



**AMERICAN INFORMATION
RESOURCE CENTER
Ankara, Turkey**

**E-Documents
Special Issue: Internet Freedom
January 2010 – Issue 2**

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Internet Freedom (America.gov page)
<http://www.america.gov/internet-freedom.html>

SIGNIFICANT E-DOCUMENTS

Internet Freedom

FREEDOM ON THE NET: A GLOBAL ASSESSMENT OF INTERNET AND DIGITAL MEDIA.
Freedom House. April 1, 2009.

As internet and mobile phone use explodes worldwide, governments are adopting new and multiple means for controlling these technologies that go far beyond technical filtering. Freedom on the Net provides a comprehensive look at these emerging tactics, raising concern over trends such as the "outsourcing of censorship" to private companies, the use of surveillance and the manipulation of online conversations by undercover agents. The study covers both repressive countries such as China and Iran and democratic ones such as India and the United Kingdom, finding some degree of internet censorship and control in all 15 nations studied. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/specialreports/NetFreedom2009/FreedomOnTheNet_FullReport.pdf [PDF format, 126 pages].

http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/specialreports/NetFreedom2009/Libertad_en_la_Red_esp.pdf Cuba Report in Spanish [PDF format, 43 pages].

FOURTH MEETING OF THE INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM (IGF) SHARM, EL SHEIKH, EGYPT, 15-18 NOVEMBER 2009. Internet Governance Forum. November 2009.

With more than 1800 participants from 112 countries the Sharm meeting had the biggest attendance so far. 96 governments were represented. 122 media representatives were accredited. Access to Internet had become much more important recently, given the billions of people using the Internet each day. Security, openness and privacy were interlinked and the key question was to find the right balance among access to knowledge, the freedom of expression, and intellectual property rights [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/index.php/component/content/article/314-2009-meeting> [HTML format with links].

<http://www.un.org/webcast/igf/ondemand.asp> Archives of Webcast

IFLA/UNESCO INTERNET MANIFESTO GUIDELINES. International Federation of Library Association. September 2006.

The Internet Manifesto was created out of a perceived need for a document that brought the traditional library values of freedom of expression and freedom of access to information into the age of the Internet. It is a document that reaffirms the library profession's commitment to these values and their importance in all of the services that libraries can provide.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://archive.ifla.org/faife/policy/iflastat/Internet-ManifestoGuidelines.pdf> [PDF format, 37 pages].

<http://archive.ifla.org/faife/policy/iflastat/Internet-ManifestoGuidelines-de.pdf> In German [PDF format, 43 pages].

<http://archive.ifla.org/faife/policy/iflastat/Internet-ManifestoGuidelines-es.pdf> In Spanish [PDF format, 42 pages].

<http://archive.ifla.org/faife/policy/iflastat/Internet-ManifestoGuidelines-ru.pdf> In Russian [PDF format, 36 pages].

WHAT'S NEW AT THE OPENNET INITIATIVE? OpenNet Initiative. January 2010.

The OpenNet Initiative finds that the Internet censorship and surveillance are growing global phenomena. Its mission is to identify and document Internet filtering and surveillance, and to promote and inform wider public dialogs about such practices. The website contains links to reports and research related to Internet freedom around the world. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://opennet.net/> [HTML format with links].

CHINA HACKERS HIT MEDIA COMPANIES AND ACTIVISTS ONLINE. Committee to Protect Journalists. January 13, 2010.

The Committee to Protect Journalists expressed concern after Google said that it had uncovered evidence of cyber attackers from China targeting its own and other companies' infrastructures, as well as individual Gmail accounts. The committee welcomed Google's statement that it was no longer willing to censor its Chinese search engine, Google.cn, in light of the discovery.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://cpj.org/2010/01/hackers-hit-media-companies-and-activists-online-f.php#more> [HTML format, various paging].

AGREEMENT ON EU TELECOMS REFORM PAVES WAY FOR STRONGER CONSUMER RIGHTS, AN OPEN INTERNET, A SINGLE EUROPEAN TELECOMS MARKET AND HIGH-SPEED INTERNET CONNECTIONS FOR ALL CITIZENS. EUROPA. November 5, 2009.

Viviane Reding, the EU Telecoms Commissioner who had been an active party to the final talks, welcomed the agreement found between Parliament and Council: "It is very good news for Europe's citizens that negotiators of the Parliament and Council last night reached agreement on a new Internet freedom provision to be included in the telecoms reform package. This Internet freedom provision is unprecedented across the globe and a strong signal that the EU takes fundamental rights very seriously, in particular when it comes to the Information Society. The agreement on the new Internet freedom provision, which has the unanimous support of all negotiators, now paves the way for a swift entry into force of this telecoms reform.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/491> [HTML format with links].

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/491&format=HTML&aged=0&language=FR&guiLanguage=en> In French

A BILL TO AMEND THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL BROADBAND POLICY, SAFEGUARD CONSUMER RIGHTS, SPUR INVESTMENT AND INNOVATION, AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES: *INTERNET FREEDOM PRESERVATION ACT OF 2009*. THOMAS, Library of Congress. Introduced by Congressman Edward J. Markey. July 31, 2009.

Latest Major Action: 7/31/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=111_cong_bills&docid=f:h3458ih.txt.pdf [PDF format, 13 pages].

A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FROM FURTHER REGULATING THE INTERNET: *INTERNET FREEDOM ACT OF 2009*. THOMAS, Library of Congress. Introduced by Senator John McCain. October 22, 2009.

Latest Major Action: 10/22/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=111_cong_bills&docid=f:s1836is.txt.pdf [PDF format, 2 pages].

INTERNET FREE SPEECH. Public Citizen. January 2010.

The rapid growth of the Internet and Internet technologies provides a renewed opportunity for citizens to have their voices heard on a wide variety of issues, including their government, the corporations that have an increasing role in their economic security, and the unions that represent their labor interests. The Internet affords individuals the ability to exchange ideas on these and other issues with an ever-growing world community. The site includes guide for bloggers and non-profit organizations, legal perils and legal rights of Internet speakers, and Internet free speech cases. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.citizen.org/litigation/briefs/IntFreeSpch/> [HTML format, various paging].

IN THE MATTERS OF PRESERVING THE OPEN INTERNET BROADBAND INDUSTRY PRACTICES: COMMENTS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES (“ACLU”) AND THE TECHNOLOGY AND LIBERTY PROJECT OF THE ACLU. American Civil Liberties Union. Michael Macleod-Ball et al. January 14, 2010.

The ACLU's vision of an uncensored Internet was shared by the U.S. Supreme Court when it declared, in *Reno v. ACLU*, the Internet to be a free speech zone, deserving at least as much First Amendment protection as that afforded to books, newspapers and magazines. The government, the court said, can no more restrict a person's access to words or images on the Internet than it could be allowed to snatch a book out of a reader's hands in the library, or cover over a statue of a nude in a museum. [Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.aclu.org/files/assets/ACLU_Comments_on_FCC_Net_Neutrality.pdf [PDF format, 12 pages].

If you have any questions or want to reach the full text, please contact the American Information Resource Center at 312-4577277.
