 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed May 09 2001 - 13:02:40 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Norbert Klein (Wed May 09 2001 - 17:59:55 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Manny Morales-Orellana (Thu May 10 2001 - 00:27:41 kst)*
- **´äÀåÀÌ¿¹¿ä** *vbdds3181@nownuri.net (Thu May 10 2001 - 02:48:37 kst)*

- **Important request** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 10 2001 - 05:10:00 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 10 2001 - 05:02:10 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu May 10 2001 - 06:44:50 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *jvj (Thu May 10 2001 - 10:04:57 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 10 2001 - 13:16:18 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-roots] Re: [icann-eu] Letter to Dr. Vint Cerf** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 10 2001 - 18:28:54 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Letter from Lynn to Sheppard** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 10 2001 - 18:30:02 kst)*
- **ICANN leaves no money for public elections** *Chris Chiu (Thu May 10 2001 - 23:03:37 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Andrew Shen (Thu May 10 2001 - 23:54:02 kst)*
- **URGENT: Reflectors need to be installed for ensure remote participation facilities** *Vany Martinez (Thu May 10 2001 - 12:37:01 kst)*
- **Re: URGENT: Reflectors need to be installed for ensure remote participation facilities** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri May 11 2001 - 02:21:59 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Norbert Klein (Fri May 11 2001 - 01:45:31 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN leaves no money for public elections** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 05:26:27 kst)*
- **Re: [ALSC-Forum] Re: ICANN leaves no money for public elections** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 14:44:51 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] 2001-2002 Budget** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 18:53:43 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Re: 2001-2002 Budget** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 20:29:46 kst)*
- **Online Pacifica protestors win domain name battle** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 12 2001 - 00:05:59 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Joop Teernstra (Sat May 12 2001 - 13:49:35 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Alternate Chair, GA (Sat May 12 2001 - 16:57:42 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Hakikur Rahman (Sun May 13 2001 - 06:53:51 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *N.Frasheri (Sat May 12 2001 - 22:14:33 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *N.Frasheri (Sat May 12 2001 - 22:17:08 kst)*
- **Country Codes** *Patrick Corliss (Sat May 12 2001 - 22:43:18 kst)*
- **Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Patrick Corliss (Sun May 13 2001 - 00:28:21 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Sun May 13 2001 - 14:45:48 kst)*
- **Audio Conference and IRC facilities at Stockholm.** *Vany Martinez (Sun May 13 2001 - 14:00:02 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 13 2001 - 18:06:46 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Vany Martinez (Sun May 13 2001 - 15:48:07 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *YangWoo Ko (Sun May 13 2001 - 21:14:41 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Dany VANDROMME (Sun May 13 2001 - 22:09:27 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Dany Vandromme (Mon May 14 2001 - 03:43:49 kst)*
- **Re: GIIT application** *Dany Vandromme (Mon May 14 2001 - 04:43:36 kst)*

- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon May 14 2001 - 01:36:09 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 01:27:05 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 02:12:19 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 14 2001 - 03:51:10 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 03:09:28 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 14 2001 - 09:04:29 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 09:44:35 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *YangWoo Ko (Mon May 14 2001 - 11:29:17 kst)*
- **Local Internet Community (It was Motions for Stockholm)** *YJ Park (Mon May 14 2001 - 13:03:51 kst)*
- **Re: Local Internet Community (It was Motions for Stockholm)** *Jeff Williams (Mon May 14 2001 - 16:02:46 kst)*
- **Re: Country Codes** *N.Frasheri (Mon May 14 2001 - 16:53:54 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *N.Frasheri (Mon May 14 2001 - 17:05:49 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon May 14 2001 - 19:27:33 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon May 14 2001 - 20:18:50 kst)*
- **[Fwd: NCDNHC Application and Information Form]** *Derek Conant (Tue May 15 2001 - 05:03:14 kst)*
- **WEB** *Dany Vandromme (Tue May 15 2001 - 13:30:06 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] Stockholm webcasting** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 08:39:48 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 10:20:02 kst)*
- **Re: URGENT: Reflectors need to be installed for ensure remote participation facilities** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 10:32:47 kst)*
- **[guest] the possible future of non-commercial websites in Spain** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 15 2001 - 10:53:11 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 12:33:48 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 12:42:23 kst)*
- **Re: [Fwd: NCDNHC Application and Information Form]** *Adam Peake (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:19:58 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Adam Peake (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:22:48 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Adam Peake (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:25:28 kst)*
- **[guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 15 2001 - 19:17:29 kst)*
- **[guest]Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:14:08 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm - Redeligation of .PH** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 16 2001 - 01:52:22 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Wed May 16 2001 - 00:02:13 kst)*

- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 16 2001 - 02:33:35 kst)*
- **Re: test** *Lyris (Thu May 17 2001 - 09:20:27 kst)*
- **Re: more on dot PH** *Dave Crocker (Thu May 17 2001 - 08:47:29 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Joop Teernstra (Thu May 17 2001 - 07:30:51 kst)*
- **Re: more on dot PH** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 14:09:22 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)3s** *Hans Klein (Thu May 17 2001 - 11:57:31 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)3s** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 14:14:52 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Adam Peake (Thu May 17 2001 - 12:06:45 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Adam Peake (Thu May 17 2001 - 12:07:55 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dave Crocker (Thu May 17 2001 - 16:06:13 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 20:01:57 kst)*
- **ICC meting in Stockholm** *Adam Peake (Thu May 17 2001 - 18:08:04 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Derek Conant (Thu May 17 2001 - 21:14:49 kst)*
- **Re: ICC meting in Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 21:09:49 kst)*
- **Re: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 21:13:15 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *David G. Post (Fri May 18 2001 - 00:39:46 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Sat May 19 2001 - 00:56:50 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:01:05 kst)*
- **Re: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *List Admin (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:08:58 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:06:22 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:05:50 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *t byfield (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:22:49 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Ethan Katsh (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:44:34 kst)*
- **501(c)(3) is not enough** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:55:10 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 02:03:31 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Alexander Svensson (Fri May 18 2001 - 02:29:10 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *t byfield (Fri May 18 2001 - 02:29:16 kst)*

- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 03:14:21 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Patrick Corliss (Fri May 18 2001 - 03:23:52 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu May 17 2001 - 22:58:17 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 04:24:48 kst)*
- **Proposed NCDNHC Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Andrew Shen (Fri May 18 2001 - 04:24:20 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 04:41:49 kst)*
- **Re: GIIT application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 05:11:35 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 05:16:30 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 06:22:05 kst)*
- **ICC MEETING IN STOCKHOLM** *Hans Klein (Fri May 18 2001 - 06:50:53 kst)*
- **Re: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 18 2001 - 13:01:11 kst)*
- **Preparing the NC agenda** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 11:42:41 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:19:36 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:34:05 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Dave Crocker (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:46:18 kst)*
- **Announcement list (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:44:48 kst)*
- **Re: Announcement list (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:58:32 kst)*
- **Re: Announcement list (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 18 2001 - 15:13:49 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 15:05:58 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed NCDNHC Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 22:56:47 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Andrew Shen (Fri May 18 2001 - 23:09:55 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:01:17 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:07:38 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Norbert Klein (Sat May 19 2001 - 00:40:03 kst)*
- **Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:22:11 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:33:19 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed NCDNHC Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Barbara Simons (Sat May 19 2001 - 02:18:14 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 19 2001 - 07:38:10 kst)*

- **announcement** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 07:47:55 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Jeff Williams (Sat May 19 2001 - 10:05:48 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 07:57:37 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 19 2001 - 05:50:29 kst)*
- **GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 19 2001 - 06:12:03 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 11:04:56 kst)*
- **TermSheet (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 11:07:51 kst)*
- **labeling resolutions (as done in the past)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 19 2001 - 12:04:37 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 12:56:29 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 15:11:37 kst)*
- **.ORG divesture** *Vany Martinez (Sat May 19 2001 - 23:24:45 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Sun May 20 2001 - 00:50:16 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:44:34 kst)*
- **MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:53:24 kst)*
- **MOTION #3: Proposal of NCDNHC forms a body to help ICANN investigate violations on ICPs and RCFc regarding ccTLDs: by Horacio Cadiz** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:55:13 kst)*
- **MOTION #4: Stablishing, by means of NCDNHC Charter modification, compulsory membership fees: by Milton Muller** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:56:49 kst)*
- **MOTION #5: Proposal on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget : By Andrew Shen** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:59:36 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] Fw: Names Council Budget Request** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 04:55:14 kst)*
- **Re: .ORG divesture** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 20 2001 - 12:06:47 kst)*
- **Re: Fwd: [council] Fw: Names Council Budget Request** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 20 2001 - 12:25:36 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 20 2001 - 12:11:53 kst)*
- **Milton Motion label** *Vany Martinez (Sun May 20 2001 - 15:50:51 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda -- can I be on NCC agenda?** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Mon*

May 21 2001 - 10:39:41 kst)

- **Re: Milton Motion label** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 21 2001 - 11:23:24 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 21 2001 - 11:59:22 kst)*
- **Motion #6: UDRP review** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 21 2001 - 12:33:36 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 21 2001 - 14:27:01 kst)*
- **Re: GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *osiakwan eric (Mon May 21 2001 - 18:19:07 kst)*
- **Re: GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 21 2001 - 21:31:57 kst)*
- **Milton, Alejandro and Adam's motion label (it was:Re: Milton Motion label)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Mon May 21 2001 - 18:24:49 kst)*
- **RE: announcement** *Chris Chiu (Mon May 21 2001 - 23:48:16 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 22 2001 - 06:24:35 kst)*
- **Re: GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 22 2001 - 06:36:50 kst)*
- **Intellectual property interests get priority for first .biz picks** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 23 2001 - 03:51:28 kst)*
- **Re: Intellectual property interests get priority for first .biz picks** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 23 2001 - 04:23:46 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Wed May 23 2001 - 21:54:00 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Dany Vandromme (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:03:12 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Dany Vandromme (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:17:54 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] Names Council meeting in Stockholm, 2 June 2001, agenda** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:24:28 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *t byfield (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:43:17 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 24 2001 - 11:19:36 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 24 2001 - 11:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 24 2001 - 11:27:27 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Adam Peake (Thu May 24 2001 - 12:42:13 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dave Crocker (Thu May 24 2001 - 14:23:45 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 24 2001 - 17:49:21 kst)*
- **GIIT Application** *Danzerl-Amedson, J.K. (Thu May 24 2001 - 17:52:23 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Joop Teernstra (Thu May 24 2001 -*

18:01:08 kst)

- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 24 2001 - 22:19:07 kst)*
- **NCDNHC WEB SITE** *Dany Vandromme (Thu May 24 2001 - 23:17:03 kst)*
- **ICANN ponders new regional registry rules** *Chris Chiu (Fri May 25 2001 - 05:28:53 kst)*
- **¡¶BICYCLE !! & FLASH SHOES!!¡¶¡¶¡¶¡¶BICYCLE !! & FLASH SHOES!! ¡¶¡¶¡¶¡¶** *n1016581888@hotmail.com (Fri May 25 2001 - 15:14:41 kst)*
- **(NCC Stockholm meeting Agenda) Re: NCDNHC WEB SITE** *Adam Peake (Fri May 25 2001 - 16:44:38 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 26 2001 - 00:15:10 kst)*
- **U.S. Gov't: more Top-Level Domains, please** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 26 2001 - 04:16:12 kst)*
- **Agenda items** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 26 2001 - 05:56:54 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 26 2001 - 06:42:07 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Joop Teernstra (Sat May 26 2001 - 11:34:10 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Adam Peake (Sat May 26 2001 - 11:43:18 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 26 2001 - 12:35:09 kst)*
- **Taking the Spat Offlist** *Patrick Corliss (Sat May 26 2001 - 13:07:22 kst)*
- **Re: Taking the Spat Offlist** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 26 2001 - 13:32:33 kst)*
- **Re: Taking the Spat Offlist** *Jeff Williams (Sat May 26 2001 - 19:50:16 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Cary Karp (Sat May 26 2001 - 18:22:50 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 26 2001 - 22:06:57 kst)*
- **Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *YJ Park (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:00:38 kst)*
- **[Guest]RE: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dassa (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:07:38 kst)*
- **RE: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *Dassa (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:12:49 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:33:00 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Dany Vandromme (Fri May 25 2001 - 18:09:46 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 00:08:34 kst)*
- **on fees** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 00:16:24 kst)*
- **resolution on conflict of interest** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 00:19:56 kst)*
- **Re: on fees** *James Love (Sun May 27 2001 - 01:08:04 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *James Love (Sun May 27 2001 - 01:29:00 kst)*
- **¸®½ºÆ®ÀÔ´Ï´Ù** *hdxaaa09@hanmail.net (Sun May 27 2001 - 02:38:37 kst)*

- **Re: Agenda items** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:01:56 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:05:59 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:09:21 kst)*
- **Re: on fees** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:10:38 kst)*
- **Re: RE: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:14:43 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:39:31 kst)*
- **[Friendly Amendment] # 2: ccTLDs indeveloping countries.** *YJ Park (Sun May 27 2001 - 12:29:01 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 27 2001 - 13:17:24 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Sun May 27 2001 - 19:15:12 kst)*
- **Do you want to be on a TV commercial?** *Roger McKenssy (Sun May 27 2001 - 19:42:13 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *Dany Vandromme (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:32:04 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Dany Vandromme (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:34:01 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Dany Vandromme (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:37:09 kst)*
- **[Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *YJ Park (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:41:46 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *Cary Karp (Mon May 28 2001 - 00:09:08 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *YJ Park (Mon May 28 2001 - 00:38:33 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 28 2001 - 01:11:33 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Mon May 28 2001 - 03:55:13 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 28 2001 - 06:42:15 kst)*
- **Re: [Friendly Amendment] # 2: ccTLDs indeveloping countries.** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 28 2001 - 06:47:58 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *Cary Karp (Mon May 28 2001 - 07:19:31 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Tue May 29 2001 - 06:24:05 kst)*
- **Alert: Is somebody playing nasty games here? I never unsubscribed.** *George Sadowsky (Tue May 29 2001 - 06:03:25 kst)*
- **Further agenda notes** *Chris Chiu (Tue May 29 2001 - 23:24:11 kst)*
- **ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 30 2001 - 00:05:42 kst)*
- **Re: Further agenda notes** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 30 2001 - 02:28:35 kst)*

- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 30 2001 - 02:34:10 kst)*
- **Re: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *Andrew Shen (Wed May 30 2001 - 01:02:17 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 01:22:03 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:11:07 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:21:23 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *David L. Wasley (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:35:42 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:52:49 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:58:36 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 04:15:27 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *sergio.baccaglini (Wed May 30 2001 - 05:16:08 kst)*
- **Membership Update!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Wed May 30 2001 - 07:20:32 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritative root (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed May 30 2001 - 08:46:24 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritativeroot (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed May 30 2001 - 08:49:49 kst)*
- **Fwd: Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Ethan Katsh (Wed May 30 2001 - 09:37:50 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 09:54:08 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritative root (fwd)** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 09:54:35 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritativeroot (fwd)** *James Love (Wed May 30 2001 - 10:19:53 kst)*
- **NAIS Interim Report** *Rob Courtney (Wed May 30 2001 - 11:31:26 kst)*
- **Re: NAIS Interim Report** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 30 2001 - 15:01:10 kst)*
- **(no subject)** *kvaav454f2v56@yahoo.com (Tue May 29 2001 - 23:49:13 kst)*
- **Re: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu May 31 2001 - 23:10:35 kst)*
- **Re: agenda modification** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 03:56:45 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-rules] Daily post limits - and stolkholm meeting concerns** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 06:38:58 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] RFQ--COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT OF .US TOP LEVEL DOMAIN** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 06:41:36 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 12:33:45 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jocelyn Nadeau (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 18:01:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 19:14:23 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-icann] ICANN...Stuart Lynn Explains Himself** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 02 2001 - 03:06:22 kst)*

- **Re: [ga-icann] ICANN policy on record keeping** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 02 2001 - 14:26:15 kst)*
- **Hague Convention: what you should know** *James Love (Sun Jun 03 2001 - 11:29:02 kst)*
- **¼ÒÇÁÆ®¿þ¾î, ÀÌÁ¨ µ¿¿µ»óÀ¸·Î ¹è¿ï´Ù...** *webmaster@mrpcd.com (Sun Jun 03 2001 - 20:49:12 kst)*
- **after the meeting** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 08:55:34 kst)*
- **Re: after the meeting** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 14:25:56 kst)*
- **ICANN Approved Proposal Organization (APO)** *Derek Conant (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 21:39:17 kst)*
- **.org, again** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 22:24:44 kst)*
- **Re: .org, again** *Andrew Shen (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 22:41:46 kst)*
- **Stockholm meeting** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 00:53:33 kst)*
- **Stockholm meeting minutes [long]** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:02:09 kst)*
- **UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:12:45 kst)*
- **Amended ccTLD resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:14:18 kst)*
- **Charter revision on membership, passed at Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:22:49 kst)*
- **Important note on ccTLD resolution** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:19:59 kst)*
- **Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:25:29 kst)*
- **Stockholm Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:26:49 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 04:49:17 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 08:19:29 kst)*
- **Eung Hwi** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 08:05:19 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Jose Ignacio Lopez (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 12:33:12 kst)*
- **Extension of WIPO Comment Deadline** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 13:29:16 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 16:03:20 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 18:48:09 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 21:17:46 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Joop Teernstra (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 19:07:44 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm meeting** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 00:30:02 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 00:37:37 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Ethan Katsh (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 01:26:28 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm meeting minutes [long]** *Norbert Klein (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 03:46:26 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 01:47:23 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 05:53:46 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri*

Jun 08 2001 - 08:37:35 kst)

- **[ga] Dot org TLD - ga-org@dnso.org list (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 08:31:41 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 09:36:01 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] dot org (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 10:05:20 kst)*
- **website** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 18:19:20 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD "Oversight" Body?** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 03:56:26 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 04:00:50 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 04:03:15 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 08:17:57 kst)*
- **No Funds for Proper Analysis** *Derek Conant (Sun Jun 10 2001 - 00:13:13 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Michael Froomkin (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 18:27:33 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 13:16:43 kst)*
- **[GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dassa (Sun Jun 10 2001 - 16:24:00 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Kent Crispin (Sun Jun 10 2001 - 23:09:29 kst)*
- **Re: [GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Kent Crispin (Sun Jun 10 2001 - 23:30:48 kst)*
- **Re: [GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 23:44:21 kst)*
- **RE: [GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dassa (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 00:48:45 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 10:17:59 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 11:32:44 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 11:44:42 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *YJ Park (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 13:41:44 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 17:12:24 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 18:38:10 kst)*
- **"...which (so-called) ccTLDs have "withdrawn" from ICANN ?"** *JIM FLEMING (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 16:42:04 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 16:55:44 kst)*

- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 17:05:55 kst)*
- **Proof of Concept TLD Development...and Multiple TLD Clusters** *JIM FLEMING (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 17:17:23 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 19:47:57 kst)*
- **Will ALL of the TLDs...** *JIM FLEMING (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 18:04:22 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Adam Peake (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 18:22:39 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Hakikur Rahman (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 19:21:27 kst)*
- **Whois Survey** *Andrew Shen (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 00:37:59 kst)*
- **Re: Whois Survey** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 01:49:18 kst)*
- **Is .IO a ccTLD ?** *JIM FLEMING (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 03:35:05 kst)*
- **Re: Will ALL of the TLDs...** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 06:28:18 kst)*
- **"Proof-of-Concept Reports"** *JIM FLEMING (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 04:42:19 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-org] First Ten Policy Questions** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 08:31:01 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 20:56:56 kst)*
- **Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *YJ Park (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 23:42:19 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Manny Morales-Orellana (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 06:00:40 kst)*
- **RE: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *JIM FLEMING (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 00:39:33 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 03:38:38 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jim Ayson (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 17:54:23 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 17:42:34 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 20:58:50 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 21:06:30 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 00:19:05 kst)*
- **1:46 US RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 06:03:03 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Mike Todd (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 07:27:39 kst)*
- **[Draft] GTLD Resolution on the New TLD Evaluation Process Planning Task Force** *YJ Park (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 04:42:26 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 07:49:05 kst)*
- **RE: [Draft] GTLD Resolution on the New TLD Evaluation Process Planning Task Force** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 07:57:23 kst)*
- **RE: [Draft] GTLD Resolution on the New TLD Evaluation Process Planning Task**

Force *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 08:28:08 kst)*
- **"...where is the ICANN Board on the Internet ?"** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 09:00:53 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 13:12:36 kst)*
- **"We already have the NC..."** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 13:51:32 kst)*
- **Cancellation of Membership SURFnet in the NCDNHC** *Boudewijn Nederkoorn (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 19:43:41 kst)*
- **Re: Full text of WIPO comments** *Dany Vandromme (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 14:24:24 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Michael Froomkin (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 08:25:14 kst)*
- **Thank you** *Nikolaos Peroulis (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 05:33:53 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 04:30:43 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *JIM R FLEMING (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 06:02:19 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:33:21 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:26:11 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM R FLEMING (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:35:07 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM R FLEMING (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:52:52 kst)*
- **6:3 PHL (PHILIPPINES)** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 12:25:21 kst)*
- **privacy groups....in Stockholm** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 16:26:03 kst)*
- **Fw: [council] dnso Secretariat Services** *YJ Park (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 21:52:20 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Jun 17 2001 - 23:17:05 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Jun 17 2001 - 23:21:19 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 00:15:42 kst)*
- **ORG.COOP** *Marc Schneiders (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 00:31:06 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Marc Schneiders (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 00:33:25 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 01:40:10 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP** *Norbert Klein (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 03:24:49 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 03:38:09 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP** *Marc Schneiders (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 03:48:01 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 09:09:30 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *milapchand choraria (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 23:28:13 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 23:44:46 kst)*

- **Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 01:22:32 kst)*
- **0:201 COM.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 01:47:21 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:23:28 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:35:29 kst)*
- **WIPO receives numerous responses on future domain name rules** *Chris Chiu (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:31:42 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:59:30 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:42:38 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:20:36 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:23:37 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:08:51 kst)*
- **??? .ORGY - Re: 0:190 ORG.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:40:25 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:41:50 kst)*
- **.ORGY ....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:44:43 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:52:38 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Derek Conant (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:00:11 kst)*
- **.ORG from Verisign to Verisign ?** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 04:02:38 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 04:32:47 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Carlos Vera (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 04:49:49 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Page Howe (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 20:56:12 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Page Howe (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 21:15:41 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 05:39:51 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 05:55:16 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Kent Crispin (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 05:48:02 kst)*
- **0:190.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 06:31:00 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:08:35 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:27:35 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Kent Crispin (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:11:28 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:55:23 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:57:11 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *James Love (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 08:41:40 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG - 2+ million** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 08:45:07 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Kent Crispin (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 09:00:33 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 09:01:47 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 11:40:12 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG - moving to be second-class TLD** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 09:55:56 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 12:06:26 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 12:27:46 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 12:34:11 kst)*

- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 14:27:39 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Joop Teernstra (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 15:52:23 kst)*
- **10 More New TLDs on the IPv8 Radar Screen** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 18:28:08 kst)*
- **James Love - Re: Realism on ORG** *Derek Conant (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 21:46:39 kst)*
- **the problems with restricting .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 22:29:02 kst)*
- **0:79 UNION.....Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 23:11:24 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 23:54:10 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *James Love (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 05:12:10 kst)*
- **New.net looks to roll out more alternative domains** *Chris Chiu (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 03:27:16 kst)*
- **Thank you** *Nikolaos Peroulis (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 04:27:35 kst)*
- **Freedome of Speech vs Administration Purpose** *YJ Park (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 04:31:53 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Rob Courtney (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 05:25:38 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on Org** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 09:01:51 kst)*
- **More signatures needed - WIPO Comments** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 11:17:19 kst)*
- **Re: More signatures needed - WIPO Comments** *Jeff Williams (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 16:56:11 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Raul Echeberria (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 23:41:18 kst)*
- **Friday meeting on new Top-Level Domains** *Chris Chiu (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 01:02:09 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Rob Courtney (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 02:33:58 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 02:48:54 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Raul Echeberria (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 02:25:09 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 03:20:00 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 03:49:21 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 04:59:31 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Jim Fleming (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 06:49:10 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Marc Schneiders (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 08:31:12 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Jeff Williams (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 12:07:50 kst)*
- **ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 17:33:15 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 00:17:28 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Page Howe (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 16:44:48 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 04:02:20 kst)*
- **.EDU claims .ORG** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 04:15:04 kst)*
- **Unusual message from the listserve** *James Love (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 08:05:06 kst)*

- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *Dave Crocker (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:28:44 kst)*
- **Re: .EDU claims .ORG** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:30:27 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *George Sadowsky (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:35:36 kst)*
- **??? .CONVERGENCE....Re: .EDU claims .ORG** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:39:45 kst)*
- **Unusual list message** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:41:49 kst)*
- **CONVERGENCE.ORG.....Re: .EDU claims .ORG** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 06:42:21 kst)*
- **British finance regulators consider .fin bid** *Chris Chiu (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 06:58:30 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 07:17:05 kst)*
- **ORG.INC....???....Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 07:54:20 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 08:17:25 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 08:32:47 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 11:35:36 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 12:29:07 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 13:30:58 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 15:16:47 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 19:29:47 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 19:22:36 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:29:43 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *J. William Semich (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 20:50:27 kst)*
- **ISOC/IAHC/ICANN TLDs** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 21:26:19 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:26:02 kst)*
- **Guest:RE: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Dassa (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:27:45 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:51:26 kst)*
- **"Six of the seven new TLDs"** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 23:59:59 kst)*
- **"access to a market that this a 99% guarantee..."** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 00:21:58 kst)*
- **Has the "consensus" changed ?** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 01:35:45 kst)*

- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 02:10:00 kst)*
- **http://www.dnso.org/clubpublic/council/Arc05/msg00486.html** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 03:30:38 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Rob Courtney (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 04:05:58 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 04:53:53 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 04:57:31 kst)*
- **Re: http://www.dnso.org/clubpublic/council/Arc05/msg00486.html** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:01:36 kst)*
- **-B.ORG** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:08:49 kst)*
- **Proposals?** *Raul Echeberria (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:22:10 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:09:04 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:27:42 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:57:39 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:11:11 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:17:24 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:22:19 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:15:26 kst)*
- **Does ICANN "create" TLDs ?** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:46:18 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 07:15:13 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 07:02:49 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 07:40:02 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *YJ Park (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 08:05:45 kst)*
- **Re: Proposals?** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 11:35:53 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 11:40:37 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:03:42 kst)*
- **a new domain name for noncom?** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:08:43 kst)*
- **Re: a new domain name for noncom?** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:41:25 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:46:37 kst)*

- **blast from the (immediate) past** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 13:00:19 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 13:04:55 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 15:15:04 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *YJ Park (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 15:40:08 kst)*
- **Re: Proposals?** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 20:03:13 kst)*
- **Follow up: Status of Mauritanian ISOC Chapter** *George Sadowsky (Sun Jun 24 2001 - 00:30:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 08:37:58 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 10:55:29 kst)*
- **Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 11:16:07 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 11:26:29 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 14:29:55 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Adam Peake (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 16:36:37 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Cary Karp (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 17:29:15 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 19:44:23 kst)*
- **Re: Proposals?** *Carlos Vera (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 23:17:33 kst)*
- **More new domains for everyone** *Chris Chiu (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 23:38:21 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-org] Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 00:28:44 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 00:33:16 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 00:39:09 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 03:58:50 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 04:00:35 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *t byfield (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 14:17:13 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Duncan Pruett (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 01:50:14 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 19:30:25 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 20:08:16 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Pruett, Duncan (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 22:04:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Rob Courtney (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 01:52:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 03:15:35 kst)*
- **ICANN to choose new members for "independent" review body** *Chris Chiu (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 05:46:33 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 06:35:47 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 06:45:25 kst)*

- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 07:08:51 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 07:39:57 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 08:20:54 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 15:00:27 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 15:18:54 kst)*
- **ÃÖ½Å¸®½ºÆ®** *ÀÌÅÂ¿µ (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 16:27:03 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:20:07 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:33:51 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:37:46 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 00:05:30 kst)*
- **ICANN inches forward with new Domains** *Chris Chiu (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 00:00:43 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:36:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:41:03 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:40:43 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:42:52 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 07:45:14 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 08:34:56 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 12:23:17 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 12:29:44 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 12:37:00 kst)*
- **Update on Consensus Points** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 13:12:02 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Adam Peake (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 21:56:03 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Adam Peake (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 22:14:12 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Adam Peake (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 22:27:30 kst)*
- **RE: Update on Consensus Points** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 09:24:42 kst)*
- **RE: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 -*

09:26:51 kst)

- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 09:35:31 kst)*
- **ORG.COOP follow-up (Re: [ga] .org input)** *Marc Schneiders (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 23:06:04 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 23:49:50 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 23:54:53 kst)*
- **RE: Update on Consensus Points** *Pruett, Duncan (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 19:58:01 kst)*
- **RE: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 20:16:40 kst)*
- **Revised consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 00:56:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 11:46:12 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Marc Schneiders (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 01:16:29 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:21:09 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:30:28 kst)*
- **Re: Follow up: Status of Mauritanian ISOC Chapter** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:45:45 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:52:31 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:53:41 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Andrew Shen (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 03:05:18 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 03:13:23 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus point #6** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 03:46:15 kst)*
- **(no subject)** *feedback (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 19:02:11 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 10:14:29 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Adam Peake (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 15:14:39 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 12:28:54 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 02:39:33 kst)*
- **Update: Further Euro push for .eu** *Chris Chiu (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 05:50:27 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Adam Peake (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 12:40:42 kst)*
- **Fun facts about ORG** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 10:56:23 kst)*
- **Networksolutions abusive practices** *James Love (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 08:23:19 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Raul Echeberria (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 04:29:53 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 04:14:24 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Raul Echeberria (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 05:07:13 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Kent Crispin (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 05:57:18 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP follow-up (Re: [ga] .org input)** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 13:06:24 kst)*

- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 13:38:23 kst)*
- **Names Council report** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 13:59:06 kst)*
- **US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 14:22:03 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 17:07:34 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *sergio.baccaglini (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 16:28:50 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 11:49:39 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 22:08:46 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 12:09:58 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 12:16:06 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 22:31:47 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 12:38:09 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 22:54:58 kst)*

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Starting: *Thu Mar 01 2001 - 03:42:15 kst*
Ending: *Sat Jun 30 2001 - 20:51:49 kst*

- **Re: The value of anonymous free speech** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 01 2001 - 00:14:34 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 23:36:56 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 23:34:39 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alexander Svensson (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 21:53:32 kst)*
- **NOT THE UDRP'S FINEST MOMENT (a repost from BNA Internet Law News)** *Jeff Williams (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 22:53:32 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Milton Mueller (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 21:05:14 kst)*
- **Re: test** *Jeff Williams (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 22:53:59 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Jeff Williams (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 23:39:04 kst)*
- **Re: The value of anonymous free speech** *James Love (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 21:43:58 kst)*
- **Re: test** *Thierry Amoussougbo (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 16:29:08 kst)*
- **Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 16:08:08 kst)*

- **CSIF meetings in Melbourne** *toshimaru ogura (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 15:54:49 kst)*
- **test** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Feb 28 2001 - 15:30:35 kst)*
- **Re: Modification to resolution on at large elections** *Jeff Williams (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 10:56:03 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: NCDNHC list management** *Jeff Williams (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 10:58:48 kst)*
- **Re: Modification to resolution on at large elections** *James Love (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 08:08:09 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: NCDNHC list management** *Carlos Vera (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 08:19:38 kst)*
- **Re: Modification to resolution on at large elections** *Barbara Simons (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 07:36:34 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: NCDNHC list management** *Carlos Vera (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 08:25:06 kst)*
- **Re: Karl Auerbach on taking away an IP address** *Kent Crispin (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 05:55:04 kst)*
- **Re: Karl Auerbach on taking away an IP address** *Jeff Williams (Sun Feb 25 2001 - 08:29:31 kst)*
- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Andrew McLaughlin (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 13:54:51 kst)*
- **RE: [Guest] RE: Another UDRP resolution** *Dassa (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:43:59 kst)*
- **[Guest]RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Dassa (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:08:17 kst)*
- **Re: Voteauction.com** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:56:57 kst)*
- **Re: Voteauction.com** *Alexander Svensson (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:40:13 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Dave Crocker (Fri Feb 23 2001 - 20:46:23 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 08:18:05 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 08:14:53 kst)*
- **Voteauction.com** *James Love (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 05:50:28 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 05:38:43 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Kent Crispin (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 05:23:08 kst)*
- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 04:44:43 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Don Heath (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 04:04:42 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *sergio.baccaglini (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 04:16:18 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:35:31 kst)*
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- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:19:03 kst)*
- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Andrew McLaughlin (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 03:48:00 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *James Love (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 03:53:55 kst)*
- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Andrew McLaughlin (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 03:55:00 kst)*

- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:21:03 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *James Love (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 04:15:25 kst)*
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- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 03:21:17 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Dave Crocker (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 07:33:35 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 09:52:12 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 17:26:25 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *James Love (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 22:07:20 kst)*
- **Operations vs. administration** *Dave Crocker (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 07:57:02 kst)*
- **RE: grounds for removal of ip number** *Andrew McLaughlin (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 03:48:00 kst)*
- **Re: US Congressional testimony** *Adam Peake (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 16:43:14 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest] RE: Another UDRP resolution** *Dave Crocker (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 07:26:09 kst)*
- **Re: grounds for removal of ip number** *Jeff Williams (Sat Feb 24 2001 - 06:24:52 kst)*
- **Test2** *Don Heath (Thu Mar 01 2001 - 07:49:04 kst)*
- **ICANNWatch.org** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 06:13:55 kst)*
- **Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic)** *Marc Schneiders (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 05:09:10 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic)** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 05:12:47 kst)*
- **Re: important new topic** *Alexander Svensson (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 03:32:19 kst)*
- **Re: important new topic** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 01:28:47 kst)*
- **Re: important new topic** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 00:12:47 kst)*
- **important new topic** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 00:07:50 kst)*
- **Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic)** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 07:57:12 kst)*
- **Non-commercial constituency** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 02 2001 - 23:30:11 kst)*
- **Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 03 2001 - 09:50:52 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Mar 03 2001 - 14:30:59 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign ORG dump (Re: important new topic)** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 03 2001 - 10:40:05 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 07:18:03 kst)*

- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 09:17:04 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 09:21:21 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 13:52:02 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 13:54:13 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 14:42:21 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Vany Martinez (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 15:52:07 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Mar 04 2001 - 19:54:20 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *James Love (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 06:09:53 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 05:02:57 kst)*
- **Facts about the status of ORG** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 05:32:31 kst)*
- **Re: Facts about the status of ORG** *Dany Vandromme (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 05:49:40 kst)*
- **Outlines of a position on ORG/COM policy changes** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 06:18:03 kst)*
- **Re: Facts about the status of ORG** *Kent Crispin (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 06:21:04 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 08:17:45 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Norbert Klein (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 11:46:52 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *apisan@servidor.unam.mx (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 11:51:50 kst)*
- **Audio conference test** *Vany Martinez (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 14:21:24 kst)*
- **NAIS Workshop Announcement** *Rob Courtney (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 09:21:44 kst)*
- **Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Vany Martinez (Mon Mar 05 2001 - 22:05:33 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Adam Peake (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 12:08:47 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 19:46:59 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:19:49 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:36:54 kst)*
- **Another important development** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 23:52:07 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 06 2001 -*

23:53:30 kst)

- **Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Andrew Shen (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 00:20:56 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 03:43:19 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Carlos Vera (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 00:56:56 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 04:12:18 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:20:39 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:23:07 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Tim Yrastorza (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 01:47:56 kst)*
- **New.Net: an ICANN alternative?** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 06 2001 - 06:13:41 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Andrew Shen (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 07:38:26 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 11:20:58 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed modification of ORG registry contract** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 10:40:33 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 08:46:32 kst)*
- **[Proposal] How to protect Emerging Economies** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 13:30:16 kst)*
- **DNSO Review Recommendation** *YJ Park (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 14:17:25 kst)*
- **RE: [Proposal] How to protect Emerging Economies** *Perpétus Jacques Houngbo (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 14:56:51 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 18:07:27 kst)*
- **Re: DNSO Review Recommendation** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 15:09:52 kst)*
- **Re: [Proposal] How to protect Emerging Economies** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 15:13:29 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 15:19:23 kst)*
- **Re: Non-commercial constituency** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 16:59:54 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 16:36:15 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 18:47:06 kst)*
- **Re: DNSO Review Recommendation** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 23:40:02 kst)*
- **Melbourne meeting** *Norbert Klein (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 17:41:20 kst)*
- **Re: Outlines of a position on ORG/COM policy changes** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 07 2001 - 18:36:01 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 00:38:23 kst)*
- **[Final Agenda] NCC Meeting on March 10.** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 01:17:29 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Tim Yrastorza (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 01:23:56 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 01:41:18 kst)*

- **[Confirmation] Can you please confirm on NCC's meeting room?** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 02:41:32 kst)*
- **Re: [Final Agenda] NCC Meeting on March 10.** *Dany Vandromme (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 04:18:44 kst)*
- **RE: [Confirmation] Can you please confirm on NCC's meeting room?** *Andrew McLaughlin (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 06:18:10 kst)*
- **Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 07:27:31 kst)*
- **Re: Melbourne preparations** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 10:55:18 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 11:45:26 kst)*
- **Re: Non-commercial constituency** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 11:47:47 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 11:57:33 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 12:23:05 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 12:33:53 kst)*
- **a letter on the at-large study committee** *Barbara Simons (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 14:29:04 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Kent Crispin (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 15:28:56 kst)*
- **Resolutions for Melbourne** *Adam Peake (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 16:39:34 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 20:23:35 kst)*
- **[Guest]RE: global participation** *Dassa (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:25:05 kst)*
- **Re: Resolutions for Melbourne** *Adam Peake (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:32:55 kst)*
- **NAIS Workshop to Begin Shortly** *Rob Courtney (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:30:24 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 21:58:51 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:05:06 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:17:40 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:20:09 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:33:55 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:34:08 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 22:50:04 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 00:33:33 kst)*

- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 01:03:14 kst)*
- **global participation** *Dave Crocker (Thu Mar 08 2001 - 20:36:21 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 04:40:09 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 05:45:47 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 07:32:23 kst)*
- **RE: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dassa (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 11:29:51 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 13:20:56 kst)*
- **Remote participation available for NCDNHC meeting in Melbourne** *vany@sdnp.org.pa (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 15:21:50 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 14:09:04 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 14:13:21 kst)*
- **Re: Remote participation available for NCDNHC meeting in Melbourne** *Alexander Svensson (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 19:27:10 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 22:19:03 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 22:19:27 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Fri Mar 09 2001 - 22:29:24 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *James Love (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 04:10:02 kst)*
- **Injunctive under Hauge Convention** *James Love (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 05:56:33 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 03:40:57 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 06:45:19 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Kevin J. Connolly (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 06:53:26 kst)*
- **ICANN Chairman criticizes alternative New.Net domain names** *Chris Chiu (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 06:57:04 kst)*
- **Audioconference in progress and IRC open** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 07:38:31 kst)*
- **Re: Costs of Audiovisual room facilities at Melbourne** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 08:50:11 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 08:57:16 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 09:01:35 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 11:48:05 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 12:05:30 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 13:21:01 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 13:52:56 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 13:59:56 kst)*

- **Re: Proposed resolution: Privacy** *Jeff Williams (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:46:41 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Jeff Williams (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:54:55 kst)*
- **Corporations vs Organizations.** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 14:38:17 kst)*
- **RE: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Dassa (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 14:57:59 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest]RE: global participation** *Jeff Williams (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 17:48:35 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 15:51:49 kst)*
- **Resolution on UDRP #1** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:17:11 kst)*
- **Resolution on UDRP #2** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:18:14 kst)*
- **Resolution on Conflicts of Interest** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:20:46 kst)*
- **Resolution on Personal Privacy** *Vany Martinez (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 16:23:17 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 20:00:22 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Web site** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 20:09:58 kst)*
- **Re: Non-commercial constituency** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 20:15:36 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 02:28:51 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #2** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 02:29:14 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Diane Cabell (Sat Mar 10 2001 - 00:50:45 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 04:28:31 kst)*
- **Changing the subscribed email address** *Eugenie Staicut (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 03:09:33 kst)*
- **Re: Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 03:39:27 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 07:01:57 kst)*
- **Re: NCC resolutions** *Slobodan Markovic (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 05:31:13 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 06:08:57 kst)*
- **Re: Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 06:47:50 kst)*
- **German AOL infringment case** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 10:23:09 kst)*
- **Scientology wins copyright victory in Swedish court ruling** *James Love (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 10:25:08 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 09:59:18 kst)*
- **Support for all four NCC resolutions** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 13:32:39 kst)*
- **resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 13:36:59 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 13:57:07 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 14:07:02 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolutions** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 14:14:53 kst)*
- **Re: Apology for this afternoon's Presentation** *Adam Peake (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 14:33:26*

kst)

- **Re: Apology for this afternoon's Presentation** *Jeff Williams (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 16:55:37 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 15:42:46 kst)*
- **In the Names Council meeting: Verisign Agreement issue** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 16:02:30 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 15:51:56 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 16:55:55 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *Diane Cabell (Sun Mar 11 2001 - 19:59:44 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Adam Peake (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 07:54:44 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Mark C . Langston (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 08:13:00 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *vany@sdnp.org.pa (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 08:57:16 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 12:01:04 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 12:13:56 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on UDRP/Milton Mueller** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 14:58:07 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 14:59:47 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 13:18:46 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 13:39:56 kst)*
- **Re: Resolution on UDRP #1 - questions for D.Cabell** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 13:51:55 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Kent Crispin (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 15:14:40 kst)*
- **Re: Protecting .orgs: The Boat Club approach** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 12 2001 - 21:54:44 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] New contracts** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 00:32:42 kst)*
- **Fw: Resolution on UDRP #1 - questions for D.Cabell** *Diane Cabell (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 01:08:24 kst)*
- **Re: Fw: Resolution on UDRP #1 - questions for D.Cabell** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 03:53:02 kst)*
- **minutes of Melbourne Civil Society meetings** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 02:16:22 kst)*
- **ICANN-Verisign power deal receives heavy fire** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 04:15:58 kst)*
- **Update: ICANN delays decision on Verisign power deal** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 07:40:51 kst)*

- **Fw: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *YJ Park (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 12:25:08 kst)*
- **Re: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Mar 13 2001 - 15:41:03 kst)*
- **Re: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 00:20:07 kst)*
- **More criticism of multilingual domain names** *Chris Chiu (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 03:10:46 kst)*
- **Re: More criticism of multilingual domain names** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 06:11:46 kst)*
- **[Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Barbara Simons (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 04:35:27 kst)*
- **Board action on new VeriSign/ NSI contracts** *Adam Peake (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 07:50:24 kst)*
- **Re: Board action on new VeriSign/ NSI contracts** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 08:51:07 kst)*
- **Re: More criticism of multilingual domain names** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 08:56:14 kst)*
- **Re: Update: ICANN delays decision on Verisign power deal** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 08:58:53 kst)*
- **Re: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 09:03:20 kst)*
- **[Guest] RE: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Dassa (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 09:23:58 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Application and Information Form (fwd)** *Marc Schneiders (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 09:52:10 kst)*
- **Re: [council] OFFER TO BRIEF NC CONSTITUENCIES** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:09:33 kst)*
- **Special Names Council meeting on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:14:59 kst)*
- **Re: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:45:15 kst)*
- **Additional thoughts about VSGN/ORG/NET** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 14:58:49 kst)*
- **Re: [Fwd: [bwg+] Cerf's commitment to Verisign]** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 17:21:40 kst)*
- **reminder** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 15:30:33 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 15:38:35 kst)*
- **Re: reminder** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 18:00:27 kst)*
- **FW: NCC list errors (Fwd: not very helpful)** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Mar 14 2001 - 19:53:56 kst)*
- **More on multilingual domain names criticism** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 00:48:39*

kst)

- **More on ICANN's delayed decision on Verisign power deal** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 00:53:45 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 03:22:46 kst)*
- **Re: reminder** *David L. Wasley (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 03:00:31 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Thu Mar 15 2001 - 21:43:34 kst)*
- **Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 17 2001 - 00:01:02 kst)*
- **NSI: we sell customer data** *Chris Chiu (Sat Mar 17 2001 - 07:36:23 kst)*
- **Re: Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Mar 17 2001 - 07:59:37 kst)*
- **Conclusiones del I Congreso Iberoamericano Independiente sobre nombres de dominio** *Erick Iriarte Ahon (Sun Mar 18 2001 - 11:38:38 kst)*
- **Re: Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 18 2001 - 21:56:18 kst)*
- **Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 06:22:42 kst)*
- **From an outsider with six months dealing with ICANN** *Page@pagehowe (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 05:56:18 kst)*
- **Re: From an outsider with six months dealing with ICANN** *Page@pagehowe (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 06:33:14 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Dany Vandromme (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 15:18:15 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 18:40:56 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Mon Mar 19 2001 - 22:00:04 kst)*
- **Re: Discussions with registrars on Verisign contract** *Hans Klein (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 01:46:25 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Hans Klein (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 02:28:20 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 06:09:24 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 06:26:06 kst)*
- **ORG: numbers may count** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 06:38:29 kst)*
- **Verisign in GA** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 07:51:03 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 10:32:41 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Andrew Shen (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 08:48:37 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 20 2001 -*

10:05:43 kst)

- **Re: Verisign in GA** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 11:30:03 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign in GA** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 15:19:14 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 15:41:20 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 18:10:43 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign in GA** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 19:22:55 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 19:56:20 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kevin J. Connolly (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 23:08:32 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 23:23:52 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Tue Mar 20 2001 - 23:44:54 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Oscar A. Robles Garay (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:11:40 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:11:02 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Chris Chiu (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:16:33 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign in GA** *Alexander Svensson (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:26:27 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:20:41 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign in GA** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:03:01 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:12:23 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:17:39 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign in GA** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:22:53 kst)*
- **registry competition** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:40:27 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Oscar A. Robles Garay (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:39:42 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:51:37 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:57:11 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 02:26:24 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 05:24:31 kst)*

- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 00:48:46 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 01:25:26 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Andrew Shen (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:04:38 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:19:27 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:22:38 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 07:47:43 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 10:53:57 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 10:58:58 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 08:53:02 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 09:40:51 kst)*
- **RE: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 22:31:35 kst)*
- **Members:** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 21 2001 - 23:39:23 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *N.Frasheri (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 01:02:20 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed statement on Verisign contract revision** *Raul Echeberria (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 01:26:11 kst)*
- **Verisign contract revision's Stats** *Raul Echeberria (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 01:44:59 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *Barbara Simons (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 05:32:18 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign contract revision's Stats** *Mikki Barry (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 05:53:05 kst)*
- **Re: Verisign contract revision's Stats** *Tim Yrastorza (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 05:59:01 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *Manon Ress (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 06:14:21 kst)*
- **Re: $200 million (was [ga] Draft Resolution)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 11:03:00 kst)*
- **FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 09:28:23 kst)*
- **NCDNHC-Application** *hmeida (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 09:36:56 kst)*
- **Re: Non-FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 12:38:44 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 11:51:20 kst)*
- **more, Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 13:45:40 kst)*
- **Re: more, Re:Non-FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 16:10:32 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 22 2001 -*

13:57:17 kst)

- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 15:47:05 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 19:25:52 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 22:38:04 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 23:15:07 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Thu Mar 22 2001 - 23:57:55 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 00:16:48 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 00:30:55 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:13:52 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:17:00 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:26:18 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:39:10 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:41:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:52:21 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Hakikur Rahman (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 13:00:36 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 02:29:57 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 02:32:47 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 02:16:45 kst)*
- **The Verisign FAQ (so-called): ORG?** *Marc Schneiders (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 04:39:12 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 01:04:41 kst)*
- **Re: FAQs on Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 06:35:58 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Dave Crocker (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 07:23:46 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *Andrew Shen (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 07:43:41 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Report from the discussion** *Jeff Williams (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 10:18:30 kst)*
- **Rép. : Re: NCDNHC-Application** *hmeida (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 12:20:05 kst)*
- **Re: Rép. : Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 12:39:37 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *Hans Klein (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 14:19:33 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *Jeff Williams (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 16:38:03 kst)*
- **Re: Rép. : Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Jeff Williams (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 15:45:25 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Hakikur Rahman (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 10:50:39 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Mar 23 2001 - 22:58:08 kst)*
- **Re: Members:** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 05:49:10 kst)*
- **Statement on VRSN contracts** *Kent Crispin (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:17:25 kst)*
- **One additional fact** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:33:38 kst)*
- **Final Statement on Verisign** *Milton Mueller (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:46:47 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Hans Klein (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 06:56:25 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 10:45:13 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Norbert Klein (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 11:07:13 kst)*

- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Barbara Simons (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 11:25:32 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Mike Todd (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 13:51:17 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 20:10:24 kst)*
- **web changes** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 21:00:11 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Sat Mar 24 2001 - 23:14:12 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *toshimaru ogura (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 01:32:01 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Kent Crispin (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 02:28:04 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 04:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 11:57:44 kst)*
- **FYI: Statement of the ISPCP** *Milton Mueller (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 12:01:12 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 12:49:20 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Norbert Klein (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 13:44:14 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 13:52:01 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Kent Crispin (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 13:54:52 kst)*
- **Re: One additional fact** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 15:00:07 kst)*
- **That Little Extra** *m_mhurtubise@yahoo.com (Sun Mar 25 2001 - 02:22:48 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 07:19:17 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 09:24:54 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 09:50:20 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] GA position on Verisign contract** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 12:27:58 kst)*
- **Rhetoric** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 12:36:27 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Milton Mueller (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 12:55:25 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 14:13:41 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 14:25:47 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:02:23 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Barbara Simons (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:10:27 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:09:55 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:56:19 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:47:40 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 15:55:10 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Adam Peake (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 17:08:17 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Barbara Simons (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 17:12:40 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Mon Mar 26 2001 - 22:57:52 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 03:50:18 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Milton Mueller (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 03:58:43 kst)*

- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 06:11:26 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 06:21:47 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 04:49:12 kst)*
- **European Parliament pushes for .eu** *Chris Chiu (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 04:55:40 kst)*
- **CALL FOR PAPERS: Global Democracy and the ICANN Elections** *Hans Klein (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 05:25:57 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 07:39:07 kst)*
- **Opportunities for open testimony to NRC project on tools and strategies for protecting kids from Internet pornography ...** *Adam Peake (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 12:29:44 kst)*
- **Re: Opportunities for open testimony to NRC project on tools and strategies for protecting kids from Internet pornography ...** *Jeff Williams (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 16:14:08 kst)*
- **Re: Opportunities for open testimony to NRC project on tools and strategies for protecting kids from Internet pornography ...** *Hakikur Rahman (Tue Mar 27 2001 - 18:09:05 kst)*
- **CYBER-FED 10: Origins Of ICANNS's At Large Membership** *Hans Klein (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 02:20:20 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Adam Peake (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 10:51:54 kst)*
- **[icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 14:41:01 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Adam Peake (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 15:18:33 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 15:52:44 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Kent Crispin (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 15:46:47 kst)*
- **Re: Final Statement on Verisign** *Dave Crocker (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 16:05:33 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 23:57:33 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Michael Froomkin - U. Miami School of Law (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 22:45:39 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:35:15 kst)*
- **Names Council vote** *Milton Mueller (Wed Mar 28 2001 - 23:52:55 kst)*
- **Second NC vote** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 00:22:34 kst)*
- **Re: Names Council vote - Verisign/NSI contract decision....** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 02:39:06 kst)*
- **Re: Second NC vote** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 02:47:47 kst)*
- **Straw Poll - .Org charter/policy/practice change...** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 03:31:56 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:21:14 kst)*

- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Kevin J. Connolly (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:39:02 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 03:55:06 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 01:56:08 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-board] VeriSign Revisions Information Page (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 04:11:27 kst)*
- **Rise in Korean domain name registrations** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 02:05:49 kst)*
- **Re: Rise in Korean domain name registrations** *Jeff Williams (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 04:32:28 kst)*
- **Possible patent battle over multilingual domain names** *Chris Chiu (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 06:00:27 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Mar 29 2001 - 13:04:05 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Mon Jan 25 1988 - 13:40:08 kst)*
- **Australian Whois privacy war** *Chris Chiu (Fri Mar 30 2001 - 08:05:19 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Hakikur Rahman (Sat Mar 31 2001 - 00:02:25 kst)*
- **U.S. lawmakers call for investigation of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Chris Chiu (Sat Mar 31 2001 - 01:45:36 kst)*
- **Acknowledgements: Audioconference and Remote Participation facilities in NCDNHC meeting at Melbourne-Australia** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 01 2001 - 03:37:51 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Stockholm meeting: Remote participation facilities** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 01 2001 - 04:11:21 kst)*
- **Re: Acknowledgements: Audioconference and Remote Participation facilities in NCDNHC meeting at Melbourne-Australia** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Mon Apr 02 2001 - 04:35:51 kst)*
- **Re: Acknowledgements: Audioconference and Remote Participation facilities in NCDNHC meeting at Melbourne-Australia** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 01 2001 - 05:43:58 kst)*
- **a letter on the VeriSign proposal** *Barbara Simons (Mon Apr 02 2001 - 08:57:02 kst)*
- **ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Chris Chiu (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 00:52:39 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 01:48:29 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 02:01:47 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 03:04:39 kst)*
- **Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Chris Chiu (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 04:17:35 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 -*

05:38:09 kst)

- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:40:10 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:53:34 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 06:03:35 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 05:24:01 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Milton Mueller (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 07:26:48 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Kent Crispin (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 07:46:13 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 08:01:45 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Mark C . Langston (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 08:28:49 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Norbert Klein (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 10:42:02 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 14:46:27 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 14:54:22 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 18:00:14 kst)*
- **Re: Stanbrook/Lockett analysis of ICANN-Verisign deal** *Norbert Klein (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 20:12:17 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Apr 03 2001 - 21:52:11 kst)*
- **WIPO to hold meetings on possible domain name restrictions** *Chris Chiu (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 01:06:16 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 01:56:12 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 01:24:31 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 02:53:28 kst)*
- **Re: Names Council vote** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 03:04:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 03:56:15 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 04:54:55 kst)*
- **New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Marc Schneiders (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 05:09:56 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Kent Crispin (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 06:54:26 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 04 2001 -*

13:01:13 kst)

- **Re: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 14:45:23 kst)*
- **[Guest] RE: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Dassa (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 21:32:20 kst)*
- **[Guest] RE: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Dassa (Wed Apr 04 2001 - 21:32:28 kst)*
- **Domain names/search engines study moves forward** *Chris Chiu (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 06:49:31 kst)*
- **Re: [Guest] RE: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 07:15:04 kst)*
- **[ga] New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 08:05:47 kst)*
- **RE: New ORG rules ?** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 10:03:14 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ?** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 12:50:04 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 11:24:53 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Thu Apr 05 2001 - 12:41:07 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] serious participation in ICANN processes** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 08:50:36 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 10:22:03 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 11:21:32 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 11:26:40 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *hmeida (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 12:22:08 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 13:04:28 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Norbert Klein (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 13:09:58 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 16:12:43 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *James Love (Fri Apr 06 2001 - 20:26:07 kst)*
- **The NCC site** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 12:50:24 kst)*
- **Membership update - support required** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:45:19 kst)*
- **NCC members present at the Melbourne constituency meeting** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:45:58 kst)*
- **RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 11:55:48 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 14:19:55 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 14:49:17 kst)*
- **NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:50:29 kst)*
- **NCC Melbourne: announcement list** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:51:06 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Adam Peake (Sat Apr 07 2001 - 16:44:39 kst)*
- **Re: The NCC site** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 00:22:51 kst)*
- **Re: The NCC site** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 00:47:48 kst)*
- **RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Dave Crocker (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 01:29:55 kst)*
- **Re: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 02:36:46*

kst)

- **Money to pay** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 05:57:44 kst)*
- **Constituency Structure - Supply and Demand** *Patrick Corliss (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 07:29:31 kst)*
- **Re: New ORG rules ? (Re: ICANN adopts revised Verisign agreements)** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 07:28:40 kst)*
- **What If Yahoo Paid You???** *perfectiming8@yahoo.com (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 09:51:00 kst)*
- **Re: RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Milton Mueller (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 12:26:54 kst)*
- **Regarding "Welcome" message of Announce mailinglist** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 08 2001 - 21:48:40 kst)*
- **GA chair and co-chair** *Vany Martinez (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 09:30:32 kst)*
- **Re: Regarding "Welcome" message of Announce mailinglist** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 11:01:56 kst)*
- **Re: Regarding "Welcome" message of Announce mailinglist** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 11:01:56 kst)*
- **Re: RE: [council] gTLD CONSTITUENCY** *Dave Crocker (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 12:10:17 kst)*
- **Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Adam Peake (Mon Apr 09 2001 - 16:49:45 kst)*
- **What will the U.S. Gov't do about ICANN?** *Chris Chiu (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 00:51:55 kst)*
- **Re: What will the U.S. Gov't do about ICANN?** *Dave Crocker (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 02:44:57 kst)*
- **Re: Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Chun Eung Hwi (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 06:28:15 kst)*
- **Re: Money to pay** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 10:15:24 kst)*
- **Thanks to Adam and welcome to Eun hwi** *Milton Mueller (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 11:52:29 kst)*
- **Re: NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 05:29:58 kst)*
- **Re: Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 07:21:52 kst)*
- **Re: Maintaining the NCC membership list** *Hakikur Rahman (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 07:33:21 kst)*
- **Salzburg Seminar Travel Grants** *Vany Martinez (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 22:20:29 kst)*
- **Fwd: Hotel rooms ICANN Meeting** *Vany Martinez (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 22:23:04 kst)*
- **Re: Salzburg Seminar Travel Grants** *George Sadowsky (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 00:23:06 kst)*
- **April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 01:50:59 kst)*
- **[Update] April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 02:19:54 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 05:08:14 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 10 2001 - 22:26:47 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Andrew Shen (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 04:56:45 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 05:07:21 kst)*
- **More follow-up - vote on Melbourne resolutions?** *Andrew Shen (Wed Apr 11 2001 -*

05:11:15 kst)

- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Adam Peake (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 11:02:28 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 14:11:52 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *YJ Park (Wed Apr 11 2001 - 13:59:56 kst)*
- **Re: More follow-up - vote on Melbourne resolutions?** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 00:33:59 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 00:36:14 kst)*
- **Research Symposium on ICANN Elections** *Hans Klein (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 11:10:19 kst)*
- **Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 12:47:58 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 13:09:09 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 15:35:03 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *George Sadowsky (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 13:35:42 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 16:32:23 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Barbara Simons (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 15:25:42 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 17:46:27 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Vany Martinez (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 21:08:52 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Vany Martinez (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 21:11:58 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Adam Peake (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 22:19:59 kst)*
- **support for M.I.N.U.and Stichting A.G. van Hamel voor Keltische Studies** *Adam Peake (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 19:09:19 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 23:05:56 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Barbara Simons (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 00:43:04 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:06:12 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:14:59 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:22:34 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:19:14 kst)*
- **Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 01:45:42 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 04:27:58 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 02:19:24 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 02:50:32 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:15:41 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:31:59 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:31:59 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:56:40 kst)*
- **Re: Thanks to Adam and welcome to Eun hwi** *Adam Peake (Thu Apr 12 2001 - 19:19:36 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 03:56:40 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 06:50:05 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 06:46:32 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 06:50:05 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Collisions in Namespace** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 09:14:56 kst)*

- **FYI: Fwd: [council] Names Council Resolution** *Vany Martinez (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 07:43:04 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Adam Peake (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 13:17:38 kst)*
- **Re: NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 19:06:43 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 15:10:31 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *YangWoo Ko (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 16:07:56 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *YangWoo Ko (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 15:44:01 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:49:05 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:59:52 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Adam Peake (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 21:01:21 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:09:52 kst)*
- **Thanks to Adam** *Norbert Klein (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:13:20 kst)*
- **Re: April 10 NC Teleconference** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:41:55 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:36:48 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 00:59:01 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:14:12 kst)*
- **WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Alexander Svensson (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 17:38:43 kst)*
- **Australian Whois privacy flaws help criminals** *Chris Chiu (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:02:26 kst)*
- **Re: New Privacy Initiative (fwd)** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:37:11 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:51:27 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:42:57 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:53:13 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 12:32:55 kst)*
- **UDRP-sublist? (Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions)** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:48:14 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:49:48 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 01:53:52 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:09:36 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal - .EDU TLD delegation to Educause...** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:24:48 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 02:15:31 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 02:41:47 kst)*
- **Therefore Educause must give up ".edu"** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:10:11 kst)*

- **Online critic goes on domain name counter-offensive** *Chris Chiu (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:29:50 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:43:37 kst)*
- **Re: Therefore Educause must give up ".edu"** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:04:29 kst)*
- **In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *George Sadowsky (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 04:56:53 kst)*
- **Re: Online critic goes on domain name counter-offensive** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:10:25 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 05:05:50 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:27:10 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:34:03 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Barbara Simons (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 05:18:58 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *David L. Wasley (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 05:30:07 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 06:10:49 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 06:54:52 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 10:14:29 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 10:39:32 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 07:18:33 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 09:16:53 kst)*
- **Re: NCC Melbourne: membership fee discussion** *Vany Martinez (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 10:48:30 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Vany Martinez (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 13:37:37 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Norbert Klein (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 03:04:48 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 13:55:01 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 17:23:11 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 17:23:11 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 15:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 15:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 18:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 18:12:00 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 16:26:44 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 16:26:44 kst)*

- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Vany Martinez (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 22:28:49 kst)*
- **test of the list** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Apr 14 2001 - 17:42:19 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 04:48:34 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 03:01:44 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Kent Crispin (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 03:12:33 kst)*
- **ICANN under fire from many quarters - Boston Globe** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 13 2001 - 21:24:33 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN under fire from many quarters - Boston Globe** *Tim Langdell, PhD (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 07:49:38 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 10:32:50 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 11:35:46 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 09:27:19 kst)*
- **Re: WIPO-2 interim report; request for comments 3** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 11:55:13 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 11:53:47 kst)*
- **Membership Update** *Chun Eung Hwi (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 22:53:57 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Kent Crispin (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 00:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update** *Wawa Ngenge (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 23:46:22 kst)*
- **ASO, PSO and crossover** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 15 2001 - 23:43:02 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update** *Chun Eung Hwi (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 02:27:09 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update** *Wawa Ngenge (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 02:18:04 kst)*
- **Re: ASO, PSO and crossover** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 08:42:51 kst)*
- **Re: Another sweetheart deal** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 08:44:04 kst)*
- **UDRP Resolution #2 - why I'm against** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 08:54:33 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *George Sadowsky (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 11:49:00 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 11:57:56 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *George Sadowsky (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 12:05:05 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Mon Apr 16 2001 - 20:10:13 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution #2 - why I'm against** *James Love (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 00:41:52 kst)*
- **Fwd: Re: ASO, PSO and crossover (Karl Auerback reply)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 05:54:35 kst)*
- **Minutes taken in Melbourne** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 08:12:33 kst)*

- **Call for Volunteers to take minutes in Stockholm NCDNHC meeting** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 12:01:23 kst)*
- **Need sponsoring for NCDNHC Stockholm meeting equipment** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 12:12:19 kst)*
- **Web update** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Apr 17 2001 - 14:56:37 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *George Sadowsky (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 06:12:07 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Carlos Vera (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 06:38:06 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 06:27:15 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Milton Mueller (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 07:20:45 kst)*
- **ICANN pushes ahead with Verisign power deal** *Chris Chiu (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 07:33:14 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 08:48:21 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN under fire from many quarters - Boston Globe** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 17:15:46 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Hakikur Rahman (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 15:58:32 kst)*
- **Re: In defense of the assignment of .edu to EDUCAUSE** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 18:23:53 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC-Application** *Dr. Nii N Quaynor (Wed Apr 18 2001 - 23:11:16 kst)*
- **Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Chris Chiu (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 04:35:38 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Dave Crocker (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 04:58:41 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Jeff Williams (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 09:48:32 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Norbert Klein (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 10:28:49 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 05:50:45 kst)*
- **Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Slobodan Markovic (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 19:05:43 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 22:34:41 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Thu Apr 19 2001 - 23:35:38 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 00:08:18 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 00:59:47 kst)*
- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 01:10:55 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 01:19:37 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 -*

02:29:08 kst)

- **Re: Higher domain name prices may be on the way** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 05:45:49 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 05:32:54 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 04:42:58 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:45:25 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:48:02 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:49:26 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:10:12 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Milton Mueller (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:06:49 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:35:03 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:22:38 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 08:22:44 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 10:45:17 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Joop Teernstra (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 07:36:04 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Kent Crispin (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 09:19:35 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 12:25:29 kst)*
- **Re: Revenue Model** *Jeff Williams (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 13:43:58 kst)*
- **application** *Ãµ¿µÃ (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 15:05:00 kst)*
- **Re: Registrar Application and Accreditation Fees** *Dave Crocker (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 15:30:18 kst)*
- **Re: Initiate voting on Melbourne resolutions** *Adam Peake (Fri Apr 20 2001 - 21:17:50 kst)*
- **24hr customer support 8272** *cc4less@denpa.net (Sat Apr 21 2001 - 02:43:35 kst)*
- **A proposal of DNSO Secretariat working model** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat Apr 21 2001 - 11:23:16 kst)*
- **Fwd: [announce] NC telecon 9 May, agenda** *Vany Martinez (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 03:14:44 kst)*
- **Voting begins** *Milton Mueller (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 11:29:02 kst)*
- **Re: Voting begins** *Hans Klein (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 14:57:07 kst)*

- **bouncing emails of voters** *Joop Teernstra (Sun Apr 22 2001 - 18:44:50 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Dany Vandromme (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 02:08:02 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 09:08:22 kst)*
- **Re: bouncing emails of voters** *Milton Mueller (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 11:03:14 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Chun Eung Hwi (Mon Apr 23 2001 - 19:12:05 kst)*
- **Ford sues over anti-General Motors domain name** *Chris Chiu (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 04:42:25 kst)*
- **Re: Ford sues over anti-General Motors domain name** *Jeff Williams (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 10:46:57 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Norbert Klein (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 01:24:42 kst)*
- **Re: Voting begins** *chiari mario (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 21:55:38 kst)*
- **for the record only** *Joop Teernstra (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 18:55:49 kst)*
- **U.S. Gov't sets date for ICANN-Verisign power deal approval** *Chris Chiu (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 06:56:30 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 09:14:59 kst)*
- **Re: application** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Apr 25 2001 - 09:14:59 kst)*
- **[OT] Icann by laws amendment** *sergio.baccaglini (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 20:07:08 kst)*
- **Re: [OT] Icann by laws amendment** *Alexander Svensson (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 20:30:56 kst)*
- **Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 03:23:02 kst)*
- **Re: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 02:34:17 kst)*
- **Additional Contact Email Troubles!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 03:50:03 kst)*
- **Last Notice for Email Trouble!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:12:30 kst)*
- **Re: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *David W. Maher (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:36:06 kst)*
- **Fw: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations! (fwd)** *Dr. Nii N Quaynor (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:22:33 kst)*
- **Re: Fw: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations! (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Apr 27 2001 - 04:58:02 kst)*
- **Re: application:** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu Apr 26 2001 - 06:12:18 kst)*
- **While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Chris Chiu (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 05:09:52 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 05:53:15 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Marc Schneiders (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 06:20:03 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Milton Mueller (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 07:08:15 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 07:48:41 kst)*
- **RE: .edu charter** *Kimberly Ann Kubalek (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 08:05:44 kst)*
- **Re: While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Jeff Williams (Sat Apr 28*

2001 - 10:53:12 kst)

- **[guest] While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 12:12:01 kst)*
- **[guest]While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 12:23:56 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Dave Crocker (Sat Apr 28 2001 - 17:32:15 kst)*
- **Re: Voting begins** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 07:16:35 kst)*
- **ÃÖ½ÅÀÔ´Ï´Ù** *mllpoouu34@hitel.net (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 00:59:11 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Jeff Williams (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 08:39:47 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] While ICANN stalls, New.net alternative gains momentum** *Marc Schneiders (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 08:22:11 kst)*
- **Criminalization of alt roots** *Joop Teernstra (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 11:11:54 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Dave Crocker (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 13:35:35 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Jeff Williams (Sun Apr 29 2001 - 16:46:24 kst)*
- **Fw: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Bruce James (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 10:38:27 kst)*
- **Result of the Polls** *Joop Teernstra (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 12:03:08 kst)*
- **Fwd: [6/2000: UW -> I2]Failing adresses** *Joop Teernstra (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 15:39:22 kst)*
- **Re: Contact Email Trouble for Member Organizations!** *Manal Ismail (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 17:55:02 kst)*
- **Re: Fw: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Tue May 01 2001 - 02:53:59 kst)*
- **Re: Result of the Polls** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Apr 30 2001 - 23:46:24 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Tue May 01 2001 - 02:33:58 kst)*
- **Whois development (IETF) and .BIZ registry agreement.** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 01 2001 - 06:56:19 kst)*
- **Re: Result of the Polls** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 01 2001 - 09:48:38 kst)*
- **Six New DNS Policy Mailing Lists** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 01 2001 - 19:27:11 kst)*
- **Two Additional Troublesome Emails in NCDNHC Members!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Tue May 01 2001 - 18:50:18 kst)*
- **[guest]Criminalization of alt roots** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 01 2001 - 17:38:27 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]Criminalization of alt roots** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 01 2001 - 22:48:00 kst)*
- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *sergio.baccaglini (Tue May 01 2001 - 21:12:14 kst)*
- **New multilingual domain name survey** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 02 2001 - 06:22:23 kst)*
- **Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 02 2001 - 06:54:12 kst)*
- **Official Resolutions passed** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 02 2001 - 06:55:25 kst)*
- **Re: [guest]Criminalization of alt roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 02 2001 - 06:59:41 kst)*
- **Re: New multilingual domain name survey** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 02 2001 - 10:12:37 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Raul Echeberria (Wed May 02 2001 - 10:40:43 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 02 2001 - 23:34:32 kst)*

- **Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Patrick Corliss (Thu May 03 2001 - 01:53:07 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Andrew Shen (Wed May 02 2001 - 22:31:16 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-eu] Re: [ga] DNSO funding and the NCDNHC** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 03 2001 - 12:52:56 kst)*
- **Cross-Posting to the GA Mailing Lists** *Patrick Corliss (Thu May 03 2001 - 14:42:36 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *N.Frasheri (Thu May 03 2001 - 16:55:59 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] [Clarification] NO CROSS POSTING practices on the DNSO server** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 03 2001 - 21:09:30 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-roots] Re: Criminalization of alt roots** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 03 2001 - 21:36:51 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] [Clarification] NO CROSS POSTING practices on the DNSO server** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 04 2001 - 03:37:28 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] HOWCANN YOU LOSE VERIFICATION 1.3 MIL?** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 04 2001 - 13:10:24 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Dany Vandromme (Fri May 04 2001 - 23:46:00 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Raul Echeberria (Fri May 04 2001 - 21:30:37 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Marc Schneiders (Sat May 05 2001 - 01:11:08 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 05 2001 - 03:21:39 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 05 2001 - 03:24:28 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Raul Echeberria (Sat May 05 2001 - 01:32:25 kst)*
- **Scotland domain name bid denied** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 05 2001 - 04:15:44 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Marc Schneiders (Sat May 05 2001 - 04:54:08 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-eu] Re: [IPN] TACD resolution on the Hague Convention** *Jeff Williams (Mon May 07 2001 - 16:23:59 kst)*
- **Re: [icann-eu] Re: [IPN] TACD resolution on the HagueConvention** *Jeff Williams (Mon May 07 2001 - 16:32:52 kst)*
- **[Fwd: Fundraising strategies: important]** *Dany Vandromme (Mon May 07 2001 - 03:29:34 kst)*
- **Re: [IPN] TACD resolution on the Hague Convention** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 06 2001 - 18:13:53 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-review] Individuals' Constituency** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 06 2001 - 16:04:23 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Sun May 06 2001 - 04:13:48 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Reply to William** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 06 2001 - 14:45:52 kst)*
- **Promoción Chopp Cusqueña** *CLUB CUSQUEÑA (Sun May 06 2001 - 07:13:07 kst)*
- **Thank you** *Nikolaos Peroulis (Tue May 08 2001 - 10:54:26 kst)*
- **Internationalized Domain Names Surveys** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 08 2001 - 10:40:55 kst)*
- **Re: Internationalized Domain Names Surveys** *Milton Mueller (Tue May 08 2001 - 11:59:38 kst)*
- **Re: Discussion of straw poll results** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 08 2001 - 11:43:50 kst)*
- **Invitation letters for obtain visas to travel to Sweden** *Vany Martinez (Tue May 08 2001 - 23:35:32 kst)*

- **Trademark holders gear up for domain name land grab** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 09 2001 - 02:29:59 kst)*
- **Nicaragua SDN application** *Jose Ignacio Lopez (Wed May 09 2001 - 17:56:33 kst)*
- **Fwd: RE: Invitation letters for obtain visas to travel to Sweden** *Vany Martinez (Wed May 09 2001 - 04:36:47 kst)*
- **Fwd: Nicaragua SDN application** *Hakikur Rahman (Wed May 09 2001 - 22:26:58 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Vany Martinez (Wed May 09 2001 - 11:56:54 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed May 09 2001 - 13:02:40 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Norbert Klein (Wed May 09 2001 - 17:59:55 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Manny Morales-Orellana (Thu May 10 2001 - 00:27:41 kst)*
- **´äÀåÀÌ¿¹¿ä** *vbdds3181@nownuri.net (Thu May 10 2001 - 02:48:37 kst)*
- **Important request** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 10 2001 - 05:10:00 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 10 2001 - 05:02:10 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu May 10 2001 - 06:44:50 kst)*
- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *jvj (Thu May 10 2001 - 10:04:57 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 10 2001 - 13:16:18 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-roots] Re: [icann-eu] Letter to Dr. Vint Cerf** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 10 2001 - 18:28:54 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Letter from Lynn to Sheppard** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 10 2001 - 18:30:02 kst)*
- **ICANN leaves no money for public elections** *Chris Chiu (Thu May 10 2001 - 23:03:37 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Andrew Shen (Thu May 10 2001 - 23:54:02 kst)*
- **URGENT: Reflectors need to be installed for ensure remote participation facilities** *Vany Martinez (Thu May 10 2001 - 12:37:01 kst)*
- **Re: URGENT: Reflectors need to be installed for ensure remote participation facilities** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri May 11 2001 - 02:21:59 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Norbert Klein (Fri May 11 2001 - 01:45:31 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN leaves no money for public elections** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 05:26:27 kst)*
- **Re: [ALSC-Forum] Re: ICANN leaves no money for public elections** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 14:44:51 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] 2001-2002 Budget** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 18:53:43 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] Re: 2001-2002 Budget** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 11 2001 - 20:29:46 kst)*
- **Online Pacifica protestors win domain name battle** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 12 2001 - 00:05:59 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Joop Teernstra (Sat May 12 2001 - 13:49:35 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Alternate Chair, GA (Sat May 12 2001 - 16:57:42 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Hakikur Rahman (Sun May 13 2001 - 06:53:51 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *N.Frasheri (Sat May 12 2001 - 22:14:33 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *N.Frasheri (Sat May 12 2001 - 22:17:08 kst)*
- **Country Codes** *Patrick Corliss (Sat May 12 2001 - 22:43:18 kst)*

- **Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Patrick Corliss (Sun May 13 2001 - 00:28:21 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Sun May 13 2001 - 14:45:48 kst)*
- **Audio Conference and IRC facilities at Stockholm.** *Vany Martinez (Sun May 13 2001 - 14:00:02 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 13 2001 - 18:06:46 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Vany Martinez (Sun May 13 2001 - 15:48:07 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *YangWoo Ko (Sun May 13 2001 - 21:14:41 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Dany VANDROMME (Sun May 13 2001 - 22:09:27 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Dany Vandromme (Mon May 14 2001 - 03:43:49 kst)*
- **Re: GIIT application** *Dany Vandromme (Mon May 14 2001 - 04:43:36 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon May 14 2001 - 01:36:09 kst)*
- **Re: Official Resolutions passed** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 01:27:05 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 02:12:19 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 14 2001 - 03:51:10 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 03:09:28 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 14 2001 - 09:04:29 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Vany Martinez (Mon May 14 2001 - 09:44:35 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *YangWoo Ko (Mon May 14 2001 - 11:29:17 kst)*
- **Local Internet Community (It was Motions for Stockholm)** *YJ Park (Mon May 14 2001 - 13:03:51 kst)*
- **Re: Local Internet Community (It was Motions for Stockholm)** *Jeff Williams (Mon May 14 2001 - 16:02:46 kst)*
- **Re: Country Codes** *N.Frasheri (Mon May 14 2001 - 16:53:54 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *N.Frasheri (Mon May 14 2001 - 17:05:49 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon May 14 2001 - 19:27:33 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Mon May 14 2001 - 20:18:50 kst)*
- **[Fwd: NCDNHC Application and Information Form]** *Derek Conant (Tue May 15 2001 - 05:03:14 kst)*
- **WEB** *Dany Vandromme (Tue May 15 2001 - 13:30:06 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] Stockholm webcasting** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 08:39:48 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 10:20:02 kst)*
- **Re: URGENT: Reflectors need to be installed for ensure remote participation facilities** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 10:32:47 kst)*
- **[guest] the possible future of non-commercial websites in Spain** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 15 2001 - 10:53:11 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 12:33:48 kst)*

- **Re: Nicaragua SDN application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 15 2001 - 12:42:23 kst)*
- **Re: [Fwd: NCDNHC Application and Information Form]** *Adam Peake (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:19:58 kst)*
- **Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Adam Peake (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:22:48 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Adam Peake (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:25:28 kst)*
- **[guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 15 2001 - 19:17:29 kst)*
- **[guest]Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Joop Teernstra (Tue May 15 2001 - 20:14:08 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm - Redeligation of .PH** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 16 2001 - 01:52:22 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Wed May 16 2001 - 00:02:13 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 16 2001 - 02:33:35 kst)*
- **Re: test** *Lyris (Thu May 17 2001 - 09:20:27 kst)*
- **Re: more on dot PH** *Dave Crocker (Thu May 17 2001 - 08:47:29 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Joop Teernstra (Thu May 17 2001 - 07:30:51 kst)*
- **Re: more on dot PH** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 14:09:22 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)3s** *Hans Klein (Thu May 17 2001 - 11:57:31 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)3s** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 14:14:52 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Adam Peake (Thu May 17 2001 - 12:06:45 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Adam Peake (Thu May 17 2001 - 12:07:55 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dave Crocker (Thu May 17 2001 - 16:06:13 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 20:01:57 kst)*
- **ICC meting in Stockholm** *Adam Peake (Thu May 17 2001 - 18:08:04 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Derek Conant (Thu May 17 2001 - 21:14:49 kst)*
- **Re: ICC meting in Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 21:09:49 kst)*
- **Re: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 17 2001 - 21:13:15 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *David G. Post (Fri May 18 2001 - 00:39:46 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Sat May 19 2001 - 00:56:50 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:01:05 kst)*
- **Re: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *List Admin (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:08:58 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 -*

01:06:22 kst)

- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:05:50 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *t byfield (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:22:49 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Ethan Katsh (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:44:34 kst)*
- **501(c)(3) is not enough** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri May 18 2001 - 01:55:10 kst)*
- **RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 02:03:31 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Alexander Svensson (Fri May 18 2001 - 02:29:10 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *t byfield (Fri May 18 2001 - 02:29:16 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Milton Mueller (Fri May 18 2001 - 03:14:21 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Patrick Corliss (Fri May 18 2001 - 03:23:52 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Thu May 17 2001 - 22:58:17 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 04:24:48 kst)*
- **Proposed NCDNHC Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Andrew Shen (Fri May 18 2001 - 04:24:20 kst)*
- **Re: [guest] Re: Motions for Stockholm** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 04:41:49 kst)*
- **Re: GIIT application** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 05:11:35 kst)*
- **Re: Individuals Constituency & At Large Membership of ICANN** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 05:16:30 kst)*
- **Re: Important request** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 06:22:05 kst)*
- **ICC MEETING IN STOCKHOLM** *Hans Klein (Fri May 18 2001 - 06:50:53 kst)*
- **Re: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 18 2001 - 13:01:11 kst)*
- **Preparing the NC agenda** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Fri May 18 2001 - 11:42:41 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:19:36 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:34:05 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Dave Crocker (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:46:18 kst)*
- **Announcement list (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:44:48 kst)*
- **Re: Announcement list (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri May 18 2001 - 12:58:32 kst)*
- **Re: Announcement list (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Jeff Williams (Fri May 18 2001 - 15:13:49 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 15:05:58 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed NCDNHC Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Adam Peake (Fri May 18 2001 - 22:56:47 kst)*

- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Andrew Shen (Fri May 18 2001 - 23:09:55 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:01:17 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:07:38 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Norbert Klein (Sat May 19 2001 - 00:40:03 kst)*
- **Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:22:11 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 19 2001 - 01:33:19 kst)*
- **Re: Proposed NCDNHC Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Barbara Simons (Sat May 19 2001 - 02:18:14 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 19 2001 - 07:38:10 kst)*
- **announcement** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 07:47:55 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Jeff Williams (Sat May 19 2001 - 10:05:48 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 07:57:37 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 19 2001 - 05:50:29 kst)*
- **GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 19 2001 - 06:12:03 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 11:04:56 kst)*
- **TermSheet (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 11:07:51 kst)*
- **labeling resolutions (as done in the past)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 19 2001 - 12:04:37 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 19 2001 - 12:56:29 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat May 19 2001 - 15:11:37 kst)*
- **.ORG divesture** *Vany Martinez (Sat May 19 2001 - 23:24:45 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Sun May 20 2001 - 00:50:16 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:44:34 kst)*
- **MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:53:24 kst)*
- **MOTION #3: Proposal of NCDNHC forms a body to help ICANN investigate violations on ICPs and RCFc regarding ccTLDs: by Horacio Cadiz** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:55:13 kst)*
- **MOTION #4: Stablishing, by means of NCDNHC Charter modification, compulsory membership fees: by Milton Muller** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:56:49 kst)*

- **MOTION #5: Proposal on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget : By Andrew Shen** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 03:59:36 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] Fw: Names Council Budget Request** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 20 2001 - 04:55:14 kst)*
- **Re: .ORG divesture** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 20 2001 - 12:06:47 kst)*
- **Re: Fwd: [council] Fw: Names Council Budget Request** *Jeff Williams (Sun May 20 2001 - 12:25:36 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 20 2001 - 12:11:53 kst)*
- **Milton Motion label** *Vany Martinez (Sun May 20 2001 - 15:50:51 kst)*
- **Re: Preparing the NC agenda -- can I be on NCC agenda?** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Mon May 21 2001 - 10:39:41 kst)*
- **Re: Milton Motion label** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 21 2001 - 11:23:24 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 21 2001 - 11:59:22 kst)*
- **Motion #6: UDRP review** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 21 2001 - 12:33:36 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 21 2001 - 14:27:01 kst)*
- **Re: GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *osiakwan eric (Mon May 21 2001 - 18:19:07 kst)*
- **Re: GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 21 2001 - 21:31:57 kst)*
- **Milton, Alejandro and Adam's motion label (it was:Re: Milton Motion label)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Mon May 21 2001 - 18:24:49 kst)*
- **RE: announcement** *Chris Chiu (Mon May 21 2001 - 23:48:16 kst)*
- **Re: announcement** *Jeff Williams (Tue May 22 2001 - 06:24:35 kst)*
- **Re: GITT (was Announcement list) (was RE: DNSGA's NCDNHC Application and Information Form)** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Tue May 22 2001 - 06:36:50 kst)*
- **Intellectual property interests get priority for first .biz picks** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 23 2001 - 03:51:28 kst)*
- **Re: Intellectual property interests get priority for first .biz picks** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 23 2001 - 04:23:46 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Wed May 23 2001 - 21:54:00 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Dany Vandromme (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:03:12 kst)*
- **Re: 501(c)(3) is not enough** *Dany Vandromme (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:17:54 kst)*
- **Fwd: [council] Names Council meeting in Stockholm, 2 June 2001, agenda** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:24:28 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *t byfield (Wed May 23 2001 - 22:43:17 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 24 2001 - 11:19:36 kst)*

- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 24 2001 - 11:23:34 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #2: Proposal for guidance from ICANN in forming ccTLDs in developing countries by Hakikur Rahman** *Milton Mueller (Thu May 24 2001 - 11:27:27 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Adam Peake (Thu May 24 2001 - 12:42:13 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dave Crocker (Thu May 24 2001 - 14:23:45 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 24 2001 - 17:49:21 kst)*
- **GIIT Application** *Danzerl-Amedson, J.K. (Thu May 24 2001 - 17:52:23 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Joop Teernstra (Thu May 24 2001 - 18:01:08 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Jeff Williams (Thu May 24 2001 - 22:19:07 kst)*
- **NCDNHC WEB SITE** *Dany Vandromme (Thu May 24 2001 - 23:17:03 kst)*
- **ICANN ponders new regional registry rules** *Chris Chiu (Fri May 25 2001 - 05:28:53 kst)*
- **¡¶BICYCLE !! & FLASH SHOES!!¡¶¡¶¡¶¡¶BICYCLE !! & FLASH SHOES!! ¡¶¡¶¡¶¡¶** *n1016581888@hotmail.com (Fri May 25 2001 - 15:14:41 kst)*
- **(NCC Stockholm meeting Agenda) Re: NCDNHC WEB SITE** *Adam Peake (Fri May 25 2001 - 16:44:38 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 26 2001 - 00:15:10 kst)*
- **U.S. Gov't: more Top-Level Domains, please** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 26 2001 - 04:16:12 kst)*
- **Agenda items** *Chris Chiu (Sat May 26 2001 - 05:56:54 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Milton Mueller (Sat May 26 2001 - 06:42:07 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Joop Teernstra (Sat May 26 2001 - 11:34:10 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Adam Peake (Sat May 26 2001 - 11:43:18 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 26 2001 - 12:35:09 kst)*
- **Taking the Spat Offlist** *Patrick Corliss (Sat May 26 2001 - 13:07:22 kst)*
- **Re: Taking the Spat Offlist** *Dave Crocker (Sat May 26 2001 - 13:32:33 kst)*
- **Re: Taking the Spat Offlist** *Jeff Williams (Sat May 26 2001 - 19:50:16 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Cary Karp (Sat May 26 2001 - 18:22:50 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May 26 2001 - 22:06:57 kst)*
- **Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *YJ Park (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:00:38 kst)*
- **[Guest]RE: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Dassa (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:07:38 kst)*
- **RE: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *Dassa (Sat May 26 2001 - 23:12:49 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sat May*

26 2001 - 23:33:00 kst)

- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Dany Vandromme (Fri May 25 2001 - 18:09:46 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 00:08:34 kst)*
- **on fees** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 00:16:24 kst)*
- **resolution on conflict of interest** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 00:19:56 kst)*
- **Re: on fees** *James Love (Sun May 27 2001 - 01:08:04 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *James Love (Sun May 27 2001 - 01:29:00 kst)*
- **¸®½ºÆ®ÀÔ´Ï´Ù** *hdxaaa09@hanmail.net (Sun May 27 2001 - 02:38:37 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:01:56 kst)*
- **Re: MOTION #1: Request for creation of IDNHC** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:05:59 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:09:21 kst)*
- **Re: on fees** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:10:38 kst)*
- **Re: RE: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *Milton Mueller (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:14:43 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sun May 27 2001 - 05:39:31 kst)*
- **[Friendly Amendment] # 2: ccTLDs indeveloping countries.** *YJ Park (Sun May 27 2001 - 12:29:01 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Sun May 27 2001 - 13:17:24 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Sun May 27 2001 - 19:15:12 kst)*
- **Do you want to be on a TV commercial?** *Roger McKenssy (Sun May 27 2001 - 19:42:13 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *Dany Vandromme (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:32:04 kst)*
- **Re: Agenda items** *Dany Vandromme (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:34:01 kst)*
- **Re: Charter revision for Stockholm: membership** *Dany Vandromme (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:37:09 kst)*
- **[Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *YJ Park (Sun May 27 2001 - 23:41:46 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *Cary Karp (Mon May 28 2001 - 00:09:08 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *YJ Park (Mon May 28 2001 - 00:38:33 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon May 28 2001 - 01:11:33 kst)*
- **Re: resolution on conflict of interest** *Nilda Vany Martinez Grajales (Mon May 28 2001 - 03:55:13 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *Milton*

Mueller (Mon May 28 2001 - 06:42:15 kst)

- **Re: [Friendly Amendment] # 2: ccTLDs indeveloping countries.** *Milton Mueller (Mon May 28 2001 - 06:47:58 kst)*
- **Re: [Invitation] June 1st, 14:30 - 16:30, Room K22 for NCDNHC Meeting** *Cary Karp (Mon May 28 2001 - 07:19:31 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Tue May 29 2001 - 06:24:05 kst)*
- **Alert: Is somebody playing nasty games here? I never unsubscribed.** *George Sadowsky (Tue May 29 2001 - 06:03:25 kst)*
- **Further agenda notes** *Chris Chiu (Tue May 29 2001 - 23:24:11 kst)*
- **ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Chris Chiu (Wed May 30 2001 - 00:05:42 kst)*
- **Re: Further agenda notes** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 30 2001 - 02:28:35 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 30 2001 - 02:34:10 kst)*
- **Re: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *Andrew Shen (Wed May 30 2001 - 01:02:17 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 01:22:03 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:11:07 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:21:23 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *David L. Wasley (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:35:42 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:52:49 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 03:58:36 kst)*
- **Re: ICANN Criticizes Alternative Roots** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 04:15:27 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *sergio.baccaglini (Wed May 30 2001 - 05:16:08 kst)*
- **Membership Update!** *Chun Eung Hwi (Wed May 30 2001 - 07:20:32 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritative root (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed May 30 2001 - 08:46:24 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritativeroot (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed May 30 2001 - 08:49:49 kst)*
- **Fwd: Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Ethan Katsh (Wed May 30 2001 - 09:37:50 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Milton Mueller (Wed May 30 2001 - 09:54:08 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritative root (fwd)** *Dave Crocker (Wed May 30 2001 - 09:54:35 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Discussion draft on unique, authoritativeroot (fwd)** *James Love (Wed May 30 2001 - 10:19:53 kst)*
- **NAIS Interim Report** *Rob Courtney (Wed May 30 2001 - 11:31:26 kst)*
- **Re: NAIS Interim Report** *Jeff Williams (Wed May 30 2001 - 15:01:10 kst)*
- **(no subject)** *kvaav454f2v56@yahoo.com (Tue May 29 2001 - 23:49:13 kst)*
- **Re: Draft NC Whois Committee's Final Report** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Thu May 31 2001 - 23:10:35 kst)*
- **Re: agenda modification** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 03:56:45 kst)*

- **Re: [ga-rules] Daily post limits - and stolkholm meeting concerns** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 06:38:58 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] RFQ--COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT OF .US TOP LEVEL DOMAIN** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 06:41:36 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 12:33:45 kst)*
- **NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Jocelyn Nadeau (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 18:01:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC Application and Information Form** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Jun 01 2001 - 19:14:23 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-icann] ICANN...Stuart Lynn Explains Himself** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 02 2001 - 03:06:22 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-icann] ICANN policy on record keeping** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 02 2001 - 14:26:15 kst)*
- **Hague Convention: what you should know** *James Love (Sun Jun 03 2001 - 11:29:02 kst)*
- **¼ÒÇÁÆ®¿þ¾î, ÀÌÁ¨ µ¿¿µ»óÀ¸·Î ¹è¿ï Ù...** *webmaster@mrpcd.com (Sun Jun 03 2001 - 20:49:12 kst)*
- **after the meeting** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 08:55:34 kst)*
- **Re: after the meeting** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 14:25:56 kst)*
- **ICANN Approved Proposal Organization (APO)** *Derek Conant (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 21:39:17 kst)*
- **.org, again** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 22:24:44 kst)*
- **Re: .org, again** *Andrew Shen (Wed Jun 06 2001 - 22:41:46 kst)*
- **Stockholm meeting** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 00:53:33 kst)*
- **Stockholm meeting minutes [long]** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:02:09 kst)*
- **UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:12:45 kst)*
- **Amended ccTLD resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:14:18 kst)*
- **Charter revision on membership, passed at Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:22:49 kst)*
- **Important note on ccTLD resolution** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:19:59 kst)*
- **Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:25:29 kst)*
- **Stockholm Resolution on ICANN FY 01-02 Budget** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 01:26:49 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 04:49:17 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 08:19:29 kst)*
- **Eung Hwi** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 08:05:19 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Jose Ignacio Lopez (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 12:33:12 kst)*
- **Extension of WIPO Comment Deadline** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 13:29:16 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 16:03:20 kst)*

- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 18:48:09 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP Resolution passed in Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 21:17:46 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Joop Teernstra (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 19:07:44 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm meeting** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 00:30:02 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 00:37:37 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Ethan Katsh (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 01:26:28 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm meeting minutes [long]** *Norbert Klein (Thu Jun 07 2001 - 03:46:26 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 01:47:23 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 05:53:46 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 08:37:35 kst)*
- **[ga] Dot org TLD - ga-org@dnso.org list (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 08:31:41 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 09:36:01 kst)*
- **Re: [ga] dot org (fwd)** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 10:05:20 kst)*
- **website** *Dany Vandromme (Fri Jun 08 2001 - 18:19:20 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD "Oversight" Body?** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 03:56:26 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 04:00:50 kst)*
- **Re: Stockholm resolution on IDNO** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 04:03:15 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 08:17:57 kst)*
- **No Funds for Proper Analysis** *Derek Conant (Sun Jun 10 2001 - 00:13:13 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Michael Froomkin (Sat Jun 09 2001 - 18:27:33 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 13:16:43 kst)*
- **[GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dassa (Sun Jun 10 2001 - 16:24:00 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Kent Crispin (Sun Jun 10 2001 - 23:09:29 kst)*
- **Re: [GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Kent Crispin (Sun Jun 10 2001 - 23:30:48 kst)*
- **Re: [GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 23:44:21 kst)*
- **RE: [GUEST]RE: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dassa (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 00:48:45 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 10:17:59 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 11:32:44 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Mon*

Jun 11 2001 - 11:44:42 kst)

- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *YJ Park (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 13:41:44 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 17:12:24 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 18:38:10 kst)*
- **"...which (so-called) ccTLDs have "withdrawn" from ICANN ?"** *JIM FLEMING (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 16:42:04 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *YJ Park \(MINC\) (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 16:55:44 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 17:05:55 kst)*
- **Proof of Concept TLD Development...and Multiple TLD Clusters** *JIM FLEMING (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 17:17:23 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 19:47:57 kst)*
- **Will ALL of the TLDs...** *JIM FLEMING (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 18:04:22 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Adam Peake (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 18:22:39 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Hakikur Rahman (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 19:21:27 kst)*
- **Whois Survey** *Andrew Shen (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 00:37:59 kst)*
- **Re: Whois Survey** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 01:49:18 kst)*
- **Is .IO a ccTLD ?** *JIM FLEMING (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 03:35:05 kst)*
- **Re: Will ALL of the TLDs...** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 06:28:18 kst)*
- **"Proof-of-Concept Reports"** *JIM FLEMING (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 04:42:19 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-org] First Ten Policy Questions** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 08:31:01 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Mon Jun 11 2001 - 20:56:56 kst)*
- **Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *YJ Park (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 23:42:19 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Manny Morales-Orellana (Tue Jun 12 2001 - 06:00:40 kst)*
- **RE: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *JIM FLEMING (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 00:39:33 kst)*
- **Re: Membership Update!** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 03:38:38 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jim Ayson (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 17:54:23 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 17:42:34 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 20:58:50 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Wed Jun 13 2001 - 21:06:30 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 00:19:05 kst)*

- **1:46 US RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 06:03:03 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Mike Todd (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 07:27:39 kst)*
- **[Draft] GTLD Resolution on the New TLD Evaluation Process Planning Task Force** *YJ Park (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 04:42:26 kst)*
- **RE: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 07:49:05 kst)*
- **RE: [Draft] GTLD Resolution on the New TLD Evaluation Process Planning Task Force** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 07:57:23 kst)*
- **RE: [Draft] GTLD Resolution on the New TLD Evaluation Process Planning Task Force** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 08:28:08 kst)*
- **"...where is the ICANN Board on the Internet ?"** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 09:00:53 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Jeff Williams (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 13:12:36 kst)*
- **"We already have the NC..."** *JIM FLEMING (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 13:51:32 kst)*
- **Cancellation of Membership SURFnet in the NCDNHC** *Boudewijn Nederkoorn (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 19:43:41 kst)*
- **Re: Full text of WIPO comments** *Dany Vandromme (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 14:24:24 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Michael Froomkin (Thu Jun 14 2001 - 08:25:14 kst)*
- **Thank you** *Nikolaos Peroulis (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 05:33:53 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 04:30:43 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *JIM R FLEMING (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 06:02:19 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:33:21 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *Horacio T. Cadiz (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:26:11 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM R FLEMING (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:35:07 kst)*
- **Re: [council] Fw: [cctld-discuss] NCDNHC To Be ccTLD"Oversight" Body?** *JIM R FLEMING (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 11:52:52 kst)*
- **6:3 PHL (PHILIPPINES)** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 12:25:21 kst)*
- **privacy groups....in Stockholm** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 16:26:03 kst)*
- **Fw: [council] dnso Secretariat Services** *YJ Park (Fri Jun 15 2001 - 21:52:20 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Jun 17 2001 - 23:17:05 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Dany Vandromme (Sun Jun 17 2001 - 23:21:19 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 00:15:42 kst)*
- **ORG.COOP** *Marc Schneiders (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 00:31:06 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Marc Schneiders (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 00:33:25*

kst)

- **0:190 ORG Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 01:40:10 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP** *Norbert Klein (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 03:24:49 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 03:38:09 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP** *Marc Schneiders (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 03:48:01 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 09:09:30 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *milapchand choraria (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 23:28:13 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG** *Jim Fleming (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 23:44:46 kst)*
- **Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 01:22:32 kst)*
- **0:201 COM.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 01:47:21 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:23:28 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Dany Vandromme (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:35:29 kst)*
- **WIPO receives numerous responses on future domain name rules** *Chris Chiu (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:31:42 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:59:30 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 02:42:38 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:20:36 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:23:37 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Raul Echeberria (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:08:51 kst)*
- **??? .ORGY - Re: 0:190 ORG.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:40:25 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:41:50 kst)*
- **.ORGY ....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:44:43 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 03:52:38 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Derek Conant (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:00:11 kst)*
- **.ORG from Verisign to Verisign ?** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 04:02:38 kst)*
- **Re: Voices from NCDNHC regarding .org** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 04:32:47 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Carlos Vera (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 04:49:49 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Page Howe (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 20:56:12 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Page Howe (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 21:15:41 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 05:39:51 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Marc Schneiders (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 05:55:16 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Kent Crispin (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 05:48:02 kst)*
- **0:190.....Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 06:31:00 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:08:35 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:27:35 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Kent Crispin (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:11:28 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:55:23 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 07:57:11 kst)*

- **Re: Realism on ORG** *James Love (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 08:41:40 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG - 2+ million** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 08:45:07 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Kent Crispin (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 09:00:33 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 09:01:47 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 11:40:12 kst)*
- **0:190 ORG - moving to be second-class TLD** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 09:55:56 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 12:06:26 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 12:27:46 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 12:34:11 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 14:27:39 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on ORG** *Joop Teernstra (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 15:52:23 kst)*
- **10 More New TLDs on the IPv8 Radar Screen** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 18:28:08 kst)*
- **James Love - Re: Realism on ORG** *Derek Conant (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 21:46:39 kst)*
- **the problems with restricting .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 22:29:02 kst)*
- **0:79 UNION.....Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Jim Fleming (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 23:11:24 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Alexander Svensson (Tue Jun 19 2001 - 23:54:10 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *James Love (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 05:12:10 kst)*
- **New.net looks to roll out more alternative domains** *Chris Chiu (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 03:27:16 kst)*
- **Thank you** *Nikolaos Peroulis (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 04:27:35 kst)*
- **Freedome of Speech vs Administration Purpose** *YJ Park (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 04:31:53 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Rob Courtney (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 05:25:38 kst)*
- **Re: Realism on Org** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 09:01:51 kst)*
- **More signatures needed - WIPO Comments** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 11:17:19 kst)*
- **Re: More signatures needed - WIPO Comments** *Jeff Williams (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 16:56:11 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Raul Echeberria (Wed Jun 20 2001 - 23:41:18 kst)*
- **Friday meeting on new Top-Level Domains** *Chris Chiu (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 01:02:09 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Rob Courtney (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 02:33:58 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 02:48:54 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Raul Echeberria (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 02:25:09 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 03:20:00 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Dave Crocker (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 03:49:21 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 04:59:31 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Jim Fleming (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 06:49:10 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Marc Schneiders (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 08:31:12 kst)*
- **Re: the problems with restricting .org** *Jeff Williams (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 12:07:50 kst)*

- **ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 17:33:15 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 00:17:28 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Page Howe (Thu Jun 21 2001 - 16:44:48 kst)*
- **Your confirmation is needed (ok 3482)** *Lyris (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 04:02:20 kst)*
- **.EDU claims .ORG** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 04:15:04 kst)*
- **Unusual message from the listserve** *James Love (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 08:05:06 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *Dave Crocker (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:28:44 kst)*
- **Re: .EDU claims .ORG** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:30:27 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *George Sadowsky (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:35:36 kst)*
- **??? .CONVERGENCE....Re: .EDU claims .ORG** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:39:45 kst)*
- **Unusual list message** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 05:41:49 kst)*
- **CONVERGENCE.ORG.....Re: .EDU claims .ORG** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 06:42:21 kst)*
- **British finance regulators consider .fin bid** *Chris Chiu (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 06:58:30 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 07:17:05 kst)*
- **ORG.INC....???....Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 07:54:20 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 08:17:25 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 08:32:47 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 11:35:36 kst)*
- **Re: UDRP resolution passed in Stockholm** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 12:29:07 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 13:30:58 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 15:16:47 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 19:29:47 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 19:22:36 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:29:43 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *J. William Semich (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 20:50:27 kst)*
- **ISOC/IAHC/ICANN TLDs** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 21:26:19 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School*

of Law (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:26:02 kst)

- **Guest:RE: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Dassa (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:27:45 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 22:51:26 kst)*
- **"Six of the seven new TLDs"** *Jim Fleming (Fri Jun 22 2001 - 23:59:59 kst)*
- **"access to a market that this a 99% guarantee..."** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 00:21:58 kst)*
- **Has the "consensus" changed ?** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 01:35:45 kst)*
- **Re: Unusual message from the listserve** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 02:10:00 kst)*
- **http://www.dnso.org/clubpublic/council/Arc05/msg00486.html** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 03:30:38 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Rob Courtney (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 04:05:58 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 04:53:53 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 04:57:31 kst)*
- **Re: http://www.dnso.org/clubpublic/council/Arc05/msg00486.html** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:01:36 kst)*
- **-B.ORG** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:08:49 kst)*
- **Proposals?** *Raul Echeberria (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:22:10 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:09:04 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:27:42 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 05:57:39 kst)*
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- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:17:24 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:22:19 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:15:26 kst)*
- **Does ICANN "create" TLDs ?** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 06:46:18 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 07:15:13 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 07:02:49 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 07:40:02 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *YJ Park (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 08:05:45 kst)*

- **Re: Proposals?** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 11:35:53 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 11:40:37 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:03:42 kst)*
- **a new domain name for noncom?** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:08:43 kst)*
- **Re: a new domain name for noncom?** *Jim Fleming (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:41:25 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 12:46:37 kst)*
- **blast from the (immediate) past** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 13:00:19 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 13:04:55 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Dany Vandromme (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 15:15:04 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *YJ Park (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 15:40:08 kst)*
- **Re: Proposals?** *Joop Teernstra (Sat Jun 23 2001 - 20:03:13 kst)*
- **Follow up: Status of Mauritanian ISOC Chapter** *George Sadowsky (Sun Jun 24 2001 - 00:30:23 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Raul Echeberria (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 08:37:58 kst)*
- **Re: NCDNHC ORG statement** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 10:55:29 kst)*
- **Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 11:16:07 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 11:26:29 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 14:29:55 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Adam Peake (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 16:36:37 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Cary Karp (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 17:29:15 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Jeff Williams (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 19:44:23 kst)*
- **Re: Proposals?** *Carlos Vera (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 23:17:33 kst)*
- **More new domains for everyone** *Chris Chiu (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 23:38:21 kst)*
- **Re: [ga-org] Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 00:28:44 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 00:33:16 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 00:39:09 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 03:58:50 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 04:00:35 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *t byfield (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 14:17:13 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Duncan Pruett (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 01:50:14 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Mon Jun 25 2001 - 19:30:25 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Jeff Williams (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 20:08:16 kst)*

- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Pruett, Duncan (Tue Jun 26 2001 - 22:04:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Rob Courtney (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 01:52:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 03:15:35 kst)*
- **ICANN to choose new members for "independent" review body** *Chris Chiu (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 05:46:33 kst)*
- **Re: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 06:35:47 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 06:45:25 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 07:08:51 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 07:39:57 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 08:20:54 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 15:00:27 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Dany Vandromme (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 15:18:54 kst)*
- **ÃÖ½Å¸®½ºÆ®** *ÀÌÅÂ¿µ (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 16:27:03 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:12:00 kst)*
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- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Milton Mueller (Wed Jun 27 2001 - 23:37:46 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 00:05:30 kst)*
- **ICANN inches forward with new Domains** *Chris Chiu (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 00:00:43 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:36:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:41:03 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:40:43 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 06:42:52 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 07:45:14 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Alejandro Pisanty - CUAED y FQ, UNAM (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 08:34:56 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 12:23:17 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 28 2001 -*

12:29:44 kst)

- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 12:37:00 kst)*
- **Update on Consensus Points** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 13:12:02 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Adam Peake (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 21:56:03 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Adam Peake (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 22:14:12 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Adam Peake (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 22:27:30 kst)*
- **RE: Update on Consensus Points** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 09:24:42 kst)*
- **RE: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 09:26:51 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 09:35:31 kst)*
- **ORG.COOP follow-up (Re: [ga] .org input)** *Marc Schneiders (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 23:06:04 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 23:49:50 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Milton Mueller (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 23:54:53 kst)*
- **RE: Update on Consensus Points** *Pruett, Duncan (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 19:58:01 kst)*
- **RE: ensuring 'non-commercial implicit value' in .org** *Pruett, Duncan (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 20:16:40 kst)*
- **Revised consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 00:56:06 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Duncan Pruett (Thu Jun 28 2001 - 11:46:12 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Marc Schneiders (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 01:16:29 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:21:09 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Michael Froomkin - U.Miami School of Law (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:30:28 kst)*
- **Re: Follow up: Status of Mauritanian ISOC Chapter** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:45:45 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:52:31 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus points** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 02:53:41 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Andrew Shen (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 03:05:18 kst)*
- **Re: blast from the (immediate) past** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 03:13:23 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus point #6** *Vany Martinez (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 03:46:15 kst)*
- **(no subject)** *feedback (Mon Jun 18 2001 - 19:02:11 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 10:14:29 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Adam Peake (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 15:14:39 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *KathrynKL@aol.com (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 12:28:54 kst)*
- **Re: Revised consensus points** *Kent Crispin (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 02:39:33 kst)*
- **Update: Further Euro push for .eu** *Chris Chiu (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 05:50:27 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 5- new 9** *Adam Peake (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 12:40:42 kst)*

- **Fun facts about ORG** *Milton Mueller (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 10:56:23 kst)*
- **Networksolutions abusive practices** *James Love (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 08:23:19 kst)*
- **Re: Outline of proposed consensus pts, # 1-4** *Raul Echeberria (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 04:29:53 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Raul Echeberria (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 04:14:24 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Raul Echeberria (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 05:07:13 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Kent Crispin (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 05:57:18 kst)*
- **Re: ORG.COOP follow-up (Re: [ga] .org input)** *Jeff Williams (Fri Jun 29 2001 - 13:06:24 kst)*
- **Re: Update on Consensus Points** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 13:38:23 kst)*
- **Names Council report** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 13:59:06 kst)*
- **US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Milton Mueller (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 14:22:03 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 17:07:34 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *sergio.baccaglini (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 16:28:50 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 11:49:39 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 22:08:46 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 12:09:58 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 12:16:06 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 22:31:47 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Page Howe (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 12:38:09 kst)*
- **Re: US Congress may intervene in ICANN** *Jeff Williams (Sat Jun 30 2001 - 22:54:58 kst)*

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legacy root servers missing domains again ?

- *To*: nanog@merit.edu
- *Subject*: legacy root servers missing domains again ?
- *From*: Philippe Landau <lists@A-Z-Internet.com>
- *Date*: Wed, 8 Nov 2000 04:49:25 +0100
- *Cc*: domain-policy@lists.netsol.com, "Rick Macdougall" <rickm@axess.com>, discuss-list@opensrs.org
- *Delivered-To*: nanog-outgoing@merit.edu
- *In-Reply-To*: <Pine.GSO.4.20.0011072204490.356-100000@csserve0.corp.us.uu.net>
- *References*: <Pine.GSO.4.20.0011072204490.356-100000@csserve0.corp.us.uu.net>
- *Sender*: owner-nanog@merit.edu

```
wouldn't be too surprising after the DOC/NSI/ICANN cabal
did nothing to correct problems revealed last time
it happened. talking stability while staging intrigues.
and illegally censoring the net, for the first time with
admittedly political justification (voteauction.com).
corporate government is just not compatible with stability,
especially when undermining democracy through systematic corruption.
if it continues like this, alternative roots will take over
much faster then expected, be it just because they are more stable.

kind regards     philippe, InternetRoots.com

            --- *** ---
<nslookup:www.bluesnews.com/*/62.2.32.250>

Non-authoritative answer:
www.bluesnews.com             A     61660   205.229.73.2

Authority:
BLUESNEWS.com                 NS    61660   ns1.ugonetworks.com
205.229.75.1
BLUESNEWS.com                 NS    61660   ns2.ugonetworks.com
205.229.75.2
```

```
BLUESNEWS.com                   NS    61660   nserv1.actionworld.com
206.41.27.5
NSLookup normal completion.
---

<nslookup:www.bluesnews.com/*/a.root-servers.net>

Authoritative answer:
  Name Error - domain name referenced does not exist.
NSLookup Terminated.
---

<nslookup:www.rhythms.net/*/a.root-servers.net>

Authoritative answer:
  Name Error - domain name referenced does not exist.
NSLookup Terminated.
---
```

http://voteauction.com/
http://62.116.31.68/pr2.htm
http://voteauction.de/

Follow-Ups:

- **Re: legacy root servers missing domains again ?**
  - *From*: Philippe Landau <lists@A-Z-Internet.com>

References:

- **Re: DoS attacks, NSPs unresponsiveness (fwd)**
  - *From*: "Christopher L. Morrow" <cmorrow@UU.NET>

- Prev: **Re: DoS attacks, NSPs unresponsiveness (fwd)**
- Next: **Re: DoS issue, conclusion**
- Index(es):
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These search terms have been highlighted: **voteauction**

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legacy root servers missing domains again ?

- *To*: nanog@merit.edu
- *Subject*: legacy root servers missing domains again ?
- *From*: Philippe Landau <lists@A-Z-Internet.com>
- *Date*: Wed, 8 Nov 2000 04:49:25 +0100
- *Cc*: domain-policy@lists.netsol.com, "Rick Macdougall" <rickm@axess.com>, discuss-list@opensrs.org
- *Delivered-To*: nanog-outgoing@merit.edu
- *In-Reply-To*: <Pine.GSO.4.20.0011072204490.356-100000@csserve0.corp.us.uu.net>
- *References*: <Pine.GSO.4.20.0011072204490.356-100000@csserve0.corp.us.uu.net>
- *Sender*: owner-nanog@merit.edu

```
wouldn't be too surprising after the DOC/NSI/ICANN cabal
did nothing to correct problems revealed last time
it happened. talking stability while staging intrigues.
and illegally censoring the net, for the first time with
admittedly political justification (voteauction.com).
corporate government is just not compatible with stability,
```

especially when undermining democracy through systematic corruption.
if it continues like this, alternative roots will take over
much faster then expected, be it just because they are more stable.

kind regards philippe, InternetRoots.com

--- *** ---

<nslookup:www.bluesnews.com/*/62.2.32.250>

Non-authoritative answer:

www.bluesnews.com	A	61660	205.229.73.2

Authority:

BLUESNEWS.com	NS	61660	ns1.ugonetworks.com 205.229.75.1
BLUESNEWS.com	NS	61660	ns2.ugonetworks.com 205.229.75.2
BLUESNEWS.com	NS	61660	nserv1.actionworld.com 206.41.27.5

NSLookup normal completion.

<nslookup:www.bluesnews.com/*/a.root-servers.net>

Authoritative answer:
Name Error - domain name referenced does not exist.
NSLookup Terminated.

<nslookup:www.rhythms.net/*/a.root-servers.net>

Authoritative answer:
Name Error - domain name referenced does not exist.
NSLookup Terminated.
---

http://**voteauction**.com/
http://62.116.31.68/pr2.htm
http://**voteauction**.de/

Follow-Ups:

- **Re: legacy root servers missing domains again ?**
  - *From*: Philippe Landau <lists@A-Z-Internet.com>

References:

- **Re: DoS attacks, NSPs unresponsiveness (fwd)**
  - *From*: "Christopher L. Morrow" <cmorrow@UU.NET>

- Prev: **Re: DoS attacks, NSPs unresponsiveness (fwd)**
- Next: **Re: DoS issue, conclusion**
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RE: legacy root servers missing domains again ?

- *To*: "'Philippe Landau'" <lists@A-Z-Internet.com>, nanog@merit.edu
- *Subject*: RE: legacy root servers missing domains again ?
- *From*: Roeland Meyer <rmeyer@mhsc.com>
- *Date*: Tue, 7 Nov 2000 23:28:00 -0800
- *Cc*: domain-policy@lists.netsol.com, Rick Macdougall <rickm@axess.com>, discuss-list@opensrs.org
- *Delivered-To*: nanog-outgoing@merit.edu
- *Sender*: owner-nanog@merit.edu

I'd like to correct a fallacy, just before it gets started. I'm only doing
this because this was so widely cross-posted. I correct this, not because I
am enamoured with ICANN. It is because I don't want alternate root-server
systems tarnished with false ideas and concepts.

There is a huge difference in stability between alternet root server and
ICANN root servers. There are serious operational issues that are different
between alternet roots and ICANN roots. This stems primarily from the fact
that the alternet roots are adding new TLDs at a higher rate than the ICANN
is. This is in addition to the normal motion of IP addrs, as hosts get moved
around, maintained, re-assigned. The alternate roots are actually adding
TLDs, the ICANN isn't, yet. Even when the ICANN does, it is unlikely that
they will ever match the addition rate of the alternate root system.

The net result of this is, by the definition of stability, the system with
the higher rate of change is more unstable. It is the fact that there are
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systems stand out as superior. Given the fact that the ICANN root system has
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Roeland M.J. Meyer
Managing Director, MHSC-NET
Morgan Hill Software Company, Inc.
/ICANN/DNSO/WG-C, WG-B, and GA member

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Philippe Landau [mailto:lists@A-Z-Internet.com]
> Sent: Tuesday, November 07, 2000 7:49 PM
> To: nanog@merit.edu
> Cc: domain-policy@lists.netsol.com; Rick Macdougall;
> discuss-list@opensrs.org
> Subject: legacy root servers missing domains again ?
>
>
>
> wouldn't be too surprising after the DOC/NSI/ICANN cabal
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> <nslookup:www.bluesnews.com/*/62.2.32.250>
>
> Non-authoritative answer:
> www.bluesnews.com A 61660 205.229.73.2
>
> Authority:
> BLUESNEWS.com NS 61660
> ns1.ugonetworks.com 205.229.75.1
> BLUESNEWS.com NS 61660
> ns2.ugonetworks.com 205.229.75.2
> BLUESNEWS.com NS 61660
> nserv1.actionworld.com 206.41.27.5
> NSLookup normal completion.
> ---
>
> <nslookup:www.bluesnews.com/*/a.root-servers.net>
>
> Authoritative answer:
> Name Error - domain name referenced does not exist.
> NSLookup Terminated.
> ---
>

```
> <nslookup:www.rhythms.net/*/a.root-servers.net>
>
> Authoritative answer:
>   Name Error - domain name referenced does not exist.
> NSLookup Terminated.
> ---
>
> http://voteauction.com/
> http://62.116.31.68/pr2.htm
> http://voteauction.de/
>
```

- Prev: **Re: DoS attacks, NSPs unresponsiveness**
- Next: **RE: DoS attacks, NSPs unresponsiveness (fwd)**
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RE: legacy root servers missing domains again ?

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- *Subject*: RE: legacy root servers missing domains again ?
- *From*: Roeland Meyer <rmeyer@mhsc.com>
- *Date*: Tue, 7 Nov 2000 23:28:00 -0800
- *Cc*: domain-policy@lists.netsol.com, Rick Macdougall <rickm@axess.com>, discuss-list@opensrs.org
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> Non-authoritative answer:
> www.bluesnews.com A 61660 205.229.73.2
>
> Authority:

```
> BLUESNEWS.com                  NS    61660
> ns1.ugonetworks.com   205.229.75.1
> BLUESNEWS.com                  NS    61660
> ns2.ugonetworks.com   205.229.75.2
> BLUESNEWS.com                  NS    61660
> nserv1.actionworld.com 206.41.27.5
> NSLookup normal completion.
> ---
>
> <nslookup:www.bluesnews.com/*/a.root-servers.net>
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> http://62.116.31.68/pr2.htm
> http://voteauction.de/
>
```

- Prev: **Re: DoS attacks, NSPs unresponsiveness**
- Next: **RE: DoS attacks, NSPs unresponsiveness (fwd)**
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DOMAIN BANK TAKES STEPS TO ELIMINATE ALLEGED VOTER FRAUD

October 17, 2000 -- Domain Bank, Inc., www.domainbank.com, an ICANN-accredited domain name registrar, announced today that it is cooperating with the Office of the Secretary of State of California to eliminate alleged voter fraud on the Internet. On October 6, 2000, Bill Jones, California Secretary of State, notified Domain Bank that the web site associated with the domain name voteauction.com is engaged in activities that constitute felonies under several provisions of the California Elections Code, specifically, brokering the sale and purchase of votes in the State of California. In response, and under the terms of the service agreement between Domain Bank and the registrant of voteauction.com, Domain Bank issued notice to the registrant that the illegal activity must be stopped within 30 days, or Domain Bank would take action to deactivate the domain name.

Scott Hemphill, General Counsel of Domain Bank, stated “We believe that purporting to sell votes for commercial gain, on the Internet or otherwise, is very troubling and threatens to undermine the free election process that distinguishes our political system from the corrupt systems that weaken democracy in other parts of the world. We are committed to working with law enforcement in this matter.”

According to Bill Jones, California Secretary of State, “Corrupting the vote is one of the most serious political crimes in California and the United States because it strikes at the heart of our democracy . . . Thanks to Domain Bank’s cooperation, voteauction.com has been notified that the site will be shut down in 30 days . . .”

Domain Bank, Inc. is a leading provider of Internet domain name registration services worldwide. Domain Bank offers a quick and user-friendly registration process, responsive and reliable customer support, as well as ancillary products and services such as web and e-mail forwarding and host creation services. In August 1999, Domain Bank was accredited by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), becoming the first registrar of the .com, .net and .org registries other than the five test-bed registrars. The company, headquartered in Bethlehem, is privately held and can be found on the web at www.domainbank.com.

Contacts:

Hal Lubsen	Scott Hemphill
President	VP & General Counsel
(610) 317-9606	(610) 317-9606
hlubsen@domainbank.com	shemphill@domainbank.com

Domain Name Registration, Domain Name Search and New Domains are offered by Domain Bank, an approved ICANN Registrar. Register a Domain today! You can also visit our sister site to register your domain name.
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.AERO
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.JOBS
.POST
.TRAVEL
.MOBI
HELP DESK
F.A.Q.
Glossary
REGISTERED USER
WHOIS SEARCH
CORPORATE SERVICES
AFFILIATE PROGRAM
ABOUT DOMAIN BANK
News
Pricing
Partners
CONTACT US

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hlubsen@domainbank.com	shemphill@domainbank.com

Domain Name Registration, Domain Name Search and New Domains are offered by Domain Bank, an approved ICANN Registrar. Register a Domain today! You can also visit our sister site to register your domain name.

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SAN FRANCISCO, 30 September 2000- "Bringing Capitalism and Democracy Closer Together", reads the tagline on voteauction.com, where the two meet in a grisly head-on collision that subverts both thorougly. James Baumgartner, an American graduate student in art at Rensselaer Polytechnic, builds the voteauction.com site as a sardonic swipe at these two legs of the American ideological stool, then sells it to Austrian businessman Hans Bernhard, who moves it to Bulgaria and means to run it for a profit (and it's irony, more than modern democracy, that collapses as those two legs give way).

Corporations or individuals can bid on individual votes or blocks of votes up for sale The site lacks the polish of a properly slick campaign web site, and the business model is shaky - legal niceties aside, how can a campaign or supporter be sure that a vote, once purchased, is delivered? - but for a quick trip into the hyper-real of the early 21st century, it's worth a quick look, and possibly more of an attention-getter than all the hypocritical wind from both quarters over campaign finance reform this year.

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BETHLEHEM, Pa.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Oct. 19, 2000

Domain Bank Inc., www.domainbank.com, an ICANN-accredited domain name registrar, Thursday announced that it has taken action to help stop the illegal auctioning of votes on the Internet.

Domain Bank is working with various government officials, including the Secretary of State of California, Bill Jones, and the Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Chicago to eliminate alleged voter fraud on the Internet. A web site operated at the address www.voteauction.com has been engaged in an auction process by which individuals may register to sell their respective votes.

Today, in cooperation with government officials, Domain Bank placed the domain name voteauction.com on hold. As a result, within the next two to three days, the domain name will no longer point to the voteauction web site IP address, effectively blocking Internet traffic from reaching the web site.

Scott Hemphill, general counsel of Domain Bank, stated, "We are pleased to be of assistance to government officials in this matter. Providing a vehicle to sell votes on the Internet undermines democratic political systems. If the web site is intended as a joke, we don't find it humorous. If it's intended as a serious commercial venture, it is very troubling indeed.

"We remain committed to working with law enforcement in this matter."

Earlier today, a judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., issued a Temporary Restraining

Order against the registrant of voteauction.com, ordering that the purported selling of votes be stopped immediately.

About Domain Bank Inc.

Domain Bank Inc. is an ICANN accredited, Bethlehem-based domain name registrar and was founded in 1997 for the purpose of facilitating registrations in Top Level domains. As the first active post-test bed registrar and a leader in .Com, Net, & .Org registrations, Domain Bank Inc. has been a prominent industry leader from its inception.

As a long-standing member of the domain name industry, Domain Bank has been a strong advocate of responsible Internet use.

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Immortal Bacteria?

Some bacteria hibernate as spores, which lets them survive long periods in harsh conditions, but findings of really old bacteria have always been greeted skeptically. This week, Nature publishes an astonishing story about the raising of bacteria from spores trapped in a 250-million-year-old salt crystal from New Mexico. The DNA of the unknown Bacillus species most closely resembles that of Bacillus marismotui, which thrives in salty conditions. The scientists took great pains to avoid contamination so the finding seems credible, although other investigators still need a crack at it. Just how anything living can survive so long is still a mystery, but it does give new - um, life to the concept of panspermia (the transport of life between planets by natural forces). You'll find links to the Nature article, in summary or full text PDF, here as well as commentary on the significance of the finding.
http://www.nature.com/nature/fow/001019.html

The Truth about Bush and Gore

Candidates talk a lot during election campaigns (we've got them south and north of the US/Canada border now) in debates, town hall meetings, TV ads, and so forth, despite which it's sometimes hard to size up the office-seekers. To the rescue rides Martin Lewis with his amusing analysis of the US presidential candidates. What price freedom, he asks - and answers: about $160 (plus shipping and handling). That's the cost of software called the Truster that turns your PC into a lie detector machine and which Martin used to analyze Al Gore and George Bush. In this wry commentary, he judges Gore reliable, while Bush is considered to exaggerate from time to time. What's next? Looking for hidden code in the responses? Whether any of this is worth more than a pinch of coonpucky is debatable, but it is an entertaining read. Do we have any volunteers to use it once Canada's Jean Chretien and Stockwell Day get going?
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eBay Cleans up

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This vote auction site is not down for the count, despite an Illinois judge's order to shut down. The site is owned by an Austrian and is apparently located on Bulgarian servers. The court injunction has shut down domain name service to "voteauction.com", so the site simply moved to the new domain "vote-auction.com". Most of the news media have missed a novel element of this case: the government is suing not only the owners of the Web site, but also the ISP and the domain name registrar. This may present a far greater threat to free speech than vote buying.
Story: http://news.cnet.com/news/0-1005-200-3274948.html
Vote Auction: http://vote-auction.com/
Vote Auction News: http://www.vote-auction.com/pr.htm

Land's End Virtual Model

"You step into a scanning room to the tune of upbeat music. In seconds, bursts of white light have recorded 200,000 points of measuring data - enough to determine your size and dimensions more accurately than ever." And presumably creating yet another database entry to be matched against your credit records. No matter, the idea by clothing retailer Land's End is science fiction come true and would be even cooler if you could actually get clothes cut to your scanned dimensions. Alas, for now you can only use your model to "try on clothes, create outfits, be surer than ever what size you should buy". The company is sponsoring a tour of the system through various cities to give people a chance to create their own virtual model. Oddly, the tour apparently overlooks Silicon Valley, where we know for a fact people are panting for the chance to have themselves digitized. A reasonably promising technology marred by upbeat music.
http://www.landsend.com/spawn.cgi?target=SCANTOUR1000

Internet Stock Manipulation Works

To the tune of almost $1 million, if this article is to be believed. A teenager has apparently run a typical pump-and-dump scheme. He bought stock in some companies, hyped them on financial message boards, and sold when the stock rose. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) caught on and investigated, resulting in a settlement without admission of guilt and a fine of $285,000. According to 60 Minutes, the kid made about $800,000 from his trades, leaving him way ahead even after paying off the Feds. John Lebed, the teen in question, told 60 Minutes, "I wasn't posting any kind of false information. I didn't make up any facts or do anything like that." He was even kind enough to include a disclaimer in his posts telling people to do their own research. Was this a crime? If so, why isn't the SEC arresting all financial advisors on Wall Street? Wired has the story, and 60 Minutes has the interview transcript.
Wired: http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39583,00.html
60 Minutes: http://cbsnews.cbs.com/now/story/0,1597,242489-412,00.shtml

First Instance of Media Subversion of Information Attack

This appears to be the first well documented instance of a type of threat which has been discussed for years. The Orange County Register wrote three stories about a man charged with cracking into a NASA site. About a week later, the Register

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Anagrams, Crosswords, and Wordplay

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Faces of the Past

SOFTWARE

Apache 1.3.14 Released

Make Your PC Your E-VCR

Hypercosm 3-D Player

OTHER LINKS

BOOK REVIEWS

found that the text of all three archived stories had been altered, mostly with juvenile stunt scribbling. While in the past, a number of newspapers have had their Web pages defaced, this appears to be the first time that archived news stories were changed. In this case, the blatant nature of the alterations led to a quick discovery, but the possibility of subtly altering history by changing the public record has come to light. Inside e-zine has the story.
http://www.inside.com/story/Story_Cached/0,2770,10757_7_4_1,00.html

More SDMI Digital Watermark Cracking News

Salon has been following the SDMI watermark cracking challenge in detail. Its latest story reports on a set of university researchers who claim to have successfully defeated the SDMI system. The group decided to participate in Phase 1 of the cracking contest because there was some scientific merit in doing so. The members declined to participate in Phase 2, opting instead to make their work public. This development comes on the heels of an investigative Salon piece that seems to confirm that all SDMI watermarks have been broken in the contest, something which has not yet been officially acknowledged. The SDMI section in Salon has all the related stories including these latest developments.
http://www.salon.com/directory/topics/sdmi/index.html

Online Pravda

Reading Pravda never was a truthful experience, despite the name, but the new online Pravda, in English, may be a step in the right direction - isn't everything on the Net true? Actually, the only link between this Pravda and the now-defunct official Communist Party propaganda tool is that Viktor Linnik, this one's founder, used to be an editor for the original. With banner ads in Russian and in English that is at times stilted and sorta quaint, the electronic newspaper sports major headings which give some insight into how Russians feel, think, and talk. A recent issue featured Caspian Sea pollution, trade with Japan, lots of US bashing, and discussions about budgets. The articles - even in detailed view - don't qualify as much more than short summaries, so don't expect depth. As Wired reports, this isn't the only Pravda around these days. Several print versions carry on a financially perilous existence, often supported by political parties.
Pravda: http://english.pravda.ru/
Wired: http://www.wired.com/news/culture/0,1284,39433,00.html

Readers Pay for King's Plant

Stephen King had promised to keep his self-published e-novel "The Plant" going if more than 75% of downloaders paid $1 per chapter. Anyone can download chapters but they must agree to, at some point, pay the $1. If fewer than 75% of downloaders pay, King stops writing. So far, he's kept typing - 75.6% of downloaders have paid for the first three chapters. The fourth chapter has now been released. "The Plant", about a vampire plant that takes over a publishing company, is set in pre-Internet times: the early 1980s. King still hasn't decided if he'll actually finish the novel and that, for dedicated fans, is the scariest part.
The Plant: http://www.stephenking.com/download.html
King: http://www.salon.com/books/feature/2000/08/11/guide_king/index.html

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Contact and Subscription Information

Credits

Have You Lived up to Your Info Quota This Year?

Approximately two exabytes - a billion times a billion bytes - is the amount of unique information produced globally each year. A group of researchers from the School for Information Systems and Management at the University of California-Berkeley attempted to convert the annual global production of films, pictures, x-rays, and many other forms of information into megabytes and came up with the two-exabyte total, or 250 MB per person. The researchers have kindly posted suggestions as to what to read in their study, depending on the amount of information overload you suffer from. Us, we're just happy to be contributing our 250 MB a year.
http://www.sims.berkeley.edu/how-much-info/

How Low Would You Sink for Publicity?

We cheerfully admit that this story is mostly a fun morsel for media insiders, but it's so funny that we just had to bring it to you. Just how low will public relations people go to promote their clients? Gene Weingarten of the Washington Post decided to find out. Given that we ourselves are buried in press releases and other PR detritus, this story hit very close to home and left us ROTFL.
Story: http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A7115-2000Oct14.html
ROTFL: http://foldoc.doc.ic.ac.uk/foldoc/foldoc.cgi?ROTFL

RealNetworks Releases New Audio Standard

RealNetworks has unleashed a new standard called RealAudio 8, jointly developed with Sony. It claims the standard provides CD-quality music in smaller file sizes than MP3s, and that audio can now stream using two-thirds less bandwidth than the current RealPlayer G2 technology. The company also released a new version of its RealProducer software, which can create content in the new format. RealNetworks will only further its virtual lock on the online broadcast industry.
http://www.realnetworks.com/company/pressroom/pr/2000/realaudio8.html

eBay Cleans up

eBay is cleaning house, moving the steamier, sexier, and more pornographic items into a red light district. In what the company is calling a tough call, content that it deems pornographic or unsuitable for minors will be moved out of the open area of the site and into a Mature Audiences section. As eBay gets deeper and deeper in bed with Disney on a number of deals, some have wondered if the new sheriff in town might not be wearing mouse ears. CNet has more.
CNet: http://news.cnet.com/news/0-1007-200-3248714.html
eBay: http://www.ebay.com/

New Handspring Devices

Handspring has just released a couple of new models of their wildly popular handheld computers. The Visor Prism is its version of a color PDA, with 65K color support and excellent photo reproduction. As part of the launch, Handspring

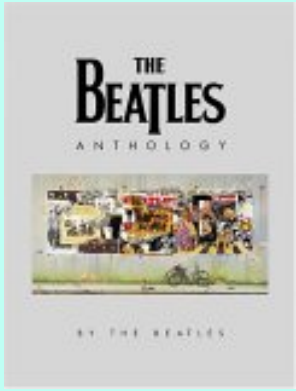
demonstrated a movie-playing capability on the device. The other PDA is the Visor Platinum, which runs a faster CPU than most Handspring and Palm units - 50% faster, according to the company. Prices for the Prism and the Platinum are $449 and $299 respectively.
http://www.handspring.com/

Security Trends for 2001

This brief document from online security organization SANS pulls together some predictions about security trends in the upcoming year. Brief paragraphs from luminaries involved with security in industry, government, and law envorcement outline what they see as threats and trends in the coming year. The first third of the document contains the predictions, while the rest is mostly ads for SANS security courses and books. It's in PDF format, but possibly of casual interest to security types.
http://www.sans.org/SANSSecAlert2_102000.pdf

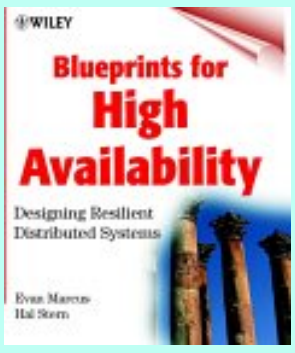
Netsurfer Recommendations

Items our staff likes and you might too. Click on the image or title to order at a hefty discount from our affiliate Amazon.com, and send a few pennies our way as well.



The Beatles Anthology
The Beatles
Chronicle Books; ISBN: 0811826848

This scrapbook chronicles a band which defined a decade, a band whose work has stood the test of time and influenced many subsequent musicians. This physically large book is the definitive story of the Beatles, in their own words. For once the final product actually does live up to the hype. The material is fresh, spontaneous, and, until now, not available elsewhere. John Lennon's words are contextually intertwined with interviews and writing of the surviving members. Paul thinks they were "a kick-ass little band". It's safe to say they were the biggest and best kick-ass little band in history.



Blueprints for High Availability: Designing Resilient Distributed Systems
Evan Marcus, Hal Stern
John Wiley & Sons; ISBN: 0471356018

This fine high-level guide to creating highly available systems from imperfect components covers such topics as redundant network design, data replication, redundant servers, disaster recovery, and ongoing

operations of your setup. While not as detailed as you may want, this is a good starting place for anybody who needs to design and maintain a reliable computer installation.

The Essential Groucho: Writings By, For, and About Groucho Marx
Groucho Marx, Stefan Kanfer (Editor)
Vintage Books; ISBN: 037570213X

This tasty morsel of a book is a perfect introduction to the staggering wit of Groucho Marx. The slim volume somehow manages to cover the breadth of Groucho's work. You get his magazine writings, book excerpts, bits from his movie scripts, TV show ad-libs, articles about Groucho written by others, and hilarious letters written by him to famous and not-so-famous people. The exchange with Warner Brothers lawyers who feared people would confuse Casablanca with A Night in Casablanca alone makes the book a good buy - and makes you wish Groucho were around today to wield his rapier wit in the Napster wars. Serious Marxists will want to read his definitive recent biography Groucho: The Life and Times of Julius Henry Marx.

ONLINE CULTURE

The Demise of Email

This week, Wired, the online e-zine, decided to spell "e-mail" with a dash. Ordinarily, this rates right up there with watching paint dry in excitement, but there is reason to note the event. In explaining the decision, Tony Long, copy chief of the e-zine, wrote that "no editor worth the name can justify looking on benignly while the English language is butchered in the name of some tin-pot revolution, regardless of its narcotic effect at the time", and more. Wired once forged ahead as the flag bearer of the digital revolution, trumpeting individuality, decentralization, and the power of technology to empower the individual. With this explanation Tony seems to have managed to insult everyone who worked to make it so and who appreciated that work. One man's tin-pot butchery is another man's freedom from convention and sublime evolution. The issue stirred up a hornet's nest of reader reactions, chronicled in a follow-up article. For what it's worth, we've used "e-mail" since 1994 and for some reason now feel compelled to apologize for that.
E-mail: http://www.wired.com/news/culture/0,1284,39450,00.html
Reaction: http://www.wired.com/news/culture/0,1284,39651,00.html

The Gospel of Tux (v1.0)

Yea verily, in the beginning, Turing created the Machine. After years of strife, turmoil, and countless begats, the great and mighty Penguin, whose name was Tux, bestrode the Earth in digital splendor. So goes the story - heavily edited down to the two sentances above - in the wonderfully written Gospel of Tux (v1.0). This literary treat showed up on Slashdot last week, and chronicles in Biblical splendor the story of computing, culminating in the birth of Linux and the Fourth Age of Open Source. The cool story was written by someone called Lennier, obviously a person with some not inconsiderable literary talent. An instant and entertaining classic.
http://slashdot.org/comments.pl?sid=00/10/19/1555251&threshold=1&commentsort=0&mode=thread&cid=71

SURFING SITES

How to Not Leverage Scaleable Mission-Critical Buzzwords

The Buzz Saw is dedicated to stamping out that particular form of technobabble known as the buzzword. Buzzwords have taken over the public relations industry and many other forms of communication. The four brave souls who created and maintain this site list the most egregious current examples and rail cogently against their use. The creators also have very excellent opinions of themselves and the site is very edgy and trendy, without relying on much multimedia flash. Eliminating buzzwords and similar "in" language is a superb goal. If anything, the Buzz Saw is too limited and too mild, trading edge for content. Still, all revolutions need to start somewhere and if the Buzz Saw gets a good anti-buzzword trend going (the jury is out on that call), it's more than done its job.
http://www.buzzkiller.net/

Slaves to Money: Slaves on Confederate Currency

Paper currency was once art as well as legal tender, and not the uniform, boring stuff governments print today. In the 19th century, individual banks, companies, government units, and even people could and did issue their own paper money. Most notes featured elaborate artwork as a defense against counterfeiting. Beyond Face Value is a project created by historians at LSU and funded by the Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities. Its subject is Southern paper currency from the Civil War to Reconstruction that contains images of slaves and slavery. The art is nicely reproduced and the accompanying narrative places it in historical and

economic context. This site is a paradigm of a virtual museum exhibit: engaging, attractive, effective, and easy to use.
http://www.cwc.lsu.edu/cwc/BeyondFaceValue/index.htm

Recondite Monday Night Recreation Remarks

When Dennis Miller joined the Monday Night Football staff this season, he was quite up-front in admitting he was not first-and-foremost a sports announcer, and he seems determined to point it out with a variety of obscure cultural and historical references every game. That's what the Annotated Dennis Miller at Britannica.com is for - to assist those who are actually watching for the football and for whom Miller is incidental. From Dante's "Inferno" to oil well fire expert Paul "Red" Adair, Miller's references run the gamut of intellectual intimidation. Locke Peterseim, the Britannica.com staffer with the unenviable job of tackling the dense references, cuts him down to size with his marvelously sarcastic "What Miller might have meant" commentary. If you'd like to have the references translated while you're watching the game, try Dennis Miller Demystified, which broadcasts an abbreviated version of the same sort of commentary live. Annotated:
http://www.britannica.com/bcom/original/article/0,5744,12332+1,00.html
Demystified: http://www.dmdmyst.com/

A Gallery of Museums

The embarrassing fact is that even though we can use the MuseumSpot portal to view online collections housed at the Louvre, the Smithsonian, and other monuments to high culture, the exhibit our vulgar- minded reviewer first clicked was "When Nixon Met Elvis" at the National Archives and Records Administration. Read Elvis's weird, strung-out, handwritten letter asking the President if he could be a federal drug enforcement agent. Aside from organizing exhaustive links to the high and the low, MuseumSpot also lets you search huge graphic databases of art, shop the gift sites, and send some of the best art e-mail postcards you can find on the Net.
http://www.museumspot.com/

A Remote Robot with a Green Thumb

Telerobotic surgery give you the creeps? Try something else as experimental, yet more pedestrian: remote gardening at the Telegarden, a Net project started in 1995 at the University of Southern California and now on display at Ars Electronica Center in Austria. Don't get thrown by the old dates; this prject is still active. As a guest, you can view the indoor garden by clicking images to move the lens of an industrial robot. As a member, you can tend the garden by planting seeds or squirting water, and you can chat with fellow plant lovers. Try the multipage simulation tour before you sign up for the real thing - at modem speed, you may feel slow as a slug as you click your way toward a greater communal technohorticultural collaboration of root, robot, and router.
http://telegarden.aec.at/

Urban Gardening

We know your fondest wish is to converse about hedge-mazes, farmer's markets, and window-box gardens, and now you have a place to go. RealGarden City is for folks who grow tomatoes in flowerpots and harvest herbs from the city park - more as hobbyist than urban survivalist - and is an offshoot of Real Garden Magazine, a French publication (which explains the French page titles). The site is a community of bulletin boards on subjects like the ecosystems of cities or bird identification, and one strange thread about the Richard Gere/gerbil thing - we don't know why. You can also attend free online classes: the class on photographing nature in the city is full; the one on improving your nature-writing skills has already started, so get in line for the next round. This smorgasbord of online urban farming is available through an e-mail and password registration. We're hoping that Martha Stewart doesn't get a copy of the mailing list.
http://community.realgarden.com/

He Put a Spell on Them

The whole concept of Jayskids.com is so outrageous that at first we really thought it was a joke. But the claim that Screamin' Jay Hawkins ("I Put A Spell On You") fathered as many as 75 children came from the rock legend himself, and erstwhile biographer Maral Nigolian took it upon herself to track down all those screamin' children after Hawkins died last February. She never imagined she'd get more than 1,200 hopeful responses, but from that harvest, she has winnowed at least 33 confirmed progeny and several more "gray" submissions. Details are still being sorted out for a proposed gathering at Cleveland's Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, but it's bound to raise the roof.
http://www.jayskids.com/

Stay-at-Home Dads

You're a stay-at-home father, and like it or not, you face solitude, caregiving responsibilities, maybe part-time work, and, for some, lowered self-esteem. In your spare moments, check out Slowlane.com, a support site for stay-at-home dads, fathers in general, and their families. It has a lot of practical information such as how to run a home business, start a playgroup, and find other stay-at-home dads, and it covers issues such as divorce, custody, homosexuality, and social acceptance. A variety of resources beckons: articles and personal essays ("Tips on Taking a Toddler to Disney World", "The Realities of Working at Home", "Networking Hints"); a monthly newsletter; e-mail loops; Web rings. Some dads may consider the discussion and bulletin boards the most useful resource here, but if you don't have time for those, at least take a look at the excellent collection of links to sites of relevant organizations, sites for dads, and sites for mothers and grandparents. You'll also find a glossary called Term Browser and a modest gift shop.
http://www.slowlane.com/

Testing, Testing...

You can never take enough tests. That's the guiding principle of AllTheTests.com, a search directory of online tests that measure IQ, EQ ("the social equivalent of IQ"), infotech comprehension, and more. We never realized there could be so

many kinds of tests online till we got here. We dabbled in the fun category, which links to the lipstick personality test, Find Your Star Wars Twin, "Are You A Spammer?", and many other self-assessment challenges you'd likely never find without this site. Relationship tests also abound, including the Relationship Auto-Blender, the Two-Partner Match-o-Matic, and Can You Survive a Long Distance Relationship? The Knowledge category covers learning styles, plant and animal trivia, and more - even the AA9PW Commercial Radio Exam. The site rates each test with icons to indicate whether results are sent by e-mail, whether the test requires paper and pencil, and whether you can take it offline. As you might guess, this site has much to offer both occasional and obsessive visitors.
http://www.allthetests.com/

Test Your Personality

Yeah, here's another test. You know you will always be a very special snowflake in NSD's eyes, but that does not mean your personality cannot be slotted into one of 16 categories. The social scientists at the Spark Personality site spent weeks in bars talking to strangers, perfecting their test. Do you relate to life better orally or anally? Aren't babies incredibly special? Do you prefer Shakespeare or Einstein? Answers will describe you as dominant or submissive, introverted or extroverted, abstract or concrete, and some other stuff. Put it all together and you learn whether you're an Artist, a Mastermind (like our editor, by the way), a Businessman, or a something else. Forget the tired old "What sign are you?" drill. Make 'em take the test before you take 'em home.
http://test2.thespark.com/person/

Anagrams, Crosswords, and Wordplay

Here's a verbal mixmaster: the Anagram Engine has generated over 100 million anagrams during its three-year existence. Obviously, puzzle addicts and others really like the engine, and with good reason, since anagrams are only one facet of the site. Got most of the letters for your crossword's 2-down, but still can't think of the word? No worries - there's a crossword solver plopped right there on the opening screen. This page is actually constructed as a sort of mini-portal for puzzler or information hounds. In addition to the above, you get links to Google, an acronym finder, a dictionary and thesaurus, and to the puzzlemaker at DiscoverySchool.com that offers a dozen or so customizable puzzles for your pleasure. A nod of approbation goes to this site. The tools it provides, together with those that it links to, make it a joy to visit for those who love wordplay.
http://www.easypeasy.com/anagrams/

Beanie Is Murder

Forget worrying about fur coats. The fashion industry is switching to novelties on a smaller scale. For a small price, you too can participate in the latest rage with a full complement of Beanie Baby attire. Sell off the heirloom necklace from your great-grandmother - it's nothing compared to a necklace made of authentic Beanie Baby necks. Your wrist can be complemented by wearing a ring of Beanie Baby heads on a distinctive scrunchy. The real spender, however, will certainly opt for a hard-to-find Beany Baby-hide coat for a mere $35,000! Perfect to keep away the winter

chills.
http://www.bostonharbor.com/beaniebabybodyparts.html

Norse Source

Did Leif Ericson beat Christopher Columbus to the New World? Some Viking did. If you seek proof, the Leif Ericson Vikingship site can lead you to the historical or community site you're looking for. The mission statement on the home page gives you a quick introduction to the site and its sponsor, a nonprofit organization in Philadelphia firm in its belief "that Leif Ericson was the first European to discover and explore the North American Continent." The centerpiece here is Ravnen, a Viking ship replica that has sailed the Atlantic - mostly, it seems, from parade to parade of celebratory ships - in the care of folk who cherish the Norse way of life. You'll find more meat in the Norseman Newsletters section than in the scrawny Historical Background or bibliographic Library. Curiously, even the FAQ has little information about Leif Ericson. If you like what you do find, you'll probably want to follow some of the site's external links (those that work, anyway) for more background.
http://www.libertynet.org/viking/

Computer Tools Resource

Freesearchers presents a page chock-full of links to some good Net tools. A lot of these places have been around for a good long time, like Zonelabs, Gibson Research, Anonymizer, PGP, and more. Essentially, the site brings together links to a solid constellation of top-rated toolkit programs and services for PC users. Listings are sparse (we didn't say it was a big constellation...), but the content that's included is as good as it gets. The main emphasis seems to be on privacy links here, but you can find surfing and e-mail tools, cleaning utilities, and even a few tools for multimedia or linguistics (such as the venerable standby, BabelFish). We like it; the clean pages load quickly and each entry briefly describes what you can expect. It's a reasonable place to begin your search for useful tools, even if you don't use Windows.
http://www.freesearchers.f2s.com/

ONLINE TRAVEL

Trek through Nepal

Some folks decide they'd like to see the world, and they just up and do it. For the rest of us, there are sites like Mark Burvill's Virtual Annapurna Trek, which he hopes will turn some of the latter into some of the former. His site records a three-week trek he took last year through the Nepalese Himalayas. The account is compelling, witty, and highly worth the read. In order to best experience this site, you'll need Flash. We'll let Mark give you the disclaimer himself: "Please note that I wanted to present an honest, no-holds-barred-warts-and-all account, and so if swearwords, poo, vomit and the (ahem) occasional joint are things which offend you, this site probably isn't your cup of mint tea." This reviewer has to admit, however, that she's never laughed so hard reading an account of vomiting before.
http://www.bov.clara.net/

Urban Photo Gallery

Dunno if you've noticed, but it's actually cool to live downtown again. If you're still stuck in the 'burbs, a trip to the Urban Photo Page might be a breath of gridlocked air. The photos take a treasures-within-the-city approach, and it really is rather refreshing to see pictures of New York City parks, Trinity Church in Boston, or a sunset view of the New Orleans skyline as artistic urban experiences. Originally the Calgary Photo Page, Urban Photo has spread out to encompass articles about the urb experience, Urbanite Magazine, discussion boards, and photos from many other cities. Several receive full treatment (Boston, Calgary, Montreal, Halifax) including street, neighborhood and subway maps, and even the miscellaneous cities like Phoenix and Salt Lake City have ample pictures - maybe even of your neighborhood.
http://www.urbanphoto.org/

FLOTSAM & JETSAM

Barn-Raising Grammar

If you consider an exciting afternoon one where you sit around waiting to painstakingly split infinitives, the Language Fun Farm is right up your alley. The information architecture isn't the greatest, but the language news is top-notch if you can get past the annoying rainbow interface.
http://www.teflfarm.com/

Faces of the Past

There's finally a genealogical tool for those of us better with faces than with names. Ancient Faces lets users search photographs by surname, location, and more. Searching is free, as is uploading, as long as you submit to the lengthy (and probably not worthwhile for some folks) legal agreement.
http://www.ancientfaces.com/

SOFTWARE

Apache 1.3.14 Released

Apache 1.3.14 has been released. This features security fixes in the mod_rewrite module (previously reported), as well as two security bugs related to the

mod_vhost_alias and virtual hosting. The virtual hosting bugs could allow a remote attacker to access the source to CGI applications or even access any file on the system.
Announcement: http://www.apache.org/dist/Announcement.html
Download: http://www.apache.org/dist/

Make Your PC Your E-VCR

At work, you often see people typing at their desks, their lips moving not to the words they're writing but rather to the song they're listening to with their headphones. Or perhaps they're actually watching their favorite TV show, streamed from home using SnapStream. Users can download the beta copy of the Personal Video Station (PVS) and watch, manage, and record television and video on their PC. Alas, it is only for Windows platforms.
http://www.snapstream.com/

Hypercosm 3-D Player

Are you into 3-D simulation? If so, your first stop at Hypercosm will probably be the download page, because you need to install the Hypercosm 3D Player to appreciate the interactive content of the site's Showcase, the highlight of these corporate pages. Hypercosm applets can be used for interactive audiovisual demos (as in the "Dremel Multipro online owner's manual"), presentations, and games. The instructional applets here include "Shuttle Docking with ISS" and "Mars Polar Lander". Games include air hockey, Demolition, and Meteor. We found the gene-splicing applet cool but sluggish on a Pentium 166. A slow processor or skimpy memory may frustrate you as you wait for one segment of an applet to play and the next to load. But as long as you have sufficient hardware, you can appreciate the niftiness of some of these samples.
http://www.hypercosm.com/

CONTACT AND SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

Netsurfer Digest Home Page:	http://www.netsurf.com/nsd/
Subscribe, Unsubscribe:	http://www.netsurf.com/nsd/subscribe.html
Frequently Asked Questions:	http://www.netsurf.com/nsd/ndfaq.html
Submission of Newsworthy Items:	pressroom@netsurf.com
Letters to the Editor:	editor@netsurf.com
Advertiser and Sponsor Inquiries:	sales@netsurf.com
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NETSURFER DIGEST
More Signal, Less Noise

Volume 06, Issue 36
Wednesday, October 25, 2000

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Immortal Bacteria?

The Truth about Bush and Gore

Voteauction.com Shutdown Order Fails to Stop Site

BREAKING SURF

Immortal Bacteria?

Some bacteria hibernate as spores, which lets them survive long periods in harsh conditions, but findings of really old bacteria have always been greeted skeptically. This week, Nature publishes an astonishing story about the raising of bacteria from spores trapped in a 250-million-year-old salt crystal from New Mexico. The DNA of the unknown Bacillus species most closely resembles that of Bacillus marismotui, which thrives in salty conditions. The scientists took great pains to avoid contamination so the finding seems credible, although other investigators still need a crack at it. Just how anything living can survive so long is still a mystery, but it does give new - um, life to the concept of panspermia (the transport of life between planets by natural forces). You'll find links to the Nature article, in summary or full text PDF, here as well as commentary on the significance of the finding.
http://www.nature.com/nature/fow/001019.html

The Truth about Bush and Gore

Candidates talk a lot during election campaigns (we've got them south and north of

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ONLINE CULTURE

The Demise of Email

The Gospel of Tux (v1.0)

SURFING SITES

the US/Canada border now) in debates, town hall meetings, TV ads, and so forth, despite which it's sometimes hard to size up the office-seekers. To the rescue rides Martin Lewis with his amusing analysis of the US presidential candidates. What price freedom, he asks - and answers: about $160 (plus shipping and handling). That's the cost of software called the Truster that turns your PC into a lie detector machine and which Martin used to analyze Al Gore and George Bush. In this wry commentary, he judges Gore reliable, while Bush is considered to exaggerate from time to time. What's next? Looking for hidden code in the responses? Whether any of this is worth more than a pinch of coonpucky is debatable, but it is an entertaining read. Do we have any volunteers to use it once Canada's Jean Chretien and Stockwell Day get going?
http://www.time.com/time/daily/0,2960,58092-101001019,00.html

Voteauction.com Shutdown Order Fails to Stop Site

This vote auction site is not down for the count, despite an Illinois judge's order to shut down. The site is owned by an Austrian and is apparently located on Bulgarian servers. The court injunction has shut down domain name service to "**voteauction**.com", so the site simply moved to the new domain "vote-auction.com". Most of the news media have missed a novel element of this case: the government is suing not only the owners of the Web site, but also the ISP and the domain name registrar. This may present a far greater threat to free speech than vote buying.
Story: http://news.cnet.com/news/0-1005-200-3274948.html
Vote Auction: http://vote-auction.com/
Vote Auction News: http://www.vote-auction.com/pr.htm

Land's End Virtual Model

"You step into a scanning room to the tune of upbeat music. In seconds, bursts of white light have recorded 200,000 points of measuring data - enough to determine your size and dimensions more accurately than ever." And presumably creating yet another database entry to be matched against your credit records. No matter, the idea by clothing retailer Land's End is science fiction come true and would be even cooler if you could actually get clothes cut to your scanned dimensions. Alas, for now you can only use your model to "try on clothes, create outfits, be surer than ever what size you should buy". The company is sponsoring a tour of the system through various cities to give people a chance to create their own virtual model. Oddly, the tour apparently overlooks Silicon Valley, where we know for a fact people are panting for the chance to have themselves digitized. A reasonably promising technology marred by upbeat music.
http://www.landsend.com/spawn.cgi?target=SCANTOUR1000

Internet Stock Manipulation Works

To the tune of almost $1 million, if this article is to be believed. A teenager has apparently run a typical pump-and-dump scheme. He bought stock in some companies, hyped them on financial message boards, and sold when the stock rose. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) caught on and investigated, resulting in a settlement without admission of guilt and a fine of $285,000.

How to Not Leverage Scaleable Mission-Critical Buzzwords

Slaves to Money: Slaves on Confederate Currency

Recondite Monday Night Recreation Remarks

A Gallery of Museums

A Remote Robot with a Green Thumb

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Testing, Testing...

Test Your Personality

Anagrams, Crosswords, and Wordplay

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Norse Source

Computer Tools Resource

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Trek through Nepal

Urban Photo Gallery

FLOTSAM & JETSAM

Barn-Raising Grammar

According to 60 Minutes, the kid made about $800,000 from his trades, leaving him way ahead even after paying off the Feds. John Lebed, the teen in question, told 60 Minutes, "I wasn't posting any kind of false information. I didn't make up any facts or do anything like that." He was even kind enough to include a disclaimer in his posts telling people to do their own research. Was this a crime? If so, why isn't the SEC arresting all financial advisors on Wall Street? Wired has the story, and 60 Minutes has the interview transcript.
Wired: http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39583,00.html
60 Minutes: http://cbsnews.cbs.com/now/story/0,1597,242489-412,00.shtml

First Instance of Media Subversion of Information Attack

This appears to be the first well documented instance of a type of threat which has been discussed for years. The Orange County Register wrote three stories about a man charged with cracking into a NASA site. About a week later, the Register found that the text of all three archived stories had been altered, mostly with juvenile stunt scribbling. While in the past, a number of newspapers have had their Web pages defaced, this appears to be the first time that archived news stories were changed. In this case, the blatant nature of the alterations led to a quick discovery, but the possibility of subtly altering history by changing the public record has come to light. Inside e-zine has the story.
http://www.inside.com/story/Story_Cached/0,2770,10757_7_4_1,00.html

More SDMI Digital Watermark Cracking News

Salon has been following the SDMI watermark cracking challenge in detail. Its latest story reports on a set of university researchers who claim to have successfully defeated the SDMI system. The group decided to participate in Phase 1 of the cracking contest because there was some scientific merit in doing so. The members declined to participate in Phase 2, opting instead to make their work public. This development comes on the heels of an investigative Salon piece that seems to confirm that all SDMI watermarks have been broken in the contest, something which has not yet been officially acknowledged. The SDMI section in Salon has all the related stories including these latest developments.
http://www.salon.com/directory/topics/sdmi/index.html

Online Pravda

Reading Pravda never was a truthful experience, despite the name, but the new online Pravda, in English, may be a step in the right direction - isn't everything on the Net true? Actually, the only link between this Pravda and the now-defunct official Communist Party propaganda tool is that Viktor Linnik, this one's founder, used to be an editor for the original. With banner ads in Russian and in English that is at times stilted and sorta quaint, the electronic newspaper sports major headings which give some insight into how Russians feel, think, and talk. A recent issue featured Caspian Sea pollution, trade with Japan, lots of US bashing, and discussions about budgets. The articles - even in detailed view - don't qualify as much more than short summaries, so don't expect depth. As Wired reports, this isn't the only Pravda around these days. Several print versions carry on a financially perilous existence, often supported by political parties.

Faces of the Past

SOFTWARE

Apache 1.3.14 Released

Make Your PC Your E-VCR

Hypercosm 3-D Player

OTHER LINKS

BOOK REVIEWS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Contact and Subscription Information

Credits

Pravda: http://english.pravda.ru/
Wired: http://www.wired.com/news/culture/0,1284,39433,00.html

Readers Pay for King's Plant

Stephen King had promised to keep his self-published e-novel "The Plant" going if more than 75% of downloaders paid $1 per chapter. Anyone can download chapters but they must agree to, at some point, pay the $1. If fewer than 75% of downloaders pay, King stops writing. So far, he's kept typing - 75.6% of downloaders have paid for the first three chapters. The fourth chapter has now been released. "The Plant", about a vampire plant that takes over a publishing company, is set in pre-Internet times: the early 1980s. King still hasn't decided if he'll actually finish the novel and that, for dedicated fans, is the scariest part.
The Plant: http://www.stephenking.com/download.html
King: http://www.salon.com/books/feature/2000/08/11/guide_king/index.html

Have You Lived up to Your Info Quota This Year?

Approximately two exabytes - a billion times a billion bytes - is the amount of unique information produced globally each year. A group of researchers from the School for Information Systems and Management at the University of California-Berkeley attempted to convert the annual global production of films, pictures, x-rays, and many other forms of information into megabytes and came up with the two-exabyte total, or 250 MB per person. The researchers have kindly posted suggestions as to what to read in their study, depending on the amount of information overload you suffer from. Us, we're just happy to be contributing our 250 MB a year.
http://www.sims.berkeley.edu/how-much-info/

How Low Would You Sink for Publicity?

We cheerfully admit that this story is mostly a fun morsel for media insiders, but it's so funny that we just had to bring it to you. Just how low will public relations people go to promote their clients? Gene Weingarten of the Washington Post decided to find out. Given that we ourselves are buried in press releases and other PR detritus, this story hit very close to home and left us ROTFL.
Story: http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A7115-2000Oct14.html
ROTFL: http://foldoc.doc.ic.ac.uk/foldoc/foldoc.cgi?ROTFL

RealNetworks Releases New Audio Standard

RealNetworks has unleashed a new standard called RealAudio 8, jointly developed with Sony. It claims the standard provides CD-quality music in smaller file sizes than MP3s, and that audio can now stream using two-thirds less bandwidth than the current RealPlayer G2 technology. The company also released a new version of its RealProducer software, which can create content in the new format. RealNetworks will only further its virtual lock on the online broadcast industry.
http://www.realnetworks.com/company/pressroom/pr/2000/realaudio8.html

eBay Cleans up

eBay is cleaning house, moving the steamier, sexier, and more pornographic items into a red light district. In what the company is calling a tough call, content that it deems pornographic or unsuitable for minors will be moved out of the open area of the site and into a Mature Audiences section. As eBay gets deeper and deeper in bed with Disney on a number of deals, some have wondered if the new sheriff in town might not be wearing mouse ears. CNet has more.
CNet: http://news.cnet.com/news/0-1007-200-3248714.html
eBay: http://www.ebay.com/

New Handspring Devices

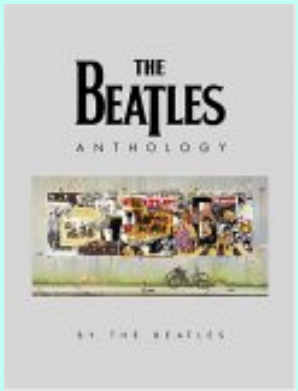
Handspring has just released a couple of new models of their wildly popular handheld computers. The Visor Prism is its version of a color PDA, with 65K color support and excellent photo reproduction. As part of the launch, Handspring demonstrated a movie-playing capability on the device. The other PDA is the Visor Platinum, which runs a faster CPU than most Handspring and Palm units - 50% faster, according to the company. Prices for the Prism and the Platinum are $449 and $299 respectively.
http://www.handspring.com/

Security Trends for 2001

This brief document from online security organization SANS pulls together some predictions about security trends in the upcoming year. Brief paragraphs from luminaries involved with security in industry, government, and law envorcement outline what they see as threats and trends in the coming year. The first third of the document contains the predictions, while the rest is mostly ads for SANS security courses and books. It's in PDF format, but possibly of casual interest to security types.
http://www.sans.org/SANSSecAlert2_102000.pdf

Netsurfer Recommendations

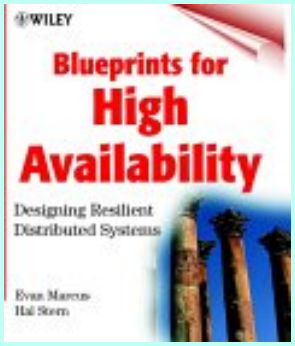
Items our staff likes and you might too. Click on the image or title to order at a hefty discount from our affiliate Amazon.com, and send a few pennies our way as well.



The Beatles Anthology
The Beatles
Chronicle Books; ISBN: 0811826848

This scrapbook chronicles a band which defined a decade, a band whose work has stood the test of time and influenced many subsequent musicians. This physically large book is the definitive story of the Beatles, in their own words. For once the final product actually does live up to the hype. The

material is fresh, spontaneous, and, until now, not available elsewhere. John Lennon's words are contextually intertwined with interviews and writing of the surviving members. Paul thinks they were "a kick-ass little band". It's safe to say they were the biggest and best kick-ass little band in history.



Blueprints for High Availability: Designing Resilient Distributed Systems
Evan Marcus, Hal Stern
John Wiley & Sons; ISBN: 0471356018

This fine high-level guide to creating highly available systems from imperfect components covers such topics as redundant network design, data replication, redundant servers, disaster recovery, and ongoing operations of your setup. While not as detailed as you may want, this is a good starting place for anybody who needs to design and maintain a reliable computer installation.

The Essential Groucho: Writings By, For, and About Groucho Marx
Groucho Marx, Stefan Kanfer (Editor)
Vintage Books; ISBN: 037570213X

This tasty morsel of a book is a perfect introduction to the staggering wit of Groucho Marx. The slim volume somehow manages to cover the breadth of Groucho's work. You get his magazine writings, book excerpts, bits from his movie scripts, TV show ad-libs, articles about Groucho written by others, and hilarious letters written by him to famous and not-so-famous people. The exchange with Warner Brothers lawyers who feared people would confuse Casablanca with A Night in Casablanca alone makes the book a good buy - and makes you wish Groucho were around today to wield his rapier wit in the Napster wars. Serious Marxists will want to read his definitive recent biography Groucho: The Life and Times of Julius Henry Marx.

ONLINE CULTURE

The Demise of Email

This week, Wired, the online e-zine, decided to spell "e-mail" with a dash. Ordinarily, this rates right up there with watching paint dry in excitement, but there

is reason to note the event. In explaining the decision, Tony Long, copy chief of the e-zine, wrote that "no editor worth the name can justify looking on benignly while the English language is butchered in the name of some tin-pot revolution, regardless of its narcotic effect at the time", and more. Wired once forged ahead as the flag bearer of the digital revolution, trumpeting individuality, decentralization, and the power of technology to empower the individual. With this explanation Tony seems to have managed to insult everyone who worked to make it so and who appreciated that work. One man's tin-pot butchery is another man's freedom from convention and sublime evolution. The issue stirred up a hornet's nest of reader reactions, chronicled in a follow-up article. For what it's worth, we've used "e-mail" since 1994 and for some reason now feel compelled to apologize for that.
E-mail: http://www.wired.com/news/culture/0,1284,39450,00.html
Reaction: http://www.wired.com/news/culture/0,1284,39651,00.html

The Gospel of Tux (v1.0)

Yea verily, in the beginning, Turing created the Machine. After years of strife, turmoil, and countless begats, the great and mighty Penguin, whose name was Tux, bestrode the Earth in digital splendor. So goes the story - heavily edited down to the two sentances above - in the wonderfully written Gospel of Tux (v1.0). This literary treat showed up on Slashdot last week, and chronicles in Biblical splendor the story of computing, culminating in the birth of Linux and the Fourth Age of Open Source. The cool story was written by someone called Lennier, obviously a person with some not inconsiderable literary talent. An instant and entertaining classic.
http://slashdot.org/comments.pl?sid=00/10/19/1555251&threshold=1&commentsort=0&mode=thread&cid=71

SURFING SITES

How to Not Leverage Scaleable Mission-Critical Buzzwords

The Buzz Saw is dedicated to stamping out that particular form of technobabble known as the buzzword. Buzzwords have taken over the public relations industry and many other forms of communication. The four brave souls who created and maintain this site list the most egregious current examples and rail cogently against their use. The creators also have very excellent opinions of themselves and the site is very edgy and trendy, without relying on much multimedia flash. Eliminating buzzwords and similar "in" language is a superb goal. If anything, the Buzz Saw is too limited and too mild, trading edge for content. Still, all revolutions need to start somewhere and if the Buzz Saw gets a good anti-buzzword trend going (the jury is out on that call), it's more than done its job.
http://www.buzzkiller.net/

Slaves to Money: Slaves on Confederate Currency

Paper currency was once art as well as legal tender, and not the uniform, boring stuff governments print today. In the 19th century, individual banks, companies, government units, and even people could and did issue their own paper money. Most notes featured elaborate artwork as a defense against counterfeiting. Beyond Face Value is a project created by historians at LSU and funded by the Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities. Its subject is Southern paper currency from the Civil War to Reconstruction that contains images of slaves and slavery. The art is nicely reproduced and the accompanying narrative places it in historical and economic context. This site is a paradigm of a virtual museum exhibit: engaging, attractive, effective, and easy to use.
http://www.cwc.lsu.edu/cwc/BeyondFaceValue/index.htm

Recondite Monday Night Recreation Remarks

When Dennis Miller joined the Monday Night Football staff this season, he was quite up-front in admitting he was not first-and-foremost a sports announcer, and he seems determined to point it out with a variety of obscure cultural and historical references every game. That's what the Annotated Dennis Miller at Britannica.com is for - to assist those who are actually watching for the football and for whom Miller is incidental. From Dante's "Inferno" to oil well fire expert Paul "Red" Adair, Miller's references run the gamut of intellectual intimidation. Locke Peterseim, the Britannica.com staffer with the unenviable job of tackling the dense references, cuts him down to size with his marvelously sarcastic "What Miller might have meant" commentary. If you'd like to have the references translated while you're watching the game, try Dennis Miller Demystified, which broadcasts an abbreviated version of the same sort of commentary live. Annotated:
http://www.britannica.com/bcom/original/article/0,5744,12332+1,00.html
Demystified: http://www.dmdmyst.com/

A Gallery of Museums

The embarrassing fact is that even though we can use the MuseumSpot portal to view online collections housed at the Louvre, the Smithsonian, and other monuments to high culture, the exhibit our vulgar- minded reviewer first clicked was "When Nixon Met Elvis" at the National Archives and Records Administration. Read Elvis's weird, strung-out, handwritten letter asking the President if he could be a federal drug enforcement agent. Aside from organizing exhaustive links to the high and the low, MuseumSpot also lets you search huge graphic databases of art, shop the gift sites, and send some of the best art e-mail postcards you can find on the Net.
http://www.museumspot.com/

A Remote Robot with a Green Thumb

Telerobotic surgery give you the creeps? Try something else as experimental, yet more pedestrian: remote gardening at the Telegarden, a Net project started in 1995 at the University of Southern California and now on display at Ars Electronica Center in Austria. Don't get thrown by the old dates; this prject is still active. As a guest, you can view the indoor garden by clicking images to move the lens of an industrial robot. As a member, you can tend the garden by planting seeds or squirting water, and you can chat with fellow plant lovers. Try the multipage simulation tour before you sign up for the real thing - at modem speed, you may feel slow as a slug as you click your way toward a greater communal technohorticultural collaboration of root, robot, and router.
http://telegarden.aec.at/

Urban Gardening

We know your fondest wish is to converse about hedge-mazes, farmer's markets, and window-box gardens, and now you have a place to go. RealGarden City is for folks who grow tomatoes in flowerpots and harvest herbs from the city park - more as hobbyist than urban survivalist - and is an offshoot of Real Garden Magazine, a French publication (which explains the French page titles). The site is a community of bulletin boards on subjects like the ecosystems of cities or bird identification, and one strange thread about the Richard Gere/gerbil thing - we don't know why. You can also attend free online classes: the class on photographing nature in the city is full; the one on improving your nature-writing skills has already started, so get in line for the next round. This smorgasbord of online urban farming is available through an e-mail and password registration. We're hoping that Martha Stewart doesn't get a copy of the mailing list.
http://community.realgarden.com/

He Put a Spell on Them

The whole concept of Jayskids.com is so outrageous that at first we really thought it was a joke. But the claim that Screamin' Jay Hawkins ("I Put A Spell On You") fathered as many as 75 children came from the rock legend himself, and erstwhile biographer Maral Nigolian took it upon herself to track down all those screamin' children after Hawkins died last February. She never imagined she'd get more than 1,200 hopeful responses, but from that harvest, she has winnowed at least 33 confirmed progeny and several more "gray" submissions. Details are still being sorted out for a proposed gathering at Cleveland's Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, but it's bound to raise the roof.
http://www.jayskids.com/

Stay-at-Home Dads

You're a stay-at-home father, and like it or not, you face solitude, caregiving responsibilities, maybe part-time work, and, for some, lowered self-esteem. In your spare moments, check out Slowlane.com, a support site for stay-at-home dads, fathers in general, and their families. It has a lot of practical information such as how to run a home business, start a playgroup, and find other stay-at-home dads, and it covers issues such as divorce, custody, homosexuality, and social acceptance. A variety of resources beckons: articles and personal essays ("Tips on

Taking a Toddler to Disney World", "The Realities of Working at Home", "Networking Hints"); a monthly newsletter; e-mail loops; Web rings. Some dads may consider the discussion and bulletin boards the most useful resource here, but if you don't have time for those, at least take a look at the excellent collection of links to sites of relevant organizations, sites for dads, and sites for mothers and grandparents. You'll also find a glossary called Term Browser and a modest gift shop.
http://www.slowlane.com/

Testing, Testing...

You can never take enough tests. That's the guiding principle of AllTheTests.com, a search directory of online tests that measure IQ, EQ ("the social equivalent of IQ"), infotech comprehension, and more. We never realized there could be so many kinds of tests online till we got here. We dabbled in the fun category, which links to the lipstick personality test, Find Your Star Wars Twin, "Are You A Spammer?", and many other self-assessment challenges you'd likely never find without this site. Relationship tests also abound, including the Relationship Auto-Blender, the Two-Partner Match-o-Matic, and Can You Survive a Long Distance Relationship? The Knowledge category covers learning styles, plant and animal trivia, and more - even the AA9PW Commercial Radio Exam. The site rates each test with icons to indicate whether results are sent by e-mail, whether the test requires paper and pencil, and whether you can take it offline. As you might guess, this site has much to offer both occasional and obsessive visitors.
http://www.allthetests.com/

Test Your Personality

Yeah, here's another test. You know you will always be a very special snowflake in NSD's eyes, but that does not mean your personality cannot be slotted into one of 16 categories. The social scientists at the Spark Personality site spent weeks in bars talking to strangers, perfecting their test. Do you relate to life better orally or anally? Aren't babies incredibly special? Do you prefer Shakespeare or Einstein? Answers will describe you as dominant or submissive, introverted or extroverted, abstract or concrete, and some other stuff. Put it all together and you learn whether you're an Artist, a Mastermind (like our editor, by the way), a Businessman, or a something else. Forget the tired old "What sign are you?" drill. Make 'em take the test before you take 'em home.
http://test2.thespark.com/person/

Anagrams, Crosswords, and Wordplay

Here's a verbal mixmaster: the Anagram Engine has generated over 100 million anagrams during its three-year existence. Obviously, puzzle addicts and others really like the engine, and with good reason, since anagrams are only one facet of the site. Got most of the letters for your crossword's 2-down, but still can't think of the word? No worries - there's a crossword solver plopped right there on the opening screen. This page is actually constructed as a sort of mini-portal for puzzler or information hounds. In addition to the above, you get links to Google, an acronym finder, a dictionary and thesaurus, and to the puzzlemaker at

DiscoverySchool.com that offers a dozen or so customizable puzzles for your pleasure. A nod of approbation goes to this site. The tools it provides, together with those that it links to, make it a joy to visit for those who love wordplay.
http://www.easypeasy.com/anagrams/

Beanie Is Murder

Forget worrying about fur coats. The fashion industry is switching to novelties on a smaller scale. For a small price, you too can participate in the latest rage with a full complement of Beanie Baby attire. Sell off the heirloom necklace from your great-grandmother - it's nothing compared to a necklace made of authentic Beanie Baby necks. Your wrist can be complemented by wearing a ring of Beanie Baby heads on a distinctive scrunchy. The real spender, however, will certainly opt for a hard-to-find Beany Baby-hide coat for a mere $35,000! Perfect to keep away the winter chills.
http://www.bostonharbor.com/beaniebabybodyparts.html

Norse Source

Did Leif Ericson beat Christopher Columbus to the New World? Some Viking did. If you seek proof, the Leif Ericson Vikingship site can lead you to the historical or community site you're looking for. The mission statement on the home page gives you a quick introduction to the site and its sponsor, a nonprofit organization in Philadelphia firm in its belief "that Leif Ericson was the first European to discover and explore the North American Continent." The centerpiece here is Ravnen, a Viking ship replica that has sailed the Atlantic - mostly, it seems, from parade to parade of celebratory ships - in the care of folk who cherish the Norse way of life. You'll find more meat in the Norseman Newsletters section than in the scrawny Historical Background or bibliographic Library. Curiously, even the FAQ has little information about Leif Ericson. If you like what you do find, you'll probably want to follow some of the site's external links (those that work, anyway) for more background.
http://www.libertynet.org/viking/

Computer Tools Resource

Freesearchers presents a page chock-full of links to some good Net tools. A lot of these places have been around for a good long time, like Zonelabs, Gibson Research, Anonymizer, PGP, and more. Essentially, the site brings together links to a solid constellation of top-rated toolkit programs and services for PC users. Listings are sparse (we didn't say it was a big constellation...), but the content that's included is as good as it gets. The main emphasis seems to be on privacy links here, but you can find surfing and e-mail tools, cleaning utilities, and even a few tools for multimedia or linguistics (such as the venerable standby, BabelFish). We like it; the clean pages load quickly and each entry briefly describes what you can expect. It's a reasonable place to begin your search for useful tools, even if you don't use Windows.
http://www.freesearchers.f2s.com/

ONLINE TRAVEL

Trek through Nepal

Some folks decide they'd like to see the world, and they just up and do it. For the rest of us, there are sites like Mark Burvill's Virtual Annapurna Trek, which he hopes will turn some of the latter into some of the former. His site records a three-week trek he took last year through the Nepalese Himalayas. The account is compelling, witty, and highly worth the read. In order to best experience this site, you'll need Flash. We'll let Mark give you the disclaimer himself: "Please note that I wanted to present an honest, no-holds-barred-warts-and-all account, and so if swearwords, poo, vomit and the (ahem) occasional joint are things which offend you, this site probably isn't your cup of mint tea." This reviewer has to admit, however, that she's never laughed so hard reading an account of vomiting before.
http://www.bov.clara.net/

Urban Photo Gallery

Dunno if you've noticed, but it's actually cool to live downtown again. If you're still stuck in the 'burbs, a trip to the Urban Photo Page might be a breath of gridlocked air. The photos take a treasures-within-the-city approach, and it really is rather refreshing to see pictures of New York City parks, Trinity Church in Boston, or a sunset view of the New Orleans skyline as artistic urban experiences. Originally the Calgary Photo Page, Urban Photo has spread out to encompass articles about the urb experience, Urbanite Magazine, discussion boards, and photos from many other cities. Several receive full treatment (Boston, Calgary, Montreal, Halifax) including street, neighborhood and subway maps, and even the miscellaneous cities like Phoenix and Salt Lake City have ample pictures - maybe even of your neighborhood.
http://www.urbanphoto.org/

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Barn-Raising Grammar

If you consider an exciting afternoon one where you sit around waiting to painstakingly split infinitives, the Language Fun Farm is right up your alley. The information architecture isn't the greatest, but the language news is top-notch if you can get past the annoying rainbow interface.
http://www.teflfarm.com/

Faces of the Past

There's finally a genealogical tool for those of us better with faces than with names. Ancient Faces lets users search photographs by surname, location, and more. Searching is free, as is uploading, as long as you submit to the lengthy (and probably not worthwhile for some folks) legal agreement.
http://www.ancientfaces.com/

SOFTWARE

Apache 1.3.14 Released

Apache 1.3.14 has been released. This features security fixes in the mod_rewrite module (previously reported), as well as two security bugs related to the mod_vhost_alias and virtual hosting. The virtual hosting bugs could allow a remote attacker to access the source to CGI applications or even access any file on the system.
Announcement: http://www.apache.org/dist/Announcement.html
Download: http://www.apache.org/dist/

Make Your PC Your E-VCR

At work, you often see people typing at their desks, their lips moving not to the words they're writing but rather to the song they're listening to with their headphones. Or perhaps they're actually watching their favorite TV show, streamed from home using SnapStream. Users can download the beta copy of the Personal Video Station (PVS) and watch, manage, and record television and video on their PC. Alas, it is only for Windows platforms.
http://www.snapstream.com/

Hypercosm 3-D Player

Are you into 3-D simulation? If so, your first stop at Hypercosm will probably be the download page, because you need to install the Hypercosm 3D Player to appreciate the interactive content of the site's Showcase, the highlight of these corporate pages. Hypercosm applets can be used for interactive audiovisual demos (as in the "Dremel Multipro online owner's manual"), presentations, and games. The instructional applets here include "Shuttle Docking with ISS" and "Mars Polar Lander". Games include air hockey, Demolition, and Meteor. We found the gene-splicing applet cool but sluggish on a Pentium 166. A slow processor or skimpy memory may frustrate you as you wait for one segment of an applet to play and the next to load. But as long as you have sufficient hardware, you can appreciate the niftiness of some of these samples.
http://www.hypercosm.com/

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Domain Bank Inc., a domain name registrar, says it's taken action to help stop the illegal auctioning of votes on the Internet.

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Domain Bank today placed the domain name voteauction.com on hold. As a result, within the next two to three days, the domain name will no longer point to the voteauction web site IP address, effectively blocking Internet traffic from reaching the web site, it says.

"Providing a vehicle to sell votes on the Internet undermines democratic political systems," says Scott Hemphill, general counsel of Domain Bank. "If the web site is intended as a joke, we don't find it humorous. If it's intended as a serious commercial venture, it is very troubling indeed.

Domain Bank Inc. is an ICANN accredited, Bethlehem-based domain name registrar and was founded in 1997 for the purpose of facilitating registrations in top level domains.

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$12 ÇÀ ÃÎËÎÑ
âî ñòîëüêî îòåíåë ðûíîê ìåíåå ïäîãî ìàðêåòàíñêîãî èçáèðàòåëÿ

Ó àìåðèêàíñêèõ èçáèðàòåëåé ïîÿâèëàñü âîçìîæíîſòü ïðîäàòü ñâîè ãîëîſà íà íîÿáðüſſêèõ ïðåçèäåíſſêèõ âûáîðàõ. Ñîçäàòåëü è âëàäåëüöû ſàéſà **voteauction**.com óòâåðæäàþſ, ſ-òî ýſà âîçſſæſſſòü âſſëſà çàêſſſàÿ. È, õſòÿ ſ íèſè íå ſſſàëàſſſû ðåãèſſàëüſſûſû èſáèðàòåëüſſûſû êſſèſſſèſ, â íſÿáðà ſòåſà âſſëſà ſſæåò áſòſ íſðſáſàſà.

Èääÿ ſàéſà - ſáſûåäèſèòſ ãſëſſſà êſëſåáëþſèſſÿ èſáèðàòåëåé. Ñóäÿ ſſ äàſſſûſ ſſðſſſſâ, èſåſſſ "íåſſðåäåëèâøèåſÿ" ðåøàò èſſòſà ſſåſçèäſſſſſſſſ âſáſſðſâ â ÑØÀ. Sſêà íè ſàèſ èç èàſſäèäàòſâ íå ſóſſåë ſáåſſſå÷èſſ ſåáſ ſſſóſèſſſãſ ſſåſèſóſåſſòâà. Êðſſå òſãſ, ſſåäæèàãàåſſàÿ ſſòſſſà äååò âſçſſſæſſſſòſ çàäåéſòâſſâàſſ íà âſáſſðſſ òåſ àſſåðèêàſſöåâ, êſòſðſû äſ ſſèſ ſſð âſſſáſû íå ſſſáſðàèſſſü ãſſëſſſſâàſſ.

Ñàéſ **voteauction**.com ſſðåäſèàſàåò èçáèðàòåëþ çàſſſëſèſſ äſâſſſüſſſ ſſäðſáſſóþ àſêåſóſ, ſſſſëå ÷åſſ åſſ ãſſëſſſ âêëþ÷àåſſÿ â ſáſùèé ſſóſ ãſſëſſſſâ èçáèðàòåëåé èç òſãſ æå øſàſà. Æåëàþſèé ſſðèſáðåſòè ýſè ãſſëſſſà, áſſäü òſ ÷àſòſſſå ſſèſſſ èëſ êſſſſàſèÿ, ſſſåſ ſ÷àſòſâſſàſſ â àſſëſſëſſſâ ſſ êſàæäſſſſ ſſſàſſſ â ſſåſſſ (êſſſſà Íüþ-ÉſſðêàÍ è ſſ ſêſſſáſ Êſſëſſſàêſ. Ñſàſſſſâàÿ ſſáſà çà ãſſëſſſà ſſåſſſãſ ſſſàſſà ſſſſſſàſëÿſſ *$100*, ſèſſèſàëſſſſûſ ſſàã ſáſàſëſ÷åſèÿ ſſáſû - *$50* (ſſſſëå *$10000-$500*). Sſſáſàſſſſſſ àſêſſſſſſſ ſſſſ÷èſ ſſàſſſ ſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſ âſſàſſ âſſſſſàſſſſſſſſſſ ſſ ýſſſſ ſſſàſà ãſſëſſſàſſ èçáèðàſſſſſ, à ſſſſëſàſſſà ðàçſàſëÿſſ ſàæäſ ſſſſſ ſſðſàſſſſſſſſſ ſſſáſàſſſſſſſ ſſſſſſſſſſſſ ſſſſſ.

Ñſçàſſſſſ ſàéſà ſſſàſðæäàþſ, ÷ſſ, ſſſëſ ſſæſſ ſſðſàſſſſſ ãſſàſſſſſſſ ſſſſſſſſſſ íſſſſû íà ſſðſſſâſſſſſſſſ êſàſſſàſſſ, íſſſ ſſſſſſ ſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſ è ſ ſſſſſſſſſ èſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſ ſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſ ſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſ **voteauction**.com ſſſâſſſſſſ èſſſſſſſſſſſſ íà ſàéſå ſſſàſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſſ

Îïðîñ "ÍÀØ ÞÐÔÀÊ"
Ãëàñ íàðîäà
"Íàø ñàéò"
Ðåçóëüòàòû îïðîñîâ
Ïîëåçíûé ñîôò
Ðåñóðñû Internet
Íåìíîãî þìîðà
Íàø àðõèâ

Íå ïðîõîäè ìèìî!
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Ïîäïèøèñü íà ðàññûëêó "ãîðÿ÷èõ" äîêóìåíòîâ

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ãîëîñà ñîñòàâëÿåò *$19,61*, *$12,38* è *$18,24* ñîîòâåòñòâåííî.

Ñëåäóþùåé çà èçáèðàòåëüíîé êîìèññèåé Íüþ-Éîðêà çàâîëíîâàëàñü êîìèññèÿ ×èêàãî (øòàò Èëëèíîéñ) - ãîðîäà, â êîòîðîì õèòðîóìíûå ìàõèíàöèè ñ ãîëîñàìè èçáèðàòåëåé íå ðåäêîñòü. Íà âûáîðàõ â âåðõíþþ ïàëàòó ãîðîäñêîãî ñîâåòà â *1995* ã. áûëè çàôèêñèðîâàíû ìàõèíàöèè ñ èñïîëüçîâàíèåì ãîëîñîâ óìåðøèõ è äàæå ïðîñòî íå ñóùåñòâóþùèõ ëþäåé. Êîìèññèÿ ïîäàëà â ïîíåäåëüíèê èñê â ñóä îêðóãà Êóê ñ òðåáîâàíèåì çàêðûòü ñàéò. "Ñàìî ñóùåñòâîâàíèå ýòîãî ñàéòà - ïðåñòóïëåíèå, - çàÿâèë àãåíòñòâó Reuters ïðåññ-ñåêðåòàðü èçáèðàòåëüíîé êîìèññèè ×èêàãî Òîì Ëè÷. - Ïðåäëîæåíèå î ïîêóïêå èëè ïðîäàæå ãîëîñîâ èçáèðàòåëåé ÿâëÿåòñÿ óãîëîâíûì ïðåñòóïëåíèåì".

Âëàäåëåö ñàéòà Áåðíõàðä îòêàçàëñÿ îò êîììåíòàðèåâ ïî ïîâîäó èñêà, çàÿâèâ, ÷òî íå ïîëó÷àë îôèöèàëüíîãî óâåäîìëåíèÿ î íåì îò êîìèññèè. Â÷åðà âå÷åðîì ñàéò ïî ïðåæíåìó ðàáîòàë è íà íåì íå ïîÿâèëîñü íèêàêèõ çàÿâëåíèé îá èñêå, ïîäàííîì ïðîòèâ âëàäåëüöåâ.

Ïîêà íå èçâåñòíî, êàêèì îáðàçîì áóäåò ïðîâîäèòüñÿ ïðîâåðêà ðåçóëüòàòîâ ãîëîñîâàíèÿ èçáèðàòåëåé, êîòîðûå ïðîäàëè ñâîè ãîëîñà. Ïðåäïîëîæèòåëüíî ýòè ëþäè äîëæíû áóäóò ãîëîñîâàòü ïî îòêðåïèòåëüíûì òàëîíàì è îòñûëàòü ñâîé áþëëåòåíü â **voteauction** äëÿ ïðîâåðêè. Ïî äàííûì èçáèðàòåëüíîé êîìèññèè ×èêàãî, îò *40000* äî *50000* ãîðîæàí íàìåðåíû âîñïîëüçîâàòüñÿ îòêðåïèòåëüíûìè òàëîíàìè íà íîÿáðüñêèõ âûáîðàõ.

Èëüÿ Âèíîãðàäîâ, ãàçåòà "Âåäîìîñòè", 18 îêòÿáðÿ 2000 ãîäà.

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ACLU fights to protect vote-brokering Web sites

By The Associated Press

11.02.00

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A Europe-based Web site claiming to buy and sell votes for the U.S. presidential election apparently closed yesterday under pressure from Chicago election officials.

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 the First Amendment.

"We think political parody and satire is protected whether on the written page or the Internet," said Harvey Grossman, ACLU of Illinois legal director.

The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners, which sued to shut down the site, said it was assured by the site's Swiss registrar, CORE Internet Council of Registrar, that vote-auction.com would be taken off the Web.

The Swiss group sent the board an e-mail message saying it was acting "since it does effectively appear that this domain name is used in connection with unlawful activity."

The message referred to an order that Cook County Circuit Judge Michael Murphy issued at the request of Chicago election officials, requiring a similar-sounding site, voteauction.com, or any site like it, to be deleted from the Web.

Several attempts to open either site failed yesterday, though vote-auction.com had been in operation a day earlier.

The site is also being challenged in several other states. Officials in Missouri and Wisconsin filed lawsuits Oct. 31 seeking to stop the site from operating in their states. Massachusetts voting officials are currently drafting a lawsuit, and officials in Nebraska and Oregon are investigating the issue.

The site was created by James Baumgartner, a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y., who said he did it as a parody to "evoke public commentary concerning an issue which is at the core of this nation's democracy, whether or not elections are for sale."

"I want to emphasize that at no time was it my intent to have people buy and sell votes," he said in an affidavit the ACLU's Grossman showed reporters.

But Chicago Board of Election Commissioners spokesman Tom Leach said the site only encouraged people to break the law.

At the request of Chicago election officials, Murphy ordered a Pennsylvania-based registrar, Domain Bank Inc., to take voteauction.com off the Web. Baumgartner sold the domain rights to

Hans Bernhard of Vienna, Austria, for one Euro, less than a dollar. Bernhard then arranged for the Swiss group to establish the domain vote-auction.com.

The difference in the name was no more than a hyphen between the words *vote* and *auction* and the contents were apparently very similar.

Bernhard had claimed, without proof, to have been offered $260,000 for more than 21,000 votes. Even if that could be verified, there is no way to prove how the 21,000 votes would have been cast.

Votes were being offered in blocks by state. For instance, the highest bidder for Michigan, a battleground state with 18 electoral votes, could direct 1,429 votes to any candidate. The current top bid for those votes was $28,000, the Bernhard site recently claimed.

The ACLU began its fight to keep the site alive by getting the Illinois case transferred out of Cook County Circuit Court and into federal court.

It now goes before U.S. District Judge William J. Hibbler, the same judge who forced reluctant Illinois election officials to put the name of Green Party candidate Ralph Nader on the Nov. 7 ballot.

In Missouri, a circuit court judge yesterday issued a temporary restraining order against the site's operators, and a Nov. 28 hearing has been set on preliminary and permanent injunctions. Missouri officials are also seeking $1,000 fines for each violation of state law.

Meanwhile, the ACLU of Southern California planned to go to court today to try to prevent California Secretary of State Bill Jones from threatening creators of vote-swapping Web sites.

One site, www.voteswap2000.com, was voluntarily shut down this week after officials from Jones' office told the site's creators that they were breaking state election laws.

On the site, supporters of Green Party presidential candidate Ralph Nader who live in states where the race is close agreed to vote for Democrat Al Gore in exchange for a Nader vote in a state where there is no contest.

The deal could allow a Gore victory in close states and still earn Nader federal campaign dollars in 2004.

At least three similar sites remained online yesterday.

ACLU lawyers said they would seek a restraining order in federal court in Los Angeles because the site is protected under the First Amendment.

"This could be the first case ever of a government official censoring political speech on the Internet," said Mark Rosenbaum, ACLU of Southern California legal director. "This is not manipulating the vote at all, but a discussion about how to strategically vote."

The site's creators voluntarily took the site down Oct. 30 and replaced it with an explanation that they didn't know they were acting illegally until contacted by state officials.

"We apologize for the inconvenience of anyone who has used the site in the past few days. As I said, we are not lawyers. At the time we set the site up we understood that what we were doing was legal," the site read.

Jones' office plans on fighting the proposed restraining order, which could put the site back online.

"You can't trade a dollar for a vote, a job for a vote, or a vote for a vote," said Jones spokesman Alfie Charles. "It's the secretary of state's job to protect the integrity of the election process."

Update

Federal appeals court reinstates lawsuit by vote-swapping Web sites
Judges say that failing to resolve dispute between Web site operators, California may result in 'chilling' plaintiffs' protected speech in next election. 02.08.03

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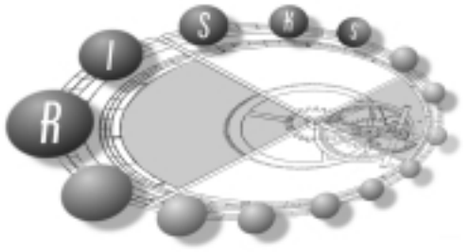

Rebecca Mercuri

Voting Automation (Early and Often?)

Computerization of manual processes often creates opportunities for social risks, despite decades of experience. This is clear to everyone who has waded through deeply nested telephone menus and then been disconnected. Electronic voting is an area where automation seems highly desirable but fails to offer significant improvements over existing systems, as illustrated by the following examples.

Back in 1992, when I wrote here [5] about computerized vote tabulation, a $60 million election system intended for purchase by New York City had come under scrutiny. Although the system had been custom-designed to meet New York's stringent and extensive criteria, numerous major flaws (particularly those related to secure operations) were noted during acceptance testing and review by independent examiners. New York withheld its final purchase approval and legal wranglings ensued. This summer, the contract was finally cancelled, with New York agreeing to pay for equipment and services it had received; all lawsuits were dropped, thus ending a long and costly process without replacing New York's bulky arsenal of mechanical lever machines.

Given New York's lack of success in obtaining a secure, accurate, reliable voting system, built from the ground up, operating in a closed network environment, despite considerable time, resources, expertise and expenditures, it might seem preposterous to propose the creation of a system that would enable "the casting of a secure and secret electronic ballot transmitted to election officials using the Internet" [3]. Internet security features are largely add-ons (firewalls, encryption), and problems are numerous (denial-of-service attacks, spoofing, monitoring). (See [2, 6].) Yet this does not seem to dissuade well-intentioned officials from promoting the belief that online voting is around the corner, and that it will resolve a wide range of problems from low voter turnout to access for the disabled.

The recent California Task Force report suggested e-voting could be helpful to "the occasional voter who neglects to participate due to a busy schedule and tight time constraints" [3]. Convenient access is a vacuous promise, in that the described authorization process requires pre-election submission of a signed e-voting request, subsequent receipt of a password, instructions, and access software. Clearly, it would be far easier to mail out a conventional absentee ballot that could be quickly marked and returned, rather than requiring each voter to reboot a computer in order to install "a clean, uncorrupted operating system and/or a clean Internet browser" [3].

Countless e-voting dot-coms have materialized recently, each hoping to land lucrative contracts in various aspects of election automation. Purportedly an academic project at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, voteauction.com was shut down following threats of legal action for violating New York state election laws [1]. It has since been sold and reopened at an off-shore location where prosecution may be circumventable. Vote-selling combined with Internet balloting provides a powerful way to throw an election to the highest bidder, but this is probably not what election boards have in mind for their modernized systems. The tried-and-true method of showing up to vote where your neighbors can verify your existence is still best used at least until biometric identification is reliable and commonplace.

While jurisdictions rush to obtain new voting systems, protective laws have lagged behind. Neither the Federal Election Commission nor any state agencies have required that computerized election equipment and software comply with existing government standards for secure systems. The best of these, the ISO Common Criteria, addresses matters important to voting such as privacy and anonymity; although it fails to delineate areas in which satisfaction of some requirements would preclude implementation of others, its components should not be ignored by those who are establishing minimum certification benchmarks [4].

Computerization of voting systems can have costly consequences, not only in time and money, but also in the much grander sense of further eroding confidence in the democratic process. "If it ain't broke, don't fix it" might be a Luddite's battle cry, but it may also be prudent where the benefits of automation are still outweighed by the risks. C

PAUL WATSON

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2. Blaze, M.A. and Bellovin, S.M. Tapping on my network door. *Commun ACM 43*, 10 (Oct. 2000).
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4. Mercuri, R. Ph.D. dissertation; www.seas.upenn.edu/~mercuri.
5. Mercuri, R. Voting-machine risks. *Commun. ACM 35*, 11 (Nov. 1992).
6. Weinstein, L. Risks of Internet voting. *Commun ACM 43*, 6 (Jun. 2000).

Rebecca Mercuri (mercuri@acm.org) is a member of the computer science faculty at Bryn Mawr College.

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22. [ca-resisters] NY Times anti-test op-ed
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25. first we test em, then we fry em
    - first we test em, then we fry em *(38 lines)*
      From: Richard Gibson <rgibson@PIPELINE.COM>

Date: Tue, 17 Oct 2000 18:49:03 -0700

26. the end of Gibson's merit pay chances
    - the end of Gibson's merit pay chances *(27 lines)*
      From: Richard Gibson <rgibson@PIPELINE.COM>
      Date: Mon, 16 Oct 2000 21:10:00 -0700

27. the public seems to like the testing movement
    - Re: the public seems to like the testing movement *(67 lines)*
      From: Richard Gibson <rgibson@PIPELINE.COM>
      Date: Thu, 26 Oct 2000 01:02:33 -0700

28. voteauction.com
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    - ability grouping as segregation *(27 lines)*

    From: Richard Gibson <rgibson@PIPELINE.COM>
    Date: Fri, 6 Oct 2000 23:22:44 -0700

24. eugenics film
    - eugenics film *(93 lines)*

    From: Richard Gibson <rgibson@PIPELINE.COM>
    Date: Fri, 20 Oct 2000 14:47:52 -0700

25. first we test em, then we fry em
    - first we test em, then we fry em *(38 lines)*

    From: Richard Gibson <rgibson@PIPELINE.COM>
    Date: Tue, 17 Oct 2000 18:49:03 -0700

26. the end of Gibson's merit pay chances
    - the end of Gibson's merit pay chances *(27 lines)*

    From: Richard Gibson <rgibson@PIPELINE.COM>
    Date: Mon, 16 Oct 2000 21:10:00 -0700

27. the public seems to like the testing movement
    - Re: the public seems to like the testing movement *(67 lines)*

    From: Richard Gibson <rgibson@PIPELINE.COM>
    Date: Thu, 26 Oct 2000 01:02:33 -0700

28. **voteauction**.com
    - **voteauction**.com *(118 lines)*

    From: Richard Gibson <rgibson@PIPELINE.COM>
    Date: Sat, 28 Oct 2000 17:05:14 -0700

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"The Web site may have started as a parody, but we don't think it's a joke," said Thomas Leach, spokesman for the Chicago Board of Elections, which last Wednesday won an injunction ordering the site taken down. "It's encouraging U.S. citizens to break the law."

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It is unclear whether the votes being auctioned are legitimate. But with the balance of the presidential election hanging on a thin margin, the authorities aren't taking any chances.

"Could it affect the outcome of the elections? Yes," Leach said. "Should it? No."

Created by James Baumgartner, a graduate student in New York, and later sold to a group of investors in Austria, the Web site has U.S. election officials up in arms.

Authorities in New York, Illinois and California moved to shut down the site, with Chicago's election commission winning an injunction last week against Baumgartner, Austrian entrepreneur Hans Bernhard and three others, as well as Domain Bank, the registrar that provided the Internet address. As part of the court order, the judge specifically said Voteauction.com could not appear on the Net under a different name.

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Bernhard could not immediately be reached for comment, but information on his site declares that bidding on votes "works for, not against democracy." It also says he had huge reader support to keep the site in operation.

Leach said the Chicago election commission has asked for help from the Austrian Embassy in Washington, D.C., to permanently shut down Bernhard's business. The court injunction has also been delivered to the Ministry of Austria.

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A rogue Web site purporting to sell votes for the upcoming U.S. presidential election is back in operation after being shut down last week under a federal court order.

The Web site, formerly **Voteauction**.com, reappeared on the Net over the weekend under a new address run from outside the United States and beyond the easy reach of election officials.

"The Web site may have started as a parody, but we don't think it's a joke," said Thomas Leach, spokesman for the Chicago Board of Elections, which last Wednesday won an injunction ordering the site taken down. "It's encouraging U.S. citizens to break the law."

The idea for the site, now Vote-auction.com, is to capitalize on undecided voters who planned on sitting out the November presidential election. Uncommitted voters can sell their votes to the Web site. The votes are then auctioned to the highest bidder, who decides which presidential candidate gets them.

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[Random-bits] UDRP: Kur- und Verkehrsverein St. Moritz v. StMoritz **...**
... Previous message: [Random-bits] http://www.**voteauction**.com/; Next message: [Random-bits] UDRP: =?iso-8859-1?Q?S=FCd=2DChemie?= AG v. tonsil.com; **...**
lists.essential.org/pipermail/ random-bits/2000-September/000296.html - 4k - Cached - Similar pages
[More results from lists.essential.org]

News Center
... 20, Miller: **Voteauction**.com out of business OCTOBER 20, 2000 - **Voteauction**.com, the controversial web site promoting the sale of votes over the Internet, is **...**
www.michigan.gov/sos/ 0,1607,7-127-1640_9150---M_2000_10,00.html - 24k - Cached - Similar pages
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[PDF] Professor Michael Sandel
File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
... During the 2000 presidential election, a web site called "**VoteAuction**.com" offered people an opportunity to buy and sell their votes through the internet. **...**
www.mfh.org/specialprojects/chl/CHL%20Sandel%202004.pdf - Similar pages

www.voteauction.com/
1k - Cached - Similar pages

Chicago officials try to shut down **voteauction**.com
Chicago officials try to shut down **voteauction**.com. **...** From: Declan McCullagh <declan@well.com>; Cc: pr@**voteauction**.com, info@**voteauction**.com. **...**
www.politechbot.com/p-01407.html - 7k - Cached - Similar pages

disinformation | ®™ark: no deconstruction necessary
... Disinformation Dossier on Capitol Punishment: Does **Voteauction**.com Subvert Democracy? Check out the Disinformation dossier on Capitol **...**
www.disinfo.com/archive/pages/dossier/id561/pg1/ - 46k - Cached - Similar pages
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_ pnrm ___ text _____ No mas arte, solo vida. _ Laura Baigorri **...** - [Translate this page]
... Uno de los últimos proyectos que más se ha aproximado a este objetivo es **Voteauction**.com, una inteligente página web maquinada por el joven James **...**
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normative.zusammenhaenge.at <- Fälle <- USA < ... - [Translate this page]
... USA/Schweiz/Österreich: "It's different because it's fundamentally different."
- The **Voteauction**-Case. Complaint, 16.10.2000. IN **...**
normative.zusammenhaenge.at/faelle/us/**voteauction**.html - Similar pages

de.news.yahoo.com/001103/71/15r54.html
Similar pages

MediaMente.it - [Translate this page]
... grammi di marijuana. **Voteauction**.com L'asta della presidenza non è la sola curiosità emersa da queste elezioni. Un tribunale di **...**
www.mediamente.rai.it/mm_it/001122/naviga.asp - 14k - Cached - Similar pages

Canoë Techno-Mégagiciel Cyberactualités - Le site de vente de **...** - [Translate this page]
... mercredi dernier pour forcer le fondateur du site James Baumgartner ainsi que le propriétaire Hans Bernard de Vienne en Autriche à fermer **Voteauction**.com. **...**
www2.canoe.com/techno/nouvelles/ archives/2000/10/20001023-171938.html - 57k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

ITA-PE archives -- March 2001 (#246)
... part of the session: "migros.org" by <bold>Ursula Widner (Switzerland)</bold>, "libro.com" by <bold>Andre Rettberg (Austria)</bold> and "**voteauction**.com" by **...**
listserv.nic.it/cgi-bin/wa?A2=ind0103& L=ita-pe&F=&S=&P=26890 - 19k - Cached - Similar pages

The Tomorrow Weblog
... Selling Votes Or Peddling Lies? by Wired News Did **Voteauction**.com really solicit bids on American votes, or was it all a mirage? **...**
www.myapplemenu.com/tomorrow/2000/10/ - 91k - Cached - Similar pages

[DOC] HETEROTOPIAS GLOCALES
File Format: Microsoft Word 2000 - View as HTML
... Voteauction http://www.vote-auction.net/. La influencia **...** 003. James Baumgartner. **Voteauction**.com http://www.vote-auction.net/. Página **...**
www.callusdigital.org/~NA0000004/ textos/HETEROTOPIAS_laura.doc - Similar pages

Profiel: Amerikaanse verkiezingen
... Kiezers die geen keuze kunnen maken, kunnen hun stem verkopen aan de hoogstbiedende op de site **Voteauction**.com. **...** Vote Auction www.**voteauction**.com. **...**
www.nrc.nl/W2/Lab/Profiel/ AmerikaanseVerkiezingen/internet.html - 14k - Cached - Similar pages

www.kiplinger.com/news/kiparticle.html?t_id=306u1122
Similar pages

[PDF] 2. Tagung des ICANN Studienkreis 2.-3. Februar 2001, Zürich **...**
File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
... Fallen erörtert so der "migros.org" Fall von Ursula Widmer (Schweiz), der "libro.com" Fall von Andre Rettberg (Oesterreich) und der "**voteauction**.com" Fall **...**
www.democratic-internet.de/ studienkreis2001/studienkreis2001.pdf - Similar pages

RAIN: Radio And Internet Newsletter
... VoteAuction.com: "Sell your vote online" According to Wired in an article about this site (here), "Vote-sellers on the whole tend to be in their twenties, male **...**
www.kurthanson.com/HTM-RAIN/ NewsArchives/1000/100400.htm - 96k - Cached - Similar pages

ADAPTER PRESENTS
ADAPTER PRESENTS. :: MadreTTor :: festival for [Media]_Art, WEB_Culture & technology. October 1 until the 5 :: 2002 :: Rotterdam :: the Netherlands. \\. **...**
www.cmdcommunity.nl/website/ actual/20020110_madrettor_programma.htm - 71k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] CENSORSHIP IN CAMOUFLAGE:
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... Robert Atkins: Now I want to introduce James Baumgartner who is, in his own words, an “RTMark agent and creator of **VoteAuction**.com.” The RTMark collective **...**
www.ncac.org/issues/Censorship_in_Camoflage.pdf - Similar pages

Inter.net.ru: :: ??????
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ActionContents >>> UTC+X: Oktober 2004 Archives
... In 2000, CNN asked the makers of [V]ote-auction: "Why on earth are you europeans intervening in a US election?", **Voteauction** replied: "Because the US President **...**
www.actioncontents.com/archives/2004_10.html - 43k - Cached - Similar pages

info wars: [v]ote-auction
Official site for the film documentary info wars, info wars is a film documentary about political activism on the Internet.
www.info-wars.com/en/**voteauction**.html - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

Holland - John Holland's Internet Insider
... Terror: hacker holds ISP hostage **Voteauction**.com under scrutiny What candidates say about the net Actual Internet creator endorses Gore. **...**
www.internetinsider.com/moreheadlines.html - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

+++ gfrastsackl.org +++ $home of some gfrastsackl's +++

welcome - homepages - members - news - links. $home of some gfrastsackl's. this host is. Connectivity sponsored by EUnet. Design&Layout 2000 courtesy strecko. **...**
voteauction.elsewhere.org/ - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

Welcome to Vendio - Smart Services for Smart Sellers
Username: Password: Jump to: Choose page: **...**
www.vendio.com/ - 13k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

artograph: December 2004 Archives
... They are artistically and ideologically close to groups like RTmark and the artists group Ubermorgen which had run a fake website **voteauction**.com during the **...**
mazine.ws/artograph/archives/2004_12.html - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

German registrar bans Web site | CNET News.com
... In October 2000, the Chicago Board of Elections won a court order shutting down **VoteAuction**.com, a Web site in Austria that claimed to allow Americans to trade **...**
news.com.com/2100-1023-984248.html - 40k - Cached - Similar pages
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Political Site of the Day Library for the Year 2000
... Budget and Policy Priorities National Retail Sales Tax Alliance United Against Hate Pro-UN State of Alaska Coalition to Save Evans Farm **VoteAuction** Alliance of **...**
www.aboutpolitics.com/00library.html - 24k - Cached - Similar pages

Wendy's Blog: Legal Tags: proxy fight [Domains-by-proxy update]
... argument whether the site was "encouraging and facilitating theft and fraud", as WalMart claimed, or satirizing consumer culture [recall **voteauction**.com, where **...**
wendy.seltzer.org/blog/archives/ 2003/04/11/proxy_fight_domainsbyproxy_update.html - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

Trash City: News you may have missed - October, 2000
... action. The site -- http://www.**voteauction**.com -- issued a notice on its pages saying that it had suspended operations in Illinois. **...**
www.trashcity.org/WEIRD/ODD042.HTM - 38k - Cached - Similar pages

Web White & Blue
... Going Once, Going Twice, Going To Austria Over 6,000 Americans have flocked to **VoteAuction**.com, an Austria-based site, to commit a felony, Wired News reported **...**
www.markle.org/.../program_highlights/policy_ for_a_networked_society/public_engagement/web_white_blue/trail/ - 48k - Cached - Similar pages

Titanic
... Beyond vote-trading, the Internet has even made the crime of vote-buying easier. A web site – **voteauction**-dot-com – was set up to buy and sell votes. **...**
www.iota.org/Fall00/election.html - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

Yes there are others in the world thinking the same way...
... rtMark - Past Projects Odd activist funding site. View completed projects, inclusing The Yes Men, eToy campaign, **VoteAuction** and other subversive deeds. **...**
shell.ihug.co.nz/~stu/buynothing/go_external.html - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

This is Weimar
... 10/23/00, **Voteauction**.com comes back as Vote-auction.com 10/18/00, Internet Whirl: **Voteauction**.com's Failed Attempt at E-Commerce 10/9/00, Whopper Navy **...**
weimar.ws/wmrt2.html - 30k - Cached - Similar pages

January 2001 - Last Bytes
... A European entrepreneur saw his dreams of making it big in America go up in smoke after his site, formerly known as **voteauction**.com, was taken down by court **...**
www.govtech.net/magazine/gt/2001/Jan/lastByte.phtml - 23k - Cached - Similar pages

Instructor Bios
... Park, Kansas. In 2000, he created **voteauction**.com, a web-based satire on campaign financing in the 2000 presidential election. James **...**
www.brooklineadulted.org/aboutus/bios.shtml - 101k - 6 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

Corporate Watch Newsletter: Issue 5: Sept - Oct 2001
... favour of schemes allowing apathetic citizens of 'consumer democracies' to sell their votes to the highest bidder - notably the spoof site **voteauction**.com, run **...**
www.corporatewatch.org.uk/newsletter/issue5/nl5f1.html - 18k - Cached - Similar pages

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... propias informaciones. **Voteauction**.com Página de James Baumgartner y posteriormente absorbida por el colectivo rtmark. A grandes **...**
www.interzona.org/America/seleccion.html - 18k - Cached - Similar pages

OnlineEnzyklopaedie.de: Liste Artikel zwischen enthalten **...** - [Translate this page]
... **Voteauction**, **Voteauction Voteauction** setzt sich zusammen aus den englischen Worten vote=Wahl und auction=Auktion/Versteigerung. Es war eine s ... **...**
www.onlineenzyklopaedie.de/ Karte/liste_artikel_2_1799.html - 32k - Cached - Similar pages

Salon.com Directory | Technology Log
... By Justin Hall [05/18/01]. Will culture-jam for food The prankster behind the **Voteauction**.com satire needs your help to pay off his $3,800 legal debt. **...**
archive.salon.com/directory/ topics/technology_log/index1.html - 38k - Cached - Similar pages
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Alexa Web Search - Subjects > Society > Activism > Media > Culture **...**
... 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 **...**
www.alexa.com/browse/categories?catid=106493 - 27k - Cached - Similar pages

Election2000: Election 2000 in brief
... In addition, the site, **voteauction**.de, prompted investigations by California and Nebraska officials. State and federal laws prohibit buying and selling votes. **...**
www.sptimes.com/News/110800/ Election2000/Election_2000_in_brie.shtml - 42k - Cached - Similar pages

Table of Contents
... Jones Coin-Op Taxpayers for Common Sense --- Waste scorecard Primer on CFR (Jezer) Book Guide Billionaires For BushGore Billionaires **VoteAuction**.com, the **...**
my.execpc.com/~jlohman/frconten.htm - 20k - Cached - Similar pages

Campaign 2000 Trail-er Trash - page 2 of 2
... Embattled Vote Auction Site Returns to the Web CNN **Voteauction**.com, a Web site created to buy and sell votes in the 2000 presidential election, is back up and **...**
politicalhumor.about.com/cs/trailertrash/index_2.htm - 32k - Cached - Similar pages

AKTUELL VITEN Epostmagasin om vitenskap og teknikk Nr. 4, 8. **...**
... Akkurat da man trodde amerikansk valgkamp ikke kunne bli mer bisarr kommer **voteauction**.com, et nettsted hvis slagord "Sell your vote online" sier det meste **...**
newth.net/aktuellviten/arkiv/av004.txt - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

Voters Who Swap Their Check for Cash (washingtonpost.com)
... In 2000, tens of thousands signed up to sell their votes at the satirical **Voteauction**.com and its foreign-based successor site, Vote-auction.com, as a way **...**
www.washingtonpost.com/ wp-dyn/articles/A4447-2004Jul21.html - Similar pages

Gannon Lecture Questions What Money Can Buy
... He noted a Web site (www.**voteauction**.com) that enabled interest groups to pay registered voters for their votes in the 2000 presidential election. **...**
www.fordham.edu/Campus_Resources/ Public_Affairs/Archives/2001/archive_90.html - 37k - Cached - Similar pages

UMBC News
... Beck," a remix of Beck Hansen's music, instigated actions such as "Phone in Sick Day," and supported the satirical websites GWBush.com, **Voteauction**.com and gatt **...**
www.umbc.edu/NewsEvents/ releases/article.phtml?news_id=647 - 20k - Cached - Similar pages

News Briefs - Computerworld
... The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners has requested that federal and state attorneys shut down **Voteauction**.com, a Web site that offers votes to the **...**
www.computerworld.com/news/ 2000/story/0,11280,52161,00.html - 49k - Cached - Similar pages

Society and Politics at The Far Frontiers ~ a runboard.com free ...
... SNIPER IN THE BUSHES, (deleted for spiders), 0, 61, **Voteauction**.com, (deleted for spiders), 3, 34, "Why We Cannot Win", (deleted for spiders), 3, 58, ...
com4.runboard.com/bfarfrontiers.forum02%7Coffset=50 - Similar pages

2000 ELECTION UPDATE: CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM
... subsidies and regulation are greatly reduced, campaign spending will inevitably continue to escalate." Douglas McNeil NYT Letters 3/29/00 **Voteauction**.com tried ...
www.electhobie.com/Y2KCampaignReform.html - 13k - Cached - Similar pages

The Yes Men in interview. Andy Bichlbaum and Mike Bonanno of the ...
... and that a 'free market' in democracy should be encouraged by allowing the sale of votes directly to the highest bidder through **Voteauction**.com", without any ...
www.threemonkeysonline.com/threemon_ article_the_yes_men_andy_bichlbaum_interview.htm - 31k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

HopeDance Magazine ~ Radical Solutions Inspiring Hope
... They suggest that a far more efficient method would be for the corporation to simply pay a single entity, **VoteAuction**.com, that would permit voters to ...
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Missouri judge issues temporary restraining order against Web site ...
... 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 ...
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Hongkong: August 2004 Archives - [Translate this page]
... Electronic Voting Machines and **Voteauction**.com. **...** Best of all was the presentation of his "**voteauction**.com" project. Go there and check it out. **...**
www.stritzelberger.at/archives/2004/08/ - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

The Essential Guide to Performing Michael Mandiberg
... Calle, Eleanor Antin, Vito Acconci, Tom Friedman, Tim Hawkinson, Jeff Koons, Andrea Zittel, Hans Hoffman, Mark Rothko, Ann Hamilton, **VoteAuction**.com, DeskSwap **...**
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... Calle, Eleanor Antin, Vito Acconci, Tom Friedman, Tim Hawkinson, Jeff Koons, Andrea
Zittell, Hans Hoffman, Mark Rothko, Ann Hamilton, **VoteAuction**.com, DeskSwap **...**
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Sheila: August 23, 2000
... cnn.com (The Industry Standard): Web site offering to sell votes shut down. "**Voteauction**.com, a Web site that offers a forum for citizens to sell their votes **...**
sheila.inessential.com/2000/08/23 - 13k - Cached - Similar pages
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No. 479: "Talking Turkey" By Randy Cohen
... well, never mind."—Will Vehrs. "Votes for US president, from **voteauction**.com, which was recently relocated to Sudan."—Eric Weber. **...**
slate.msn.com/id/89771/sidebar/89772/ - 16k - Cached - Similar pages
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German registrar deletes US website - silicon.com
... In October 2000, the Chicago Board of Elections won a court order shutting down **VoteAuction**.com, a website in Austria that claimed to allow Americans to trade **...**
networks.silicon.com/webwatch/ 0,39024667,10002853,00.htm - 42k - Cached - Similar pages

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... VOTE SELLING WEB SITE STOPPED - The Web site **Voteauction**.com has been temporarily shut down by a US Circuit Court in Chicago while a lawsuit continues between **...**
collection.nlc-bnc.ca/100/ 201/300/copyright/2000/v04n07.txt - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

Inside risks: voting automation (early and often?)
... references. 1 Anderson, MK Close vote? You can bid on it (Aug. 17, 2000), and **Voteauction** bids the dust (Aug. 22, 2000), Wired News. 2 **...**
portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=353378 - Similar pages

Shacknews
... supporters. **Voteauction**.com is committed to improving this system by bringing the campaign contributors' money directly to the voters.". **...**
www.shacknews.com/news_archive_overview.x/2000/8/20 - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

The Christian Science Monitor | csmonitor.com
... **Voteauction**.com quoted the going price at $19.61 per vote in California and $12.38 in Illinois, and offers to deliver the votes to any corporation or individual **...**
csmonitor.com/durable/2000/10/18/fp20s1-csm.shtml - Similar pages

> The Christian Science Monitor | csmonitor.com
> **...** election laws. **Voteauction**.com originated in New York, where officials also moved against it, and is now owned by an Austrian. While **...**
> csmonitor.com/durable/2000/10/20/fp24s1-csm.shtml - Similar pages

Media Art Net | RTMark: ®TMARK
... than its own pocketbook; it seeks cultural profit, not financial.» Past projects include «The Yes Men impersonate the WTO», «**Voteauction**.com,» «The etoy **...**
www.medienkunstnetz.de/works/tmark/ - 10k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

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> **...** die Verbesserung der Kultur und nicht um den finanziellen Gewinn.« Einige der Projekte
> waren »The Yes Men impersonate the WTO«, »**Voteauction**.com,« »The **...**
> www.medienkunstnetz.de/werke/tmark/ - 10k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

Diary for tgw
... was able to. 22 Oct 2000 ». I justed finished up writing an article on **VoteAuction**.com & The Whack-A-Mole Defense. I also put together **...**
www.advogato.org/person/tgw/diary.html?start=6 - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

> Personal info for tgw
> **...** **VoteAuction**.com & The Whack-A-Mole Defense; There does not appear to be an archived
> version of my collection of quotes and links explaining the "Whack-A-Mole **...**
> www.advogato.org/person/tgw/ - 19k - Cached - Similar pages

2002
... exclusive - THIS IS POP!], two domains were shut down illegally [**voteauction**.com

and vote-auction.com] due to court orders that had been emailed to the dubious **...**
kop.fact.co.uk/DIVE/cd/kop/2002.html - 38k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

Need To Know 2000-10-13
... In a week when the www.**voteauction**.com moved offshore (a site almost as refreshingly honest as the Danish www.theburglar.com , but not quite as mercenary as **...**
www.ntk.net/2000/10/13/ - 38k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

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... Regulator looks for technical control points, and often ends up to a namespace issue – In 2000, **voteauction**.com started auctioning real votes of the US **...**
keskus.hut.fi/opetus/s38001/ s04/pres/Heikki_Hammainen.pdf - Similar pages

NewsLinx Web News: InternetNews Israel ... Last Updated: 2:09 pm **...**
... Hacker Site Raises GM's Hackles - Wired News **Voteauction** Booth Is Closed - Wired News Yellowbrix, Backed By Soros, Files IPO - Reuters Airlines Reminded To **...**
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> **...** On Sitestar - Upside Today Magazines Unlikely To Make Money Online - Upside Today
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.extracts
... toywar - http://www.toywar.com. hans_extrem – http://www.ubermorgen.com. **voteauction** – http://www.vote-auction.net. naziline – http://www.naziline.com. **...**
onair.co.za/extracts/content.htm - 9k - Cached - Similar pages

Online vote trading takes off in US election - vnunet.com
... The original site, which was named **voteauction**.com before the US courts forced it to close down, was set up by a political science student James Baumgartner as **...**
www.vnunet.com/analysis/1113465 - 36k - Cached - Similar pages

HANS BERNHARD - PROJECTS
... ubermorgen exhibits the [V]ote-auction CNN tape, **Voteauction** seals and [F]original legal documents at Aldrich Contemporary Art Museum 2001, The Premises **...**
hansbernhard.com/X/pages/projects/ - 7k - Cached - Similar pages

Rhizome.org: NerdBoxLinks2003
... vote auction 2000 he is anon now -- has an rtmark agent name http://www.**voteauction**.biz/. 2001 John Freyer http://allmylifeforsale.com/. **...**
rhizome.org/object.rhiz?13866 - 28k - Cached - Similar pages

2001 Conflicts Syllabus revised 19 Dec 2000
... 19 Mar, no class, 20 Mar, International controversies, 559-577, Read **voteauction**. com writeup. 22 Mar, Property as basis (in rem jurisdiction), 578-619, 15 USC sec **...**
www.kentlaw.edu/perritt/conflicts/01syl2.html - 23k - Cached - Similar pages
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The Guardian
... "A second site, **Voteauction**.com, promised to collect votes by absentee ballot, verify and then mail them to the appropriate locations. **...**
www.cpa.org.au/garchve3/1026cult.html - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

The Daily Athenaeum Interactive
... everywhere. ow much is your vote worth? How about $12.38? That's how much **Voteauction**.com was selling them for, anyway. That is **...**
www.da.wvu.edu/archives/002010/ - 18k - Cached - Similar pages

[MyAppleMenu] Oct 21, 2000
... Breaking Barriers (News) ==== **Voteauction** Booth Is Closed (Wired News) <http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39590,00.html> The vote buy-and **...**
www.pairlist.net/pipermail/ applesurf-list/2000-October/000193.html - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

Definition of injunction
... **Voteauction** (2333 bytes) 5: ... New York) issued temporary restraining orders or injunctions for alleged illegal vote trading. This led to t... 13: ...] 2003. **...**
www.wordiq.com/search/injunction.html - 20k - Cached - Similar pages

Secretary of State Moves to Close Vote Swapping Sites
... "It is very clear that sites that broker votes for cash, such as **voteauction**.com, are illegal, as is the act of offering to sell your vote on such a site **...**
www.sos.state.or.us/executive/pressrel/110200swap.html - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

gt post election pronouncements
... 13 November 2000, Pacifica, California. Recently, the government busted Internet sites, like www.**voteauction**.com, that traded and sold votes. **...**
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<nettime> [legalaffairs **at** etoy.com: etoy.GENERAL-MEETING **...**
... http://www.etoy.com/disgrace/nazi_pr_theory_quotes.html http://www.andernorts.de/ netartists.htm (GERMAN) 4-signing a press statement about **VOTEAUCTION** in the **...**
www.nettime.org/Lists-Archives/ nettime-l-0012/msg00130.html - 15k - Cached - Similar pages

Serebella: Article - Culture jamming
... http://ljo609.tripod.com; Salon: Will culture-jam for food The prankster behind

the **Voteauction**.com satire needs your help to pay off his $3,800 legal debt. **...**
www.serebella.com/encyclopedia/ article-Culture_jamming.html - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] NEWS RELEASE ® ® ® ® ® ®
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... a remix of Beck Hansen's music, instigated actions such as "Phone in Sick Day," and supported the satirical websites GWBush.com, **Voteauction**.com and gatt **...**
www.umbc.edu/newsevents/arts/releases/02fall/rtmark.pdf - Similar pages

[LINK] Land of free enterprise?
... "It does matter a lot, and ordinary citizens should be outraged by this." **Voteauction**.com, the site taking bids by state, promises to collect votes by absentee **...**
mailman.anu.edu.au/pipermail/ link/2000-August/006338.html - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

Website offers auction 2000 presidential votes
... Then, though, the site was called www.**voteauction**.com. Although the court issued a temporary restraining order against the site, a final decision was not made. **...**
www.mdn.org/2000/STORIES/VOTEAUC.HTM - 18k - Cached - Similar pages

(AUI) Internet en la prensa Prensa en Internet, resumen diario y **...** - [Translate this page]
... **Voteauction**.com permite a los estadounidenses subastar su voto José Mª Andrés (josepmaria@noticias.com) - La dirección **VoteAuction**.com está permitiendo a **...**
www.aui.es/prensa/titulares/2000/tit_001018.htm - 54k - Cached - Similar pages

US Wooing Student Hackers
LOOK FOR, Wired News. **...**
www.globalsecurity.org/org/news/2001/013834402100.htm - 42k - Cached - Similar pages

Content-scrambling system Information - Search Spaniel
... It features the controversies around DeCSS, **voteauction**, the toywar, and portrays activism from groups like RTmark, the Yes Men and ...Read more... **...**
www.searchspaniel.com/ index.php/Content_Scrambling_System - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

Weblogging Considered Harmful
... Let me guess. Chicago is going to cite "prior art" in its suit against **VoteAuction**. Posted by Brennan O'Keefe at 4:50 PM, Permanent Link to Entry. **...**
www.io.com/~bmokeefe/harmful/2000_10_01_arch.html - 69k - Cached - Similar pages

®TMark Culture Jamming Media
... English Society Activism Media Culture Jamming etoy Spoof Websites: English Society Activism Media Culture Jamming Spoof Websites **Voteauction**.com: English **...**
www.interactiva.org/Di/English/%C2%AETMark/ Society/Activism/Media/Culture_Jamming/ - 14k - Cached - Similar pages

[thelist] targeting effectively
... be sued under > > zimbabwe's laws regulating the internet (sorry to pick on > > zimbabwe, but > > first non-US country to come to mind) > > **voteauction**.com (an **...**
lists.evolt.org/archive/ Week-of-Mon-20020325/107766.html - 4k - Cached - Similar pages

> [thelist] targeting effectively
> **...** can > be sued under > zimbabwe's laws regulating the internet (sorry to pick on > zimbabwe, but > first non-US country to come to mind) **voteauction**.com (an **...**
> lists.evolt.org/archive/ Week-of-Mon-20020325/107763.html - 4k - Cached - Similar pages

[nader-colo-students] Debate protests; voter registration results **...**
... There are lots of cool bands and activists who are part of this. Well, that's all for now. Also check out the link www.**voteauction**.com, as it really hits home. **...**
www.greens.org/colorado/list_archives/ nader-colo-students/msg00050.html - 14k - Cached - Similar pages

RES ALERT May 17, 2001
... and in the Fall 2000 elections, ®™ark agent James Baumgartner was sued by the Chicago Board of Elections for his satirical Web site, **voteauction**.com. **...**
www.res.com/resalerts/resalert20010517.html - 28k - Cached - Similar pages

Library Juice 4:40
... house for votes. They used to be **voteauction**.com, but had their domain name revoked under questionable circumstances. They can now **...**
www.libr.org/Juice/issues/vol4/LJ_4.40.html - 48k - Cached - Similar pages

Google Directory - News > Online Archives > CNN.com > 2000 > **...**
... Web site offering to sell votes shut down - http://www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/23/**voteauction**.shutsdown.idg/index.html [CNN]. **...**
directory.google.com/Top/News/ Online_Archives/CNN.com/2000/August/Tech/ - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

Links!
... die; **Voteauction** is getting assaulted - **Voteauction**.com, a Satirical website, (y'know, like The Onion) is being sued by various states and cities, most notably **...**
stumod.com/drunk/links.html - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

Media - Activism - Society - WoList.com - Everything you want to **...**
... Bringing democracy and capitalism closer together. Founded by James Baumgartner (as **voteauction**.com), produced by ubermorgen.com and helped by ®TMark. **...**
www.wolist.com/wo/society/activism/media-23030/__p/4 - 34k - Cached - Similar pages

AnitraWeb: My Political Opinions, Election 2000

... However, the story of one of the best satire sites of the election, **VoteAuction**. com, is a discouraging comment on our country's irony deficiency. **...**
anitraweb.org/activism/politics/2000.html - 14k - Cached - Similar pages

chicago attorney
... professional, a police officer, or a clergy person. FCW: Chicago wants **Voteauction** gone. The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners said **...**
www.finance-news.org/attorney/chicago%20attorney.php - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

Should voters be barred from trading votes? | CNET News.com
... Just recently, Illinois election commissioners won an injunction against one Web site, **Voteauction**.com, that was purportedly selling votes to the highest **...**
news.cnet.com/news/0-1005-200-3357315.html - 41k - Cached - Similar pages

No subject
... the case. listen to the exciting action-story and see a CNN 30 min. special about **voteauction**. you won't believe your eyes! as the **...**
malagigi.cddc.vt.edu/pipermail/ softwareandculture/2005-January/000802.html - 13k - Cached - Similar pages

Making a Killing Online
... In October, state elections officials in Illinois and New York temporarily shut down **Voteauction**.com, an Internet site where Americans could sell their votes **...**
www.businessweek.com/2000/00_47/b3708054.htm - 32k - Cached - Similar pages

Matrix: Something about Matrix by hans_extrem
... vote-auction[V]ote-auction **voteauction**.com [V]ote-auction – THE ACTION from March 2000 through Election-Day[November 7th] 2000 'til ... **...**
www.a-blast.org/blast/Matrix.13.html - 9k - Cached - Similar pages

Medellin hall of fame
... download.". Slashdot | **Voteauction**.com. "**Voteauction**.com -- article related to News. ... Topics. Hall of Fame. Submit Story ... That **...**
www.logoi.com/links/travel/ cities/medellin_hall_of_fame.html - 25k - Cached - Similar pages

chatroom
... **Voteauction**.com - now shut down - was created by James Baumgartner, a graduate student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York. **...**
www.lgcnet.com/pages/products/e-gov/chat16.htm - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

INDEX medienkultur-stuttgart.de Newsletter 2-00 - [Translate this page]
... Artikel. ^top. If anybody should be paid for my vote, it´s me! Interview mit übermorgen.com zur Wahlplattform **voteauction**.com. **...**
www.medienkultur-stuttgart.de/thema02/2archiv/news2/ - 57k - Cached - Similar pages
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American Citizens Abroad ACA
... IN THAT ORDER) ABSENTEE BALLOT AUCTION SITE CLOSED, On 18 October 2000, an Illinois
judge ordered the temporary shutdown of the website **Voteauction**.com, pending **...**
www.aca.ch/acane86.htm - 20k - Cached - Similar pages

ACA News Update index
... issue 85 Special Election issue, News Update - issue 85 thanks for election feedback -
issue 87 trading, swapping votes - issue 86 **Voteauction**.com - issue 86 **...**
www.aca.ch/nuindex.htm - 75k - Cached - Similar pages

ColdMarble Musings
... Getting elected here is also an expensive proposition. **VoteAuction**.com will help you reap your share of the bucks being thrown at the electoral process. **...**
www.dgbn.com/coldmarble/archive/2000_10_15_archive.html - 27k - Cached - Similar pages

Savannah NOW: Opinion - Letters to the editor 11/13/00
... has apparently made possible a new form of vote garnering that borders on illegal, as evidenced by the popularity of a Web site calling itself **voteauction**.com. **...**
www.savannahnow.com/stories/111300/OPEDletters.shtml - 33k - Cached - Similar pages

"May Day in Milan," by Jason Martin. Summer 2002. TheHiddenCity. **...**
theHIDDENCITY.com | underground arts | albany, new york. **...**
www.thehiddencity.com/read/020620martin.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

[miscellany]
... Pages Urinal Dot Net US Bombing Watch Useless Information The Victorian Web Virtual Bubblewrap The Voluntary Human Extinction Movement **Voteauction** Vox Populi **...**
www.hullocentral.demon.co.uk/site/misc1.htm - 34k - Cached - Similar pages

May - August 2001: Re: Plunderphonics
... Here we go, totally off topic: http://www.rtmark.com/. Sponsors of Barbie Liberation Organization, Deconstructing Beck, **voteauction**.com, and more. **...**
www.hi-beam.net/fw/fw17/0819.html - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

Justin's Webpage | What the Pho?
... Exclusive. Yale makes cyber-strides for visually impaired Elis (News article). **Voteauction**.com | 10/13/00 | Tech Brief. Yale trounces **...**
www.geocities.com/jchenberger/wtf.html - 15k - Cached - Similar pages

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WorldNetDaily: Vote early, vote often
... **Voteauction**.com ran into legal troubles when it provided a forum for more than 15,000 people to sell their votes to the highest bidder. **...**
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ccm . blog
... hours; and that a “free market” in democracy should be encouraged by allowing the sale of votes directly to the highest bidder through **Voteauction**.com . **...**
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Cyber Business Centre -- TrendWatch -- Access Methods Archive
... For example, a judge in Massachusetts has given permission for state officials to shut down **VoteAuction**.com, an Austria-based site that has moved its address **...**
www.nottingham.ac.uk/cyber/archive/tw-260.html - 4k - Cached - Similar pages

News and Information
... 23, US-24 (Telegraph Road) Reconstruction And Rehabilitation In Oakland County To Be Completed Soon. 20, Miller: **Voteauction**.com out of business. **...**
www.mich.gov/minewswire/ 0,1607,7-136-3452---M_2000_10,00.html - 52k - Cached - Similar pages

Culture Jamming: Quest For Data
... Salon: Will culture-jam for food - Salon: Will culture-jam for food The prankster behind the **Voteauction**.com satire needs your help to pay off his $3,800 legal **...**
www.amaquest.com.tw/Society/ Activism/Media/CultureJamming/ - 14k - Cached - Similar pages

[Slashdot-mailer] Slashdot Daily Report (8/18/2000)
... Very thoughtful article. (A mostly-unrelated aside: Don't use the e-mail kiosks at the 2002 Olympics.) --- **Voteauction**.com A articles article **...**
lists.csociety.org/pipermail/ slashdot-mailer/2000-August/000570.html - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

Vote en ligne - Fondation Internet Nouvelle Génération - [Translate this page]
... Initiative parallèle pour **voteauction**, site créé spécialement pour les élections présidentielles US, avec un argument de choc : les candidats se vendent **...**

www.fing.org/index.php?num=526,2 - 37k - Cached - Similar pages

SAT
... During the Fall 2000 elections, ®™ark agent James Baumgartner was sued by the Chicago Board of Elections for his satirical **voteauction**.com website. **...**
www.othercinema.com/spring2001.html - 80k - Cached - Similar pages

Bagasch Archiv
... micromusic chipstyle topic. * "**voteauction** is a wonderful parody," said jonah seiger, co-founder of mindshare. "it's an example **...**
bagasch.monochrom.at/archiv/Apr2004/0127.html - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

CNN.com - Vote-selling Web site to be revived, possibly offshore **...**
... Hans Bernhard said his holding company would operate **voteauction**.com outside the United States to circumvent federal and state laws that forbid purchasing and **...**
edition.cnn.com/2000/TECH/ computing/08/24/internet.vote/ - 41k - Cached - Similar pages

Alt Text | Archived posts by month
... Capitalism meets Democracy Not planning on voting in the upcoming elections? Then sell your vote to the highest bidder at www.**voteauction**.com **...**
www.alttext.com/archives/00/10/ - 64k - Cached - Similar pages

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... It seems there is this Web site "**Voteauction**.com where people can register to sell their vote to the highest bidder." Chicago was the original home of the site **...**
thunderbird.kuee.kyoto-u.ac.jp/EMTPNEWS/jan01.pdf - Similar pages

Gnuheter
... säkra demokratin. (Ja, jag tänker naturligtvis på **voteauction**.de, som var ett strålande debattinlägg på många sätt.). Stallman **...**
www.gnuheter.com/article.php?sid=1041 - 38k - Cached - Similar pages

Die Zeit - Dossier : "Ein weiter Weg" - [Translate this page]
... Aber jede Website braucht eine Adresse, einen so genannten Domain-Namen - in diesem Fall www.**voteauction**.com -, und der wird von einem Unternehmen vergeben. **...**
www.zeit.de/archiv/2001/17/200117_interview_perrit.xml - 34k - Cached - Similar pages

LauschAngriff.org - GeekRadio for the Audience - [Translate this page]
... 03.09.2000, Unified Resource Locators (heute nur 2) : Ulmer Linux Tag am 23.September 2000 **Voteauction**.com, Moeglichkeit seine Wahlstimme zu versteigern. **...**
lauschangriff.org/index.php?id=2&subid=54 - 39k - Cached - Similar pages

Die "Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers" (ICANN) **...** - [Translate this

page]
... Universität Münster, Münster. Der Fall “**voteauction**.com” Siegfried Langebach Geschäftsführer, CSL, Düsseldorf. Der Fall **...**
www.icann-studienkreis.net/ conf/zuerich2001/zurprog.html - 24k - Cached - Similar pages

PC MASTER - ?? a?ap?µ??? pe???d??? t?? PC **...**
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politik-digital | Plattform für Politik und Internet - [Translate this page]
... Bei der noch heute denkwürdigen Wahl von George W. Bush ins Weiße Haus hatte es bereits im Sommer 2000 über die Adresse ???**voteauction**.com“ Online **...**
www.politik-digital.de/edemocracy/ wahlkampf/bundestagswahl2002/koll.shtml - 33k - Cached - Similar pages

Online Auction
... Founded by James Baumgartner (as **voteauction**.com), produced by ubermorgen.com and helped by Â®TMark. [Click To Open In A New Window]. **...**
www.auction4winning.com/auctions/online-auction.shtml - 41k - Cached - Similar pages

Internetové umení není jenom web design, ale také spojení **...**
... museumofhoaxes.com (dez)informacní aktivismus: 8) http://www.usdept-arttech.net/ 9) www.World-Information.org 9) www.RtMark.com 10) www.**voteauction**.com 11 **...**
uisk.jinonice.cuni.cz/kera/sylabus2002/3.html - 14k - Cached - Similar pages

eVote: dossier sur le vote électronique - [Translate this page]
... C’est en tout cas ce que laisse penser le concept du site mis en ligne par un étudiant en science politique, James Baumgartner, **Voteauction**.com. [suite]. **...**
www.abc-politique.com/evote/evote1.html - 18k - Cached - Similar pages

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... was done, for example, in respect of the sites vote-auction.com and **voteauction**.com – the registering US company cancelled the **...**
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dichtung-digital. Hyperfiction, Netzliteratur, Hypermedia **...** - [Translate this page]
... Wahlkampagnien und TV vermittelten Stimmenkaufs ist es nicht minder (zur späteren Umsetzung auch dieser Aktion in Zusammenarbeit mit **Voteauction**.com siehe **...**
www.dichtung-digital.com/2001/07/17-Simanowski/4.htm - 20k - Cached - Similar pages

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... Salon: Will culture-jam for food. The prankster behind the **Voteauction**.com satire needs your help to pay off his $3,800 legal debt. By Katharine Mieszkowski. **...**
www.debthelpcenter.biz/directory/1-800-debt-help.html - 34k - Cached - Similar pages

ManaMyerson1
... A **voteauction**.com-ot úgy mutattátok be, mint egy olyan projektet, ???amely arra törekszik, hogy kombinálja egymással a demokrácia és a kapitalizmus **...**
www.c3.hu/~ligal/ManaMyerson1.htm - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

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liternet.bg/publish11/m_popova/regulation.htm - 60k - Cached - Similar pages

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... Dos experimentos han llamado la atención por las consecuencias inesperadas que pueden traer. Uno es la compra de votos en el sitio **VoteAuction**.com. **...**
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Friheten - utenriks - And the winner is…
... (nettsiden www.**voteauction**.com) Det er meldt om ekstremt store andeler forkastede stemmer fra svarte bydeler mange steder i Florida. **...**
www.friheten.no/uriks/2000/12/sam.html - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

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Inet-Duyuru : Turkiye Internet Duyuru Listesi: [INET-DUYURU:1140] **...**
... it now. By the way, the perpetrators of **VoteAuction**.Com are now claiming this whole site is just a hoax. How convenient! Now that **...**
listweb.bilkent.edu.tr/inet-duyuru/2000/Nov/0001.html - 28k - Cached - Similar pages

ARS Electronica ARCHIV - [Translate this page]
... Nach Erhalt der Verfügung beschloss CORENIC, alle DNS-Dienste betreffend die Domain "**voteauction**.com" ohne Vorwarnung zu sperren. **...**
www.aec.at/de/archives/prix_archive/ prix_projekt.asp?iProjectID=12435 - 27k - Cached - Similar pages

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... Kurz vor der Präsidentschaftswahl sorgte **voteauction**.com für erhebliches Aufsehen: Binnen kürzester Zeit meldeten sich dort 15.000 WählerInnen und etliche **...**
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[MyAppleMenu] Oct 30, 2000
... (Wired News) <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? **...**
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politica - News2000 - Libero - [Translate this page]
... Continua la telenovela di **VoteAuction**, il sito che lo scorso agosto scatenò una bagarre proponendo ai cittadini americani di mettere in vendita il proprio **...**
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INFINIT
... Az Amerikai Választási Bizottság már levelet intézett a szövetségi és állami ügyészségekhez, melyben a **Voteauction**.com bezárását sürgette. **...**
www.ittk.hu/infinit/2000/1019/ - 40k - Cached - Similar pages

NEWCITY.COM : Alternative America
... electoral showdown. FLIPPING A COIN It's a tie! What now? CAPITOL PUNISHMENT Did **Voteauction**.com subvert democracy? ONE VOTER STRIKES **...**
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... voteauction 2000 zur US-Wahl Bush/Gore gab es ein nettes Projekt von der Gruppe ubermorgen.com, die damals eine Online Plattform zur Versteigerung der **...**
derstandard.at/?page=userposts&pid=2563526 - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

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www.segabg.com/28102000/sect7.asp - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

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... la guinda. La página web **Voteauction**.com permitía hasta la semana pasada a los electores vender su voto al mejor postor. Se registraron **...**
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www.hri.org/E/2000/00-11-20.dir/stiles/diethni.htm - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

Webactivism is a Fiction of Dubious Merit by Christopher Robbins
... Vapor-marketing strikes me as one of the most exciting new media today. Your uHaul thing, gunsforkids, **voteauction**, the yesmen, etc. **...**
www.grographics.com/webactivism/harpers. php?layout=harpers&page=2002_10_01_archive.php - 86k - Cached - Similar pages

Cabinet Magazine Online - Hierglyphs of the Future: Jacques **...**
... like the Call-in Sick Day to celebrate the non-holiday (in Anglo-Saxon lands) of 1 May; pseudo-official sites like gwbush.com , **voteauction**.com , or gatt.org **...**
www.cabinetmagazine.org/issues/4/Hieroglyphs.php - 43k - Cached - Similar pages

eselUpdateWiki - Ubermorgen - [Translate this page]
... Lisa ?LaHue, Lisa Simpson, Elisabeth Maria Haas http://lizvlx.com, http://ubermorgen. com Projekte: ubermorgen.com, **Voteauction**, 194.152.164.137, NAZILINE, bmdi **...**
update.esel.at/wiki/index.php/Ubermorgen - 20k - Cached - Similar pages

Dnevna Mladina - Grož nja demokraciji
... Ameriški politologi in politiki so se ž e uprli takšnemu poskusu voline manipulacije, spletno stran www.**voteauction**.com (trenutno je nedosegljiva) pa so ž e **...**
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> Anarhisti in antiglobalisti na pohodu
> **...** Sponzorirali so recimo spletno stran **voteauction**.com, kjer so volilci na draž bi ponujali svoje glasove najboljšemu ponudniku. **...**
> www.mladina.si/tednik/200234/clanek/nt/ - 34k - Cached - Similar pages

:n/e/tsurf - [Translate this page]
... de l 'information: La plus curieuse est peut-être la tentative d 'acheter des voix sur l'internet inventée par un étudiant, créateur du site **VoteAuction**.com **...**
www.netsurf.ch/archives/2000/00_11/001106nt.html - 20k - Cached - Similar pages

RIXC
... lapam. Tiesam biež i janodarbojas ar šiem viltojumiem. **Voteauction**.com lieta ASV noveda pat pie precedenta procesa. Sekojošais **...**
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... resistance. DOKUMENTE DES WIDERSTANDES. Filme über **VoteAuction** (Hans Bernhard,
ubermorgen), Nikeground (0100101110101101.ORG), The YesMen. **...**
www.rebelart.net/ffffff.doc - Similar pages

Art & Science Collaborations, Inc. (ASCI) - Art, Science & **...**
... who proposed, among other things, replacing the inefficiency of voting with a system of selling votes to the highest bidder (see http://www.**voteauction**.com). **...**
www.asci.org/artikel428.html - 29k - 6 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

[zpet na hlavní stránku]
... Z jejich novejších projektu bychom meli zmínit stránku www.**voteauction**.com (http://62.116.31.68/), která umož nuje volicum prodat svuj hlas velkým **...**
uisk.jinonice.cuni.cz/kera/sylabus2002/03tema1.htm - 32k - Cached - Similar pages

Søndag Aften
... Sitet **Voteauction**.com har lanceret en auktion, hvor du kan sølge din stemme (til det amerikanske præsidentvalg) til højstbydende. **...**
www.cultur.com/2000/1099.html - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

FFFFFF#000001 - das rebel:art - festival 01.-03.04.2004 in Berlin **...** - [Translate this page]
... medien) und Tom Büschemann (Platoon cultural development, Berlin) AGENTUR01 >>> 14 - 16 Uhr DOKUMENTE DES WIDERSTANDES Filme über **VoteAuction** (Hans Bernhard **...**
blog.cyberfiction.ch/C2018571429/E343755097/ - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

Diritto & Diritti - rivista giuridica on line - [Translate this page]
... http://www.cybermesa.com/~berny/election1.html - Morire di noia Era tutto scherzo l'iniziativa di voti all'asta di **Voteauction**.com, ma oltre la parodia dell **...**
www.diritto.it/rubriche/temp/cybrmesa.html - 62k - Cached - Similar pages

Diritto & Diritti - rivista giuridica on line - [Translate this page]
... La Web site **Voteauction**.com, è infatti riapparsa sul net lo scorso week end sotto un indirizzo non appartenente agli Stati Uniti. Staremo a vedere. **...**
www.diritto.it/articoli/cyberdiritto_ usa/cyberdiritto_usa4.html - 101k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

Netpolitique - Newsletter n°5 - [Translate this page]
... Du Peer-to-Peer (P2P) au Voter-to-Voter Après **voteauction**.com, l'Ebay de la politique où l'on pouvait vendre son vote au plus offrant, les dernières **...**
www.netpolitique.net/php/newsletter/newsletter05.php3 - 55k - Cached - Similar pages

RTMark, ziberaktibismoa eta umore garratza | UNInet
... gehiago. RTMark www.rtmark.com Gezurrezko webak www.gatt.org/homewto.html www.gwbush.com Botoak salgai www.**voteauction**.com. LABURRAK. **...**
www.sarean.com/artxiboak/000267.html - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

NewsTrolls - News Under the Radar -
... Submitted on Oct 20 2000 - 08.16 by diva. None of the Above. **voteauction**. com told to shut down. The site is reported to have moved **...**
www.newstrolls.com/news/dev/troll102000.htm - 56k - Cached - Similar pages

Jungle World 29/2001 - [Translate this page]
... Wahlkampagnen und TV vermittelten Stimmenkaufs ist es nicht minder (zur späteren Umsetzung auch dieser Aktion in Zusammenarbeit mit **Voteauction**.com siehe den **...**
www.nadir.org/nadir/periodika/ jungle_world/_2001/29/24a.htm - 22k - Cached - Similar pages

Atlas.cz | FilmPub
... Aukci volebních hlasu. Na www.**voteauction**.com muž ete jak hlasy prodávat, tak i nakupovat. Proc by trž ní pravidla nemela platit iv této oblasti? **...**
filmpub.atlas.cz/clanek.aspx?articleId=18513 - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

politik-digital 3.0 - [Translate this page]
... Neben der vergleichsweise plumpen Version von **voteauction**.com, einer inzwischen geschlossenen Website zum Stimmenverkauf, unterbreitete voteswap2000.com ein **...**
www.politik-digital.de/text/ archiv/edemocracy/usa/endspurt.shtml - 14k - Cached - Similar pages
[More results from www.politik-digital.de]

??????????6000??????(?) Mark **...** - [Translate this page]
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hotwired.goo.ne.jp/i/news/20000926206.html - 6k - Cached - Similar pages
[More results from hotwired.goo.ne.jp]

Future Trading - Futures Brokerage Forum Trading
... extensive commodity market research. disinformation capitol punishment: does **voteauction**.com subvert ... Tulips and Bears: the stock **...**
futuretrading.resource-websites.com/ futuresbrokerageforumtrading/ - 46k - Cached - Similar pages

Wer wählt, gewinnt - Versuche, im Internet Wahlstimmen zu **...** - [Translate this page]
... August. Ebenso Yahoo, auf dessen US-Seiten ebenfalls Stimmen gehandelt wurden. Anfang

dieser Woche löschte dann die Seite **voteauction**.com ihre Inhalte. **...**
www.konradlischka.de/nhproben156.htm - 9k - Cached - Similar pages

Bierbäuchige, reaktionäre Republikaner zu kaufen - Im US **...** - [Translate this page]
... Sein Verbesserungsvorschlag ist die Anfang August gestartete Internet-Seite **voteauction**.com, auf der unentschlossene Wähler nach Bundesstaaten **...**
www.konradlischka.de/nhproben184.htm - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

?????????????? - [Translate this page]
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www.geocities.co.jp/SiliconValley/8300/201117.html - 13k - Cached - Similar pages

Meet BAVC : News : Enews : April 2001
... RTMark internationally renown for cultural interventions such as SimCopterhack, the Barbie Liberation Organization, **Voteauction**.com, GWBush.com, the etoy Fund **...**
www.bavc.org/meet/news/e_news/0401.htm - 37k - Cached - Similar pages

Heise News-Ticker: 17C3: CCC plant Aufbau eines alternativen DNS **...** - [Translate this page]
... ermöglicht, nachdem der Betrieb der ursprünglich von einem Kunststudenten im Staate New York konzipierte Plattform unter der Domain **Voteauction**.com von einem **...**
www.chscene.ch/ccc/congress/2000/presse/heise04.htm - 9k - Cached - Similar pages

versicherungsvergleich info Informationen - [Translate this page]
... Er beschreibt die Auseinandersetzungen um DeCSS, **voteauction**, den toywar, und zeigt Onlineaktivismus von Gruppen wie RTmark, den Yes Men. **...**
www.versicherung-krankenkassen.de/ x/versicherungsvergleich-info.html - 13k - Cached - Similar pages

info wars - [Translate this page]
... Er beschreibt die Auseinandersetzungen um DeCSS, **voteauction**, den toywar, und zeigt
Onlineaktivismus von Gruppen wie RTmark, den Yes Men und dem Electronic **...**
www.versicherung-krankenkassen.de/ w/80777-info-wars.html - 7k - Cached - Similar pages

KUNSTIKESKUS
... poliitikat tehakse. Rühmitus sponsoreeris veebilehekülge **voteauction**.com, mis pakkus ameerika poliitikutele 2000. aasta presidendivalimiste **...**
www.kunstikeskus.ee/keskus/keskus_tekst_internet.htm - 29k - Cached - Similar pages

n-tv.de - [Translate this page]

... Verfügung gelöscht. Bereits im Oktober war die damalige Internet-Adresse der Website, **voteauction**.com, vom Netz genommen worden. Die **...**
www.n-tv.de/cgi-bin/ show_doc.cgi?doc_id=802175&tpl_id=n_innen - 39k - Cached - Similar pages

Barrapunto | Democracia líquida - [Translate this page]
... Recuerdo una iniciativa,(**Voteauction**.com = subasta de votos) que como protesta pretendia instaurar una democracia virtual de corrupcion.Es decir ofrecia un **...**
barrapunto.com/article.pl?sid=03/07/19/1429238 - 53k - Cached - Similar pages

Perkins Coie
... 16, 2000). The Chicago Board of Elections seeks a permanent injunction in Cook County Court against the operator of www.**voteauction**.com. **...**
www.perkinscoie.com/casedigest/icd_results. cfm?keyword1=criminal%20actions&topic=Criminal%20Actions - 79k - Cached - Similar pages

Hieroglyphs of the Future
... like the Call-in Sick Day to celebrate the non-holiday (in Anglo-Saxon lands) of May 1st; pseudo-official sites like gwbush.com, **voteauction**.com, or gatt.org.(7 **...**
www.declarations.ca/knowledge/hieroglyphs.htm - 25k - Cached - Similar pages

DINA 2002 - Campobasso - 24-25-26/10 - [Translate this page]
Portale dedicato alla gastronomia dove oltre ad un ricettario potrete trovare un elenco di ristoranti italiani, riferimenti ai cibi e ai vini, alla storia dell' **...**
www.spaghettitaliani.com/Articoli/ArticoloAT.htm - 23k - Cached - Similar pages

Arte Crítico. Obras net - [Translate this page]
... Inglés. James Baumgartner. **Voteauction**.com. Página ideada por el joven James Baumgartner y posteriormente absorbida por el colectivo rtmark. **...**
www.interzona.org/transmisor/arte/obras.htm - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

Hongkong: Misc Archives
... August 20, 2004. Electronic Voting Machines and **Voteauction**.com. **...** Best of all was the presentation of his "**voteauction**.com" project. Go there and check it out. **...**
www.stritzelberger.at/archives/misc/ - 101k - Cached - Similar pages
[More results from www.stritzelberger.at]

sell web site online auction directory
... CNN.com - Technology - Web site offering to sell votes shut down - August 23, 2000 **Voteauction**.com, a site that enables citizens to sell their votes, shut **...**
sell-web-site-online-auction.auction-site.biz/ dir/sell-web-site-online-auction/P01L01.html - 15k - Cached - Similar pages

Amerikaner verkaufen Wahlstimmen - [Translate this page]
Auf der Website www.**voteauction**.com können Interessierte sich Wählerstimmen aus mehreren US-Bundesstaaten erkaufen. sternshortnews Logo. IFRAME. **...**

shortnews.stern.de/web/news_archive/1/id/ 128798/robot/1/x_id/Amerikaner%20verkaufen%20Wahlstimmen/start.cfm - 54k - Cached - Similar pages

[RTF] OvniXXX Links
File Format: Rich Text Format - View as HTML
... www.arrakis.es/~jmluque Lo desconocido Parapsicología. http://**voteauction**.com se compran votos americanos por Internet a 10$ de momento, es una subasta. **...**
usuarios.lycos.es/k92petrj/ descargas/OvniXXX_LinksV1_0.rtf - Similar pages

Tomments- Financial and investing commentary from Tom Murcko, CEO **...**
="Tomments.com.
www.tomments.com/tomments6b.htm - 24k - Cached - Similar pages

Der lange Weg zur europäischen Cyber-Rights-Union - [Translate this page]
... Schock-Marketing), die im vergangenen Jahr in den USA einen großen Mediencoup mit der Wahlstimmen gegen Geld tauschenden Plattform **Voteauction**.com landen **...**
www.tor.at/resources/focus/telepolis/ terminal/heise.de/tp/deutsch/inhalt/te/11471/1.html - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

> Telepolis-Terminal2000 - [Translate this page]
> **...** Aufruf zum Umlenken der Besucher der Website eines US-Präsidentschaftskandidaten
> RTMark schaltet sich bei **Voteauction**.com ein Florian Rötzer 06.11.2000. **...**
> www.tor.at/resources/focus/telepolis/ terminal/heise.de/tp/deutsch/inhalt/te/2000.html - 101k - Cached - Similar pages
> [More results from www.tor.at]

Progressive Links
... (R)TMark (US) Amongst their successful 'actions' are putting up a satirical site http://www.rtmark.com/**voteauction**.html where one could go to buy votes, which **...**
free.freespeech.org/marquelinques/progressivelinks.html - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

?????_??? - [Translate this page]
The summary for this Chinese (Simplified) page contains characters that cannot be correctly displayed in this language/character set.
www.china.org.cn/ch-daxuan/3.02b/2-19.htm - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

de:bug_reviews - [Translate this page]
... Alles nur eine Frage des Maßstabs! See: http://www.ilovecolette.com/ http://www.flipflopflyin.com/ http://www.colette.fr/ server@schoenerwissen.de. **voteauction**. **...**
www.de-bug.de/cgi-bin/debug.pl?what=listPrev& part=network&list=2&from=15 - 32k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

5CI: Penki kontinentai Online : Kiek kainuoja demokratija?
... Naujas tinklapis www.**voteauction**.com, kaip tvirtina jo steigejai, turintis ???suartinti

kapitalizma ir demokratija“, parduoda prezidento rinkeju balsus **...**
online.5ci.lt/Article.asp?Lang=L&ArticleID=1349 - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

Votos en venta al mejor postor - [Translate this page]
... Sitio relacionado: http://www.**voteauction**.com. _____, Publicación diaria de Prime Media Press ® - Derechos reservados © Copyright internacional 1997-2000. **...**
www.diarioti.com/noticias/2000/oct2000/15193604.htm - 14k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] Littérature numérique : existence d’un champ et communication **...**
File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
... content="black, website, concept, 1951, 2003, ubermorgen, etoy, HANS BERNHARD, LIZVLX, rauschenberg, malevich, neo, anuscan, **voteauction**, metaballs, florian **...**
archivesic.ccsd.cnrs.fr/documents/ archives0/00/00/11/38/sic_00001138_01/sic_00001138.pdf - Similar pages

chrono-us-1000-mp
... A Web site, www.**voteauction**.com, offers to sell thousands of votes for president to the highest bidder, arguing that "like the prison industry, the election **...**
www.univ-nancy2.fr/CEAA/CRESAB/chrono-us-1000-mp.html - 62k - Cached - Similar pages

ThurmUnit: Internet Observer [Tracking News About the Internet]
... The website -- Austrian owned **VoteAuction**.com -- collects absentee ballots from voters, verifies them, and then sells them. [More from CourtTV.com]. **...**
shell.deru.com/~gdt/internet/observer/2000.shtml - 56k - Cached - Similar pages

(AUI) Internet en la prensa Prensa en Internet, resumen diario y **...** - [Translate this page]
... electrónicas de votos han puesto la guinda. La página web **Voteauction**.com permitía hasta la semana ... Cómo hacer una copia de seguridad **...**
www.aui.es/prensa/titulares/2000/tit_001026.htm - 79k - Cached - Similar pages

Bytes in Brief - November 2000
... On October 18th, a Cook County, Illinois Circuit Court judge issued an order prohibiting a website (**voteauction**.com) from auctioning off votes for the **...**
www.senseient.com/bytesinbrief/ bytes.asp?page=November_2000.htm - 31k - Cached - Similar pages

Bagasch Archiv - [Translate this page]
... Wien. ubermorgen. [V]ote-Auction / **voteauction**.com 2000 till now Austria. collage; computer-print-outs and ink-drawing on paper. 13 **...**
bagasch.monochrom.at/archiv/May2004/0140.html - 9k - Cached - Similar pages
[More results from bagasch.monochrom.at]

AME - netNewsLetter 44/00 - Top: Nahost-Konflikt - Eskalation auch **...** - [Translate this page]
... Da die Stimmen in den USA nicht gekauft werden (vgl: **Voteauction** wurde bereits verboten, nNL 37/00), verstößt der Stimmentausch nach Angaben des "US **...**

netnewsletter.de/letter/archiv/0044.html - 64k - Cached - Similar pages
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Andrei Costina Cyberculture - from electronic media to net.art
... WTO believed in doing away with all cultural differences (for example, siestas) that get in the way of free trade or to the presentation of **Voteauction**.com (a **...**
www.cloudsmagazine.com/ 16/Andrei_Costina_Cyberculture.htm - 37k - Cached - Similar pages

Por primera vez, Internet cuenta. A015 - [Translate this page]
... El sitio web de **VoteAuction** ha alcanzado los 5.500 registros con su fórmula de “acercar más el capitalismo y la democracia”. **...**
www.el-mundo.es/ariadna/2000/A016/A016-06.html - 18k - Cached - Similar pages

Internet Voting
... Security Considerations for Internet Voting. Security Considerations for Internet Voting (.pdf file). **VoteAuction** to Lose Domain Name.
www.electioncenter.org/voting/inetvoting.html - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

Salon Directory
... Filter this topic: Will culture-jam for food The prankster behind the **Voteauction**.com satire needs your help to pay off his $3,800 legal debt. **...**
dir.salon.com/topics/technology_log/?ti=13 - Similar pages

Flutterby!: interactive drama
... parents (2936); Dan (2944); Big Bird must die (2951); strange bedfellows (2966); ghost dog (2979); **VoteAuction**.com (2980); Protest Votes **...**
www.flutterby.com/wiki/interactive%20drama - 54k - Cached - Similar pages

Internet Sperrungen/Vergangenheit - C4 Wiki - [Translate this page]
... Die Domain **Voteauction** wird von den Amerikanern gehighjacked: http://www.heise.de/newsticker/data/fr-23.10.00-000/. It's not the Nazis, Stupid! **...**
wiki.koeln.ccc.de/index.php/ Internet_Sperrungen/Vergangenheit - 40k - Cached - Similar pages

Open Directory - Society:Activism:Media:Culture Jamming
... **Voteauction**.com is commited to improving this system by bringing the campaign contributors' money directly to the voters.". etoy. **...**
dmoz.org/Society/Activism/ Media/Culture_Jamming/desc.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

www.voteauction.info/
Similar pages

voteauction.exsudo.de/%5Bweblink%5D.htm
Similar pages

GreenNet - Alternet News
... Maybe selling your vote is the way forward... -- http://**voteauction**.com/ Vote auction background: ---> http://www.fsb.com/fortunesb/articles/0,2227,966,00 **...**
www.gn.apc.org/news/alternet/046%2021-09-00.html - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

Malmoe: Information From Answers.com
@import url(http://www.answers.com/main/content/wp/css/common.css); @import url(http://www.answers.com/main/content/wp/css/gnwp.
www.answers.com/topic/malmoe - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

kommute __ archive __ may __ 2 0 0 1 - milkycat . com
... Over the weekend, I went to a really excellent screening/benefit for ® TM ark and **voteauction**.com at ATA and I saw one of the many characters from my kommute. **...**
www.milkycat.com/karchive014.html - 65k - Cached - Similar pages

[EAS]Votes for Sale
... What is next, they asked. Another of my colleagues provides a timely answer http://www.**voteauction**.com/ about a site where you can sell your vote. **...**
jove.eng.yale.edu/pipermail/eas-info/2000/000189.html - 4k - Cached - Similar pages

A Whole Lotta Nothing: Odd moment from the other
... Odd moment from the other day: I'm sitting at the movies, waiting for it to start, and some guys behind us start talking about **voteauction**.com, a site that **...**
a.wholelottanothing.org/2000/10/odd_moment_from.html - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

The Best of Mike's Soapbox for 2000
... But now, it can be told. 11/1 - You have heard me talk about "**voteauction**.com". Now, there is another example of how the Internet age will affect voting. **...**
www.rantsinyourpants.com/best_soapbox_2000.htm - 57k - Cached - Similar pages

the Earthbound kid
... Another example, today in a story about **voteauction**.com, some guy said it was a shame people sold their votes, since many people have died for the right to vote **...**
deadhobosociety.com/opendiary/viewentry.php?page=11 - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

16th (nov 2000) log by piet bouter
... As law professor Jamin Raskin said about **Voteauction**, "...we have now evolved a system in which it's OK for money to buy elections, and yet we somehow cling to **...**
members.lycos.nl/vadercats/miscs-n-logs/16th_log.htm - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

Jouke Kleerebezem's NQPaOFU 32, 11-29 August 2000
... Then there's topics out there that need serious scrutiny and thinking over their effects/affordances (eg. **voteauction**). There's **...**
www.nqpaofu.com/2000/nqpaofu32.html - 40k - Cached - Similar pages

Sporks R' Us || could vote-selling via internet be the business of ...
... Meanwhile, another site is soliciting undecided voters to offer as a block to the highest bidder for each state.[..] I-LIST) From **voteauction**.com 2000 to ...
www.sporks-r-us.com/story/2004/11/5/824/87088 - 24k - Cached - Similar pages

Internet MONITOR
... Cijela prica izašla je u Wired.com-u. Internet bez granica Site za prodaju glasackog prava opet radi Mada je donesena presuda da se **voteauction**.com site ...
www.monitor.hr/foto/trg/ - 73k - Cached - Similar pages

concreteSTREAM
... Beck" a remix of Beck Hansen's music, instigated actions such as "Phone in Sick Day", and supported the satirical websites "GWBush.com", "**Voteauction**.com" and ...
concretestream.umbc.edu/rtmark.html - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

fatskier - going downhill fast
... new friends. posted by stu cook 3:43 PM | +. Vote. Bringing capitalism and democracy closer together at **voteauction**.com. Reminded me ...
www.fatskier.com/2000_08_01_archive.html - 34k - Cached - Similar pages

WebComics - : Society : Activism : Media : Culture Jamming ...
... Leonardo (9); Spoof Websites@ (18); **Voteauction**.com@ (30). ®TMark - (RTMark) Brokers of bounties for acts of creative subversion against mass-produced items. ...
www.webcomics.com/top/index.php/ Society/Activism/Media/Culture_Jamming/%C2%AETMark/ - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

The Star Online Directory - %C2%AETMark
Barbie Liberation Organization (6); CueJack (3); Deconstructing Beck (2); etoy@ (69). Leonardo (9); Spoof Websites@ (18); **Voteauction**.com@ (30). ...
directory.thestar.com.my/cat.asp?/ Society/Activism/Media/Culture_Jamming/®TMark/ - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

HANS BERNHARD - SEALS
Voteauction Seal. Seals. Title: [V ... original Seal. Next >>. Link[s] internal: Projects Seal Large Lentos Linz 2005. Link[s] external: **Voteauction**.
hansbernhard.com/X/pages/seals/ - 5k - Cached - Similar pages
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Uren.Dagen.Nachten
... Ik had het er op 26 september al over, het staat ondertussen eindelijk in de kranten en nu is **Voteauction** dichtgegaan door een rechtszaak. ...
www.middernacht.be/udn/archive/2000_10_01_index.html - 82k - Cached - Similar pages

Alt Text | I may not condone this but....

... elections? Then sell your vote to the highest bidder at www.**voteauction**.
com Posted by Ben on October 6, 2000 03:31 PM | trackback. **...**
www.alttext.com/archives/ 00/10/001006i_may_not_condon.html - 7k - Cached - Similar pages

Desk: b.lab floor plan
... G) | G) -> kuukuk.de |Hardware| | | H) -> rolux.org | Room | | I) -> textz.com | |
O | | J) -> ubermorgen.com |_____| | | K) -> **voteauction**.com | | | L **...**
desk.org:8080/Desk/b.lab+floor+plan - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

Desk: bootlab
... exxp.de klubradio.de nettime, on net-critique Open Radio Archive Network Group Open
Video Archive kuukuk.de Rolux textz.com ubermorgen.com **voteauction**.com **...**
desk.org:8080/Desk/bootlab - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

EXPLORE: Ubermorgen - Dictionary of Arts and Entertainment
... Voteauction, NAZI~LINE (in collaboration with Christoph Schlingensief), Injunction generator, THE_WHITE_WEBSITE http://ubermorgen.com/THE_WHITE_WEBSITE, esof **...**
www.explore-art.com/arts_ and_entertainment/U/Ubermorgen.html - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

Definition of Info wars
... It features the controversies around DeCSS, **voteauction**, the toywar, and portrays activism from groups like RTmark, the Yes Men and the Electronic Disturbance **...**
www.wordiq.com/definition/Info_wars - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

auction politics
... com: Americans Sell Their Votes for $10 Each If you needed further proof that Americans are disgusted with politics, just check out **Voteauction**.com, which **...**
www.jointctr.org/?Category=auction%20politics - 45k - Cached - Similar pages

[Slashdot-mailer] Slashdot Daily Report (8/23/2000)
... GMontag writes: "This Wired story tells how **Voteauction**.com has shut itself down after public pressure and threats from various bureaucrats. **...**
lists.csociety.org/pipermail/ slashdot-mailer/2000-August/000575.html - 29k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] ROTEIRO DE PERGUNTAS
File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
... Projeto Arquimedes consistia na compra de centenas de espelhos de mão para serem 8 Ver mais detalhes em http://www.rtmark.com/**voteauction**.html 4 Page 6. **...**
www.pontomidia.com.br/erico/ rodape/ericoassis%20-%20rtmark.pdf - Similar pages

SMCO :: Press Releases - San Mateo County Elections Official Seeks **...**
... Slocum, San Mateo County's Chief Elections Officer, today requested the California Attorney General, Bill Lockyer, to investigate www.**voteauction**.com, an **...**

www.smcare.org/utilities/about_us/ archives_press_release/press_state_investigation.asp - 9k - Cached - Similar pages

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... Weg met de democratie! Een site met de naam **voteauction**.com veilt tegen betaling de stemmen van Amerikaanse kiezers. +++ Dieper **...**
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... USA/Schweiz/Österreich: "It's different because it's fundamentally different." - The **Voteauction**-Case "[V]ote-auction, the only platform worldwide allowing end **...**
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... Kurz vor der Präsidentschaftswahl sorgte www.**voteauction**.com für erhebliches Aufsehen: Binnen kürzester Zeit meldeten sich dort 15 000 Wähler und etliche **...**
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What is Voronezh_Oblast - Voter_fatigue
... Vote swapping. Vote to Stop Bush. **Voteauction**. Vote-by-mail. Voter Confidence and Increased Accessibility Act of 2003. Voter fatigue.
www.whatis.tv/index2/Voronezh_Oblast/Voter_fatigue.html - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

link.archive.0008: [LINK] Land of free enterprise?
... **Voteauction**.com, the site taking bids by state, promises to collect votes by absentee ballot, verify them and mail them "to the appropriate election district". **...**

www.anu.edu.au/mail-archives/link/link0008/0399.html - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

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... ultima la ley contra el 'spam' MP3Board demanda por segunda vez a la RIAA aquesta pàgina especial **voteauction**.com Windows disfrazado de Mac o Linux Olympus **...**
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Speelgoedoorlog in cyberspace
... Investereerders kunnen zich aandienen en vervolgens is daar de website **voteauction**.com waar voor de Amerikaanse verkiezingen stemmen konden worden geveild. **...**
www.antenna.nl/ravage/archief2000/0015a7.htm - 38k - Cached - Similar pages

CNN.com - Technology - Courts assail online vote-swap and auction **...**
... in US courts in recent weeks. It began as **voteauction**.com and last week was vote-auction.com. Following a temporary shutdown, the **...**
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globalinfo.nl - Globalinfo Digest nr. 6
... Ga stemmen! Lelijkste albumhoezen van de eeuw. huivert hier. Verkoop uw stem hier bij **voteauction** Wat en hoe de straat op? Go.stop.act. **...**
www.globalinfo.nl/article/articleview/544/1/2/ - 29k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

voteauction.com/spacer.cfm

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Stimmenverkauf - [Translate this page]
... Bei der amerikanischen Präsidenschaftswahl 2000 sind Stimmenverkäufer wie **Voteauction**.com unangenehm aufgefallen. eBay. Links. Straftaten **...**
www.wahlrecht.de/lexikon/stimmenkauf.html - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

Illinois Court Records
... TheStandard: **Voteauction** to Lose Domain Name - After a court defeat in Illinois, the site that enables people to sell their presidential votes faces a shutdown **...**
theboost.net/court/illinois/ - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

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> Injunction generator - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
> **...** This sarcastic provocation (a 'public shutdown service') was conceived after experiencing a similar mishap for the **Voteauction**, which invited American citizens **...**
> en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Injunction_generator - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

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... disregarded and unworn out: /value_standard_and_weather_stability.htm **voteauction**. enemy.org/forum/post.php3?topic_id=92 - 6k - been there a year but so far . . **...**
members.lycos.nl/vadercats/2001/indy7.htm - 81k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] DIE ZEIT - "Ein weiter Weg"
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... Aber jede Website braucht eine Adresse, einen so genannten Domain-Namen - in diesem Fall www.**voteauction**.com -, und der wird von einem Unternehmen **...**
hermes.zeit.de/pdf/index.php?doc=/ archiv/2001/17/200117_interview_perrit.xml - Similar pages

TOP LOURD : Histoires Vraies - [Translate this page]
... le journal "Wired" du 6/9/2000, hans bernard (il n'ya pas de majuscules, ce n'est pas un oubli!) a installé les ordinateurs de son site (**voteauction**.com) en **...**
top.lourd.free.fr/vrai/votes_web.html - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

AAAFLASH es un boletín electrónico sobre Anti-corrupcion y **...** - [Translate this page]
... industria electoral gasta cientos de millones de dólares con la intención de influir la elección presidencial", puede leerse desde agosto en **voteauction**.com **...**
www.biblioteca.uade.edu.ar/BEAAAF/BEAAAF2127082000.htm - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

digitoday / fakta
... » Volvo Group. » Von Krahl Theatre. » Vonage. » VoodooExtreme. » **Voteauction**. com. » Voxpoint Technologies Oy. » VoyeurDorm. » VoyForum.com. **...**

www.digitoday.fi/showPage.php?page_id=26& type=firm&submit=list&char=v&offset=90&word_... - 19k - Cached - Similar pages

Neohapsis Archives - Postfix - Fwd: errors from mail.listserv.gmd. **...**
... Murphy issued at the request of Chicago election Out: 502 Error: command not implemented In: officials, requiring a similar-sounding site, **voteauction**.com, or **...**
archives.neohapsis.com/ archives/postfix/2000-11/0120.html - 19k - Cached - Similar pages

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> **...** issued at the request of Chicago election > Out: 502 Error: command not implemented >
> In: officials, requiring a similar-sounding site, **voteauction**.com, or any **...**
> archives.neohapsis.com/ archives/postfix/2000-11/0125.html - 22k - Cached - Similar pages

info wars: pressebereich - [Translate this page]
... fair use bonmot, Mark Hosler. eToys Vicepresident, Janine Bousquette. voice **voteauction** creator, James Baumgartner. voice nigam letter, Susana Mensah. **...**
presse.info-wars.com/cast.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

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... 05052001/>WWW/ WWW/<a href=http://www.greenspun.com/com/**voteauction**/mainframe.htm>WWW</a **...**
www.mywebserver.org/us/community/use/messages/90.shtml - 88k - Cached - Similar pages

NewsTrolls - News Under the Radar -
... the reports.' by diva. None of the Above. **Voteauction**.com was a big joke Fabricated from the begining...well done! "We've said from **...**
www.newstrolls.com/news/dev/troll102300.htm - 55k - Cached - Similar pages

Fraud - Election And Fraud
... easy to see how bipartisan... disinformation capitol punishment: does **voteauction**.com subvert ... Elections...or, cheering for the **...**
fraud.resourceaid.com/electionandfraud/ - 55k - Cached - Similar pages

> Fraud - Fraud And Internet Auction
> **...** through an EBay auction. disinformation capitol punishment: does **voteauction**.com subvert ... MyMontana - Montana's Internet Portal **...**
> fraud.resourceaid.com/fraudandinternetauction/ - 55k - Cached - Similar pages
> [More results from fraud.resourceaid.com]

MECAD - Media Centre d´Art i Disseny - - [Translate this page]
... One recent example is the project **voteauction**.com, which used all the conventions of the online auction house to highlight and provoke a corrupt system posing **...**
www.mecad.org/htm/docu_i/doc_txt.htm - 74k - Cached - Similar pages

Website Design Chicago
... for sale online in the US - Chicago's gangster ridden past has come back to haunt city officials with the appearance of a new website - **Voteauction**.com, where **...**
nowsell.com/web-marketing-directory/ website-design-chicago.html - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

Ubermorgen 2003 Ars Electronica Hans Baby Contemporary Bernhard
... Projects: **Voteauction**, NAZI~LINE [in collaboration with Christoph Schlingensief , Injunction generator [1], THE_WHITE_WEBSITE [2], esof Ltd. **...**
www.economicexpert.com/a/Ubermorgen.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

Re: Real Election Reform
... I remember the 2000 election, where there was a website called **voteauction**.org (there may have been a hphen in there somewhere), where people could put their **...**
www.talkabouthistory.com/group/ alt.history.future/messages/13569.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

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El Boletín de DOMINIURIS - Nº 27 (5 de diciembre de 2.000). Sumario: - EDITORIAL - Sobre la jurisdicción especial de los dominios. Eclavos ya había en Roma. **...**
www.dominiuris.com/boletines/contenido/editados/27.htm - 43k - Cached - Similar pages

Open Directory - Society: Activism: Media: Culture Jamming **...**
... Barbie Liberation Organization (6); CueJack (3); Deconstructing Beck (2); etoy@ (69). Leonardo (9); Spoof Websites@ (18); **Voteauction**.com@ (30). **...**
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RTMark - netlexikon - [Translate this page]
... oder unterstützt wurden, waren der toywar, gwbush.com (eine gefakte Wahlkampfseite von George W. Bush), die Barbie Liberation Organisation und **voteauction**. **...**
www.lexikon-definition.de/RTMark.html - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

Ed's Entertaining Links
... Movies Of All Time, 8-25-00. http://www.**voteauction**.com/, Sell your vote. More info here. 8-25-00. http://www.f*ckedcompany.com/, "F*ckedCompany **...**
www.personal.triticom.com/~erm/EntertainingLinks/ - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

e-government bulletins - archive
... For more see: http://www.nadertrader.com/ More alarmingly, a site was set up called **Voteauction**.com purporting to help people auction their votes to the **...**
www.labmeps-emids.fsnet.co.uk/egovtold.htm - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

NodeWorks - Activism: Media: Culture Jamming: ®TMark

... Barbie Liberation Organization (6); CueJack (3); Deconstructing Beck (2); Leonardo (9). Spoof Websites@ (18); **Voteauction**.com@ (28); etoy@ (66). [thumbnail]. **...**
dir.nodeworks.com/Society/Activism/ Media/Culture_Jamming/%C2%AETMark/ - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

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Page 1. The Information Society, 18:193 – 207, 2002 Copyright c° 2002 Taylor & Francis 0197-2243/02 $12.00 + .00 DOI: 10.1080/01972240290074959 **...**
www.ssrc.org/programs/itic/ publications/civsocandgov/Klein.pdf - Similar pages

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www.yotor.com/wiki/ja/vo - 24k - Cached - Similar pages

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> **...** crepuscular); Volta De Projekt; Vocabulários regionais do inglês americano; **Voteauction**; Votar da escala; Votar do runoff; Volo di Notte; **...**
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Creatis-tech - su mejor inversión: internet - [Translate this page]
... titular más destacado correspondía a. "**Voteauction**.com permite a los estadounidenses subastar su voto". Esto significa que para **...**
www.laguadua.com/dentro/journal2/techlev.htm - 63k - Cached - Similar pages

etoys - [Translate this page]
... RTMark: Le fonds etoy | The etoy Fund | Past projects The meanness of Dow and Verio The Yes Men impersonate the WTO **Voteauction**.com CueJack Back to The etoy **...**
www.secnetgroup.com/cat/349003 - Similar pages

Net Jus - Diritto e tecnologia
... Meanwhile judges in Illinois and Massachusetts have issued court orders to shut down the www.**VoteAuction**.com site on the basis that it contravenes the US **...**
www.netjus.it/pages/articolix.asp?article=64 - 34k - Cached - Similar pages

Salon.com | Archives by Date
... Will culture-jam for food By Katharine Mieszkowski The prankster behind the **Voteauction**.com satire needs your help to pay off his $3,800 legal debt. **...**
www.salon.com/archives/2001/date05.html - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

Untitled Document/Macintosh HD/Desktop Folder/rob's info/Website **...**
... He so notified the Austrian owner of **Voteauction**.com, demanded that the site be shut down (it's the last link above - to a dead server), and moreover notified **...**

www.cfac.org/Stories/Stories_2000/ public_information_2000.html - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

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... From the creation of satirical web sites such as gwbush.com, **voteauction**.com and gatt.org which specifically mimics the World Trade Organisation's official **...**
2002.memefest.org/doc/GDCAR.doc - Similar pages

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www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/sowi/navigation/ studium/Ringvorlesung/webevaluation2001.pdf - Similar pages

Wauu.DE: Society: Activism: Media: Culture Jamming: Vote Auctions **...**
... closer together. Founded by James Baumgartner (as **voteauction**.com), produced by ubermorgen.com and helped by ®TMark. http://vote **...**
www.wauu.de/Society/Activism/ Media/Culture_Jamming/Vote_Auctions/more2.htm - 18k - Cached - Similar pages

ActionContents >>> UTC+X: Discussion on participate in the **...**
... damals angenommen hat. Mit dem Projekt **voteauction**.com wurde eine Online Plattform zur Versteigerung der ... Weblog: parasew.com **...**
www.kinderfield.de/cgi-bin/ mt-tb.cgi?__mode=view&entry_id=1810 - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

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... idée en système. Derrière le site, James Baumgartner, un étudiant qui a fait de **Voteauction** son sujet de thèse. « De toute **...**
lexav.nettalk.free.fr/News/news0008.htm - 67k - Cached - Similar pages

RTMark - [Translate this page]
... Narzißmus DasSemiotischeDreieckBeiAristoteles.png **Voteauction** Mannheim Arena Savoia-Marchetti SM.79 Sparviero.jpg Ricardo Dominguez Ceská Kamenice Böhmisch **...**
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smsi.francophonie.org/IMG/pdf/icann-klein.pdf - Similar pages

widerst@nd-MUND vom 14. Oktober 2001 - [Translate this page]
... 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

WebGuest Keyboard-Free Web Search - Category: Society : Activism **...**
... TMark - (RTMark) Brokers of bounties for acts of creative subversion against mass-produced items. The Dilbert Front - "Pranks may **...**
directory.webguest.com/Society/ Activism/Media/Culture_Jamming/%C2%AETMark - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

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www.euroinformatici.it/index.cgi/ Society/Activism/Media/Culture_Jamming/%C2%AETMark/ - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

FindRex.com: Shut
... Fcw.com/civic/articles/2000/1009 /web-vote-10-10-00.asp "Chicago wants **voteauction** gone",board election,commissioners,said,it,has asked,federal,state,attorneys **...**
www.findrex.com/general/shut.htm - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

> FindRex.com: Auction
> **...** 236. Vote-Auction Bringing,democracy,capitalism,closer together,founded,james, baumgartner **voteauction**,com,produced,ubermorgen helped,tmark. 237. **...**
> www.findrex.com/service/auction.htm - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

verzeichnis: VO - [Translate this page]
... Vorzeichenwechsel; Vorzeitiger_Samenerguss; Vorzugsaktie; Vorzugsmilch; Vosges; Vossische_Zeitung; Vostell; **Voteauction**; Votiv; Votivgabe; Votze; **...**
verzeichnis.vo.exsudo.de/ - 54k - Cached - Similar pages

Government Auction California SAVE MONEY. BUY AT AUCTIONS.

... The California based www.**voteauction**.com says http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/world/americas/newsid_979000/979087.stm Government Auto Auction - Buy and sell **...**
government-auctions.cars-for-less.net/California.html - 9k - Cached - Similar pages

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www.commonsensesavings.com/eBay_Auction_Profits.html - 30k - Cached - Similar pages

SummaryOfStrategies - April 24 / 25, SUNY at Buffalo
... **voteauction**.com-- 1976 Buckley v Valeo-- constitutional ruling equated money with free speech. **...** (8) **voteauction** http://vote-auction.net/index00.htm. **...**
molodiez.org/wiki/moin.cgi/SummaryOfStrategies - 36k - Cached - Similar pages

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... Kurz vor der Präsidentschaftswahl sorgte www.**voteauction**.com für erhebliches Aufsehen: Binnen kürzester Zeit meldeten sich dort 15 000 Wähler und etliche **...**
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www.whatis.tv/index2/Voronezh_Oblast/Voter_fatigue.html - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

link.archive.0008: [LINK] Land of free enterprise?
... **Voteauction**.com, the site taking bids by state, promises to collect votes by absentee ballot, verify them and mail them "to the appropriate election district". **...**

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CNN.com - Technology - Courts assail online vote-swap and auction **...**
... in US courts in recent weeks. It began as **voteauction**.com and last week was vote-auction.com. Following a temporary shutdown, the **...**
archives.cnn.com/2000/ TECH/computing/11/07/internet.vote/ - 41k - Cached - Similar pages

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globalinfo.nl - Globalinfo Digest nr. 6
... Ga stemmen! Lelijkste albumhoezen van de eeuw. huivert hier. Verkoop uw stem hier bij **voteauction** Wat en hoe de straat op? Go.stop.act. **...**
www.globalinfo.nl/article/articleview/544/1/2/ - 29k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

voteauction.com/spacer.cfm

1k - Cached - Similar pages

Stimmenverkauf - [Translate this page]
... Bei der amerikanischen Präsidenschaftswahl 2000 sind Stimmenverkäufer wie **Voteauction**.com unangenehm aufgefallen. eBay. Links. Straftaten **...**
www.wahlrecht.de/lexikon/stimmenkauf.html - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

Illinois Court Records
... TheStandard: **Voteauction** to Lose Domain Name - After a court defeat in Illinois, the site that enables people to sell their presidential votes faces a shutdown **...**
theboost.net/court/illinois/ - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voteauction
Similar pages

> Injunction generator - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
> **...** This sarcastic provocation (a 'public shutdown service') was conceived after experiencing a similar mishap for the **Voteauction**, which invited American citizens **...**
> en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Injunction_generator - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

indymedia items selected by punpatientpiet
... disregarded and unworn out: /value_standard_and_weather_stability.htm **voteauction**. enemy.org/forum/post.php3?topic_id=92 - 6k - been there a year but so far . . **...**
members.lycos.nl/vadercats/2001/indy7.htm - 81k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] DIE ZEIT - "Ein weiter Weg"
File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
... Aber jede Website braucht eine Adresse, einen so genannten Domain-Namen - in diesem Fall www.**voteauction**.com -, und der wird von einem Unternehmen **...**
hermes.zeit.de/pdf/index.php?doc=/ archiv/2001/17/200117_interview_perrit.xml - Similar pages

TOP LOURD : Histoires Vraies - [Translate this page]
... le journal "Wired" du 6/9/2000, hans bernard (il n'ya pas de majuscules, ce n'est pas un oubli!) a installé les ordinateurs de son site (**voteauction**.com) en **...**
top.lourd.free.fr/vrai/votes_web.html - 2k - Cached - Similar pages

AAAFLASH es un boletín electrónico sobre Anti-corrupcion y **...** - [Translate this page]
... industria electoral gasta cientos de millones de dólares con la intención de influir la elección presidencial", puede leerse desde agosto en **voteauction**.com **...**
www.biblioteca.uade.edu.ar/BEAAAF/BEAAAF2127082000.htm - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

digitoday / fakta
... » Volvo Group. » Von Krahl Theatre. » Vonage. » VoodooExtreme. » **Voteauction**. com. » Voxpoint Technologies Oy. » VoyeurDorm. » VoyForum.com. **...**

www.digitoday.fi/showPage.php?page_id=26& type=firm&submit=list&char=v&offset=90&word_... - 19k - Cached - Similar pages

Neohapsis Archives - Postfix - Fwd: errors from mail.listserv.gmd. **...**
... Murphy issued at the request of Chicago election Out: 502 Error: command not implemented In: officials, requiring a similar-sounding site, **voteauction**.com, or **...**
archives.neohapsis.com/ archives/postfix/2000-11/0120.html - 19k - Cached - Similar pages

> Neohapsis Archives - Postfix - Re: Fwd: errors from mail.listserv. **...**
> **...** issued at the request of Chicago election > Out: 502 Error: command not implemented >
> In: officials, requiring a similar-sounding site, **voteauction**.com, or any **...**
> archives.neohapsis.com/ archives/postfix/2000-11/0125.html - 22k - Cached - Similar pages

info wars: pressebereich - [Translate this page]
... fair use bonmot, Mark Hosler. eToys Vicepresident, Janine Bousquette. voice **voteauction** creator, James Baumgartner. voice nigam letter, Susana Mensah. **...**
presse.info-wars.com/cast.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

www - [Translate this page]
... 05052001/>WWW/ WWW/<a href=http://www.greenspun.com/com/**voteauction**/mainframe.htm>WWW</a **...**
www.mywebserver.org/us/community/use/messages/90.shtml - 88k - Cached - Similar pages

NewsTrolls - News Under the Radar -
... the reports.' by diva. None of the Above. **Voteauction**.com was a big joke Fabricated from the begining...well done! "We've said from **...**
www.newstrolls.com/news/dev/troll102300.htm - 55k - Cached - Similar pages

Fraud - Election And Fraud
... easy to see how bipartisan... disinformation capitol punishment: does **voteauction**.com subvert ... Elections...or, cheering for the **...**
fraud.resourceaid.com/electionandfraud/ - 55k - Cached - Similar pages

> Fraud - Fraud And Internet Auction
> **...** through an EBay auction. disinformation capitol punishment: does **voteauction**.com subvert ... MyMontana - Montana's Internet Portal **...**
> fraud.resourceaid.com/fraudandinternetauction/ - 55k - Cached - Similar pages
> [More results from fraud.resourceaid.com]

MECAD - Media Centre d´Art i Disseny - - [Translate this page]
... One recent example is the project **voteauction**.com, which used all the conventions of the online auction house to highlight and provoke a corrupt system posing **...**
www.mecad.org/htm/docu_i/doc_txt.htm - 74k - Cached - Similar pages

Website Design Chicago
... for sale online in the US - Chicago's gangster ridden past has come back to haunt city officials with the appearance of a new website - **Voteauction**.com, where **...**
nowsell.com/web-marketing-directory/ website-design-chicago.html - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

Ubermorgen 2003 Ars Electronica Hans Baby Contemporary Bernhard
... Projects: **Voteauction**, NAZI~LINE [in collaboration with Christoph Schlingensief , Injunction generator [1], THE_WHITE_WEBSITE [2], esof Ltd. **...**
www.economicexpert.com/a/Ubermorgen.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

Re: Real Election Reform
... I remember the 2000 election, where there was a website called **voteauction**.org (there may have been a hphen in there somewhere), where people could put their **...**
www.talkabouthistory.com/group/ alt.history.future/messages/13569.html - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

El Boletín de DOMINIURIS nº 27 - [Translate this page]
El Boletín de DOMINIURIS - Nº 27 (5 de diciembre de 2.000). Sumario: - EDITORIAL - Sobre la jurisdicción especial de los dominios. Eclavos ya había en Roma. **...**
www.dominiuris.com/boletines/contenido/editados/27.htm - 43k - Cached - Similar pages

Open Directory - Society: Activism: Media: Culture Jamming **...**
... Barbie Liberation Organization (6); CueJack (3); Deconstructing Beck (2); etoy@ (69). Leonardo (9); Spoof Websites@ (18); **Voteauction**.com@ (30). **...**
dmoz.org/Society/Activism/ Media/Culture_Jamming/%C2%AETMark/ - 8k - Cached - Similar pages
[More results from dmoz.org]

RTMark - netlexikon - [Translate this page]
... oder unterstützt wurden, waren der toywar, gwbush.com (eine gefakte Wahlkampfseite von George W. Bush), die Barbie Liberation Organisation und **voteauction**. **...**
www.lexikon-definition.de/RTMark.html - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

Ed's Entertaining Links
... Movies Of All Time, 8-25-00. http://www.**voteauction**.com/, Sell your vote. More info here. 8-25-00. http://www.f*ckedcompany.com/, "F*ckedCompany **...**
www.personal.triticom.com/~erm/EntertainingLinks/ - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

e-government bulletins - archive
... For more see: http://www.nadertrader.com/ More alarmingly, a site was set up called **Voteauction**.com purporting to help people auction their votes to the **...**
www.labmeps-emids.fsnet.co.uk/egovtold.htm - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

NodeWorks - Activism: Media: Culture Jamming: ®TMark

... Barbie Liberation Organization (6); CueJack (3); Deconstructing Beck (2); Leonardo (9). Spoof Websites@ (18); **Voteauction**.com@ (28); etoy@ (66). [thumbnail]. **...**
dir.nodeworks.com/Society/Activism/ Media/Culture_Jamming/%C2%AETMark/ - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] ICANN and Internet Governance: Leveraging Technical Coordination **...**
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Page 1. The Information Society, 18:193 – 207, 2002 Copyright c° 2002 Taylor & Francis 0197-2243/02 $12.00 + .00 DOI: 10.1080/01972240290074959 **...**
www.ssrc.org/programs/itic/ publications/civsocandgov/Klein.pdf - Similar pages

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The summary for this Japanese page contains characters that cannot be correctly displayed in this language/character set.
www.yotor.com/wiki/ja/vo - 24k - Cached - Similar pages

> Index of /wiki/pt/vo/ - [Translate this page]
> **...** crepuscular); Volta De Projekt; Vocabulários regionais do inglês americano; **Voteauction**; Votar da escala; Votar do runoff; Volo di Notte; **...**
> www.yotor.com/wiki/pt/vo - 45k - Cached - Similar pages
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Creatis-tech - su mejor inversión: internet - [Translate this page]
... titular más destacado correspondía a. "**Voteauction**.com permite a los estadounidenses subastar su voto". Esto significa que para **...**
www.laguadua.com/dentro/journal2/techlev.htm - 63k - Cached - Similar pages

etoys - [Translate this page]
... RTMark: Le fonds etoy | The etoy Fund | Past projects The meanness of Dow and Verio The Yes Men impersonate the WTO **Voteauction**.com CueJack Back to The etoy **...**
www.secnetgroup.com/cat/349003 - Similar pages

Net Jus - Diritto e tecnologia
... Meanwhile judges in Illinois and Massachusetts have issued court orders to shut down the www.**VoteAuction**.com site on the basis that it contravenes the US **...**
www.netjus.it/pages/articolix.asp?article=64 - 34k - Cached - Similar pages

Salon.com | Archives by Date
... Will culture-jam for food By Katharine Mieszkowski The prankster behind the **Voteauction**.com satire needs your help to pay off his $3,800 legal debt. **...**
www.salon.com/archives/2001/date05.html - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

Untitled Document/Macintosh HD/Desktop Folder/rob's info/Website **...**
... He so notified the Austrian owner of **Voteauction**.com, demanded that the site be shut down (it's the last link above - to a dead server), and moreover notified **...**

www.cfac.org/Stories/Stories_2000/ public_information_2000.html - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

[DOC] Graphic Design Culpability and Responsibility
File Format: Microsoft Word 2000 - View as HTML
... From the creation of satirical web sites such as gwbush.com, **voteauction**.com and gatt.org which specifically mimics the World Trade Organisation's official **...**
2002.memefest.org/doc/GDCAR.doc - Similar pages

[PDF] Aspekte der Evaluation wissenschaftlicher Webseiten
File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
Page 1. Soziologie Aspekte der Evaluation wissenschaftlicher Webseiten Hausarbeit zur Erlangung des Magistergrades der Philosophischen Fakultät **...**
www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/sowi/navigation/ studium/Ringvorlesung/webevaluation2001.pdf - Similar pages

Wauu.DE: Society: Activism: Media: Culture Jamming: Vote Auctions **...**
... closer together. Founded by James Baumgartner (as **voteauction**.com), produced by ubermorgen.com and helped by ®TMark. http://vote **...**
www.wauu.de/Society/Activism/ Media/Culture_Jamming/Vote_Auctions/more2.htm - 18k - Cached - Similar pages

ActionContents >>> UTC+X: Discussion on participate in the **...**
... damals angenommen hat. Mit dem Projekt **voteauction**.com wurde eine Online Plattform zur Versteigerung der ... Weblog: parasew.com **...**
www.kinderfield.de/cgi-bin/ mt-tb.cgi?__mode=view&entry_id=1810 - 6k - Cached - Similar pages

Internet News d'Août 2000 - [Translate this page]
... idée en système. Derrière le site, James Baumgartner, un étudiant qui a fait de **Voteauction** son sujet de thèse. « De toute **...**
lexav.nettalk.free.fr/News/news0008.htm - 67k - Cached - Similar pages

RTMark - [Translate this page]
... Narzißmus DasSemiotischeDreieckBeiAristoteles.png **Voteauction** Mannheim Arena Savoia-Marchetti SM.79 Sparviero.jpg Ricardo Dominguez Ceská Kamenice Böhmisch **...**
www.infomia.com/wiki,index,goto,RTMark.html - 14k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] ICANN et la gouvernance d'Internet
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Page 1. ICANN et la gouvernance d'Internet Hans Klein Document de réflexion Page 2. 1 ICANN et la gouvernance d'Internet Hans Klein La gouvernance d'Internet **...**
smsi.francophonie.org/IMG/pdf/icann-klein.pdf - Similar pages

widerst@nd-MUND vom 14. Oktober 2001 - [Translate this page]
... 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

WebGuest Keyboard-Free Web Search - Category: Society : Activism **...**
... TMark - (RTMark) Brokers of bounties for acts of creative subversion against mass-produced items. The Dilbert Front - "Pranks may **...**
directory.webguest.com/Society/ Activism/Media/Culture_Jamming/%C2%AETMark - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

Deutschland Lexikon - Satire - [Translate this page]
Deutschland Lexikon - Satire.
lexikon.eventax.de/satire/ - 32k - 5 Mar 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

> Deutschland Lexikon - Wahlrecht - [Translate this page]
> Deutschland Lexikon - Wahlrecht.
> lexikon.eventax.de/Wahlrecht/ - 40k - Cached - Similar pages

Auction
... closer together. Founded by James Baumgartner (as **voteauction**.com), produced by ubermorgen.com and helped by ®TMark. Topeka Carriage **...**
www.monster-mart.com/auction/auction.html - 18k - Cached - Similar pages

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... Description. Barbie Liberation Organization (6); CueJack (3); Deconstructing Beck (2); etoy@ (69). Leonardo (9); Spoof Websites@ (18); **Voteauction**.com@ (30). **...**
www.euroinformatici.it/index.cgi/ Society/Activism/Media/Culture_Jamming/%C2%AETMark/ - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

FindRex.com: Shut
... Fcw.com/civic/articles/2000/1009 /web-vote-10-10-00.asp "Chicago wants **voteauction** gone",board election,commissioners,said,it,has asked,federal,state,attorneys **...**
www.findrex.com/general/shut.htm - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

> FindRex.com: Auction
> **...** 236. Vote-Auction Bringing,democracy,capitalism,closer together,founded,james, baumgartner **voteauction**,com,produced,ubermorgen helped,tmark. 237. **...**
> www.findrex.com/service/auction.htm - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

verzeichnis: VO - [Translate this page]
... Vorzeichenwechsel; Vorzeitiger_Samenerguss; Vorzugsaktie; Vorzugsmilch; Vosges; Vossische_Zeitung; Vostell; **Voteauction**; Votiv; Votivgabe; Votze; **...**
verzeichnis.vo.exsudo.de/ - 54k - Cached - Similar pages

Government Auction California SAVE MONEY. BUY AT AUCTIONS.

... The California based www.**voteauction**.com says http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/world/americas/newsid_979000/979087.stm Government Auto Auction - Buy and sell **...**
government-auctions.cars-for-less.net/California.html - 9k - Cached - Similar pages

eBay Auction Profits sale
... Founded by James Baumgartner (as **voteauction**.com), produced by ubermorgen.com and helped by Â®TMark.-- http://vote-auction.net/ Society: Activism: Media **...**
www.commonsensesavings.com/eBay_Auction_Profits.html - 30k - Cached - Similar pages

SummaryOfStrategies - April 24 / 25, SUNY at Buffalo
... **voteauction**.com-- 1976 Buckley v Valeo-- constitutional ruling equated money with free speech. **...** (8) **voteauction** http://vote-auction.net/index00.htm. **...**
molodiez.org/wiki/moin.cgi/SummaryOfStrategies - 36k - Cached - Similar pages

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- Malay
- Malayalam
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- News Headlines
- PhoneBook
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- Spell Checker
- Stock Quotes
- Street Maps
- Travel Conditions
- Web Page Translation
- Who links to you?

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- Downloads - New!
- Froogle
- Google Alerts
- Google Answers
- Google Browser Buttons
- Google Catalogs
- Google Desktop Search
- Google Groups - New!
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- Google Labs
- Google Local
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- Google Scholar
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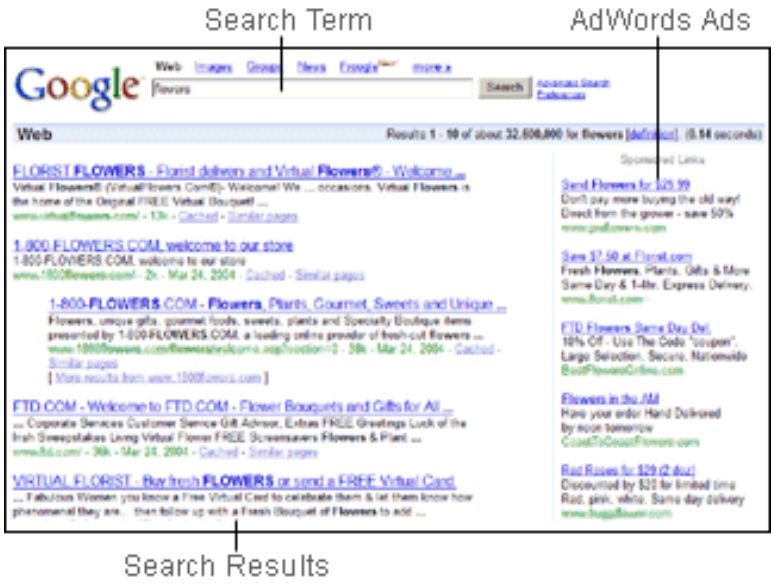

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