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INTRODUCTION

During the past year we have all been witness to the attempts directed at limiting the Internet's status as a global place of free communication and the freedom of expression.

The Internet made millions, even billions of people more open to the knowledge aquisition and global communications by the access it allows. It democratized the general public, and made fact manipulation harder than ever.

The Internet is still a fresh phenomenon, while still modifying faster than we could ever have imagined. The privileges of the Internet are, sadly, abused by the people engaged in organized crime, spreading ethnic hatred and pedophilia, and in that sense, demands for certain regulations are the logical steps.

However, those who wish to subdue the Internet to personal economic and political interests share the same goal: to present the free communication limitations as advancement to the safety of our lives and our properties. The Internet is rapidly changing, so it is still hard to understand the intentions and the effects of various initiatives for the Internet regulation. Worldwide activists have mobilized in the past year, managing to stop several initiatives, fatal to freedom.

We have chosen 26 terms most often used when discussing Internet and freedom of expression.

The meanings of these terms are often subject of debate. Different uses and abuses of these terms are the basis of various restricting legal decisions, proposed by interest groups.

We invited young designers from all over the world to give their explanations of these terms. This little book is result of it. We wanted it to be reminder for all of us how fragile and precious is our freedom.



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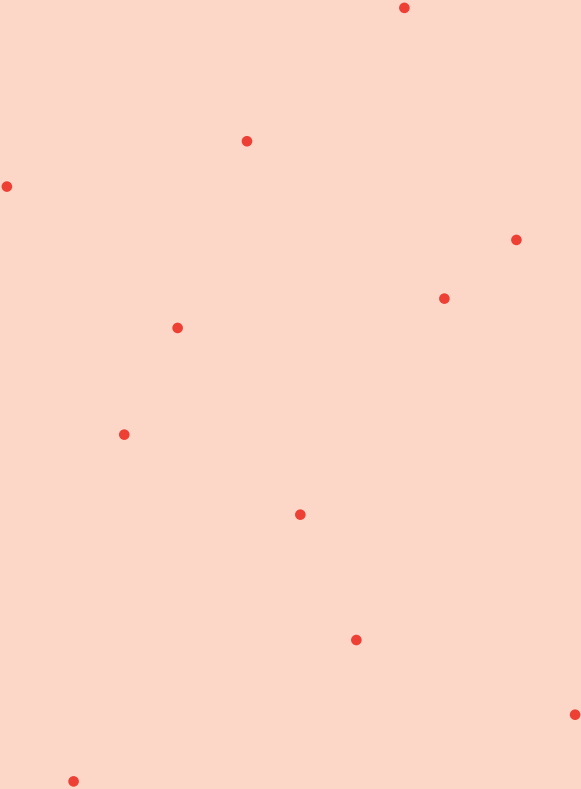
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A

ANONYMITY

[an-uh-nim-i-tee]

In colloquial use, anonymity typically refers to the state of an individual's personal identity, or personally identifiable information, being publicly unknown.

Full anonymity on the Internet, however, is not guaranteed since IP addresses, in principle, can be tracked, allowing to identify the computer from which a certain post was made, albeit not the actual user. Anonymizing services such as I2P - The Anonymous Network or Tor address the issue of IP tracking. Their distributed technology approach may grant a higher degree of security than centralized anonymizing services where a central point exists that could disclose one's identity.

Sites such as Chatroulette and Omegle capitalize on the current fascination with anonymity. They are examples of anonymous chat or stranger chat. Other sites, however, including Facebook and Google+, require users to sign in with their legal names. In the case of Google+, this requirement has led to a controversy known as the nymwars.

Wikipedia

"Anonymity is a shield from the tyranny of the majority."

Supreme Court of USA

"[Anonymous is] the first Internet-based superconsciousness. Anonymous is a group, in the sense that a flock of birds is a group. How do you know they're a group? Because they're traveling in the same direction. At any given moment, more birds could join, leave, peel off in another direction entirely."

Chris Landers. Baltimore City Paper, April 2, 2008.





B

BLASPHEMY

[blas-fuh-mee]

Blasphemy is the act of insulting or showing contempt or lack of reverence for a religious deity or the irreverence towards religious or holy persons or things. Some countries have laws to punish blasphemy, while others have laws to give recourse to those who are offended by blasphemy.

In contemporary language, the notion of blasphemy is often used hyperbolically. This usage has garnered some interest among linguists recently, and the word 'blasphemy' is a common case used for illustrative purposes.

Wikipedia

"I hold it a blasphemy to say that a man ought not to fight against authority: there is no great religion and no great freedom that has not done it, in the beginning."

George Eliot





C

CONTENT

[kon-tent]

In media production and publishing, content is information and experiences that may provide value for an end-user/audience in specific contexts. Content may be delivered via any medium such as the internet, television, and audio CDs, as well as live events such as conferences and stage performances. The word is used to identify and quantify various formats and genres of information as manageable value-adding components of media.

Media production and delivery technology may potentially enhance the value of content by formatting, filtering and combining original sources of content for new audiences with new contexts. The greatest value for a given source of content for a specific audience is often found through such electronic reworking of content as dynamic and real-time as the trends that fuel its interest.

The content industry is an umbrella term that encompasses companies owning and providing mass media and media metadata. This can include music and movies, text publications of any kind, ownership of standards, geographic data, and metadata about all and any of the above.

In the Information Age, the content industry comprises an enormous market.

Wikipedia





Hand-drawn red scribbles at the top of the page.



Ai

SKYPE LIFE



g talk





RUKI

D

DECENTRALIZATION

[dee-sen-truh-lahyz-shuhn]

Decentralization is the process of dispersing decision-making governance closer to the people and/or citizens. It includes the dispersal of administration or governance in sectors or areas like engineering, management science, political science, political economy, sociology, and economics. Decentralization is also possible in the dispersal of population and employment. Law, science and technological advancements lead to highly decentralized human endeavours.

A central theme in decentralization is the difference between:

- a hierarchy, based on authority: two players in an unequal-power relationship; and
- an interface: a lateral relationship between two players of roughly equal power.

The more decentralized a system is, the more it relies on lateral relationships, and the less it can rely on command or force. In most branches of engineering and economics, decentralization is narrowly defined as the study of markets and interfaces between parts of a system. This is most highly developed as general systems theory and neoclassical political economy.

Wikipedia

“The Internet is more decentralized than any of the communications systems that have come before it, including print, telephony, television, and the original model of an on-line information service. This decentralization is reflected both in the choices presented to users, and in the underlying structure that creates those choices.”

Sharon Eisner Gillet & Mitchell Kapor, The Self Governing Internet - Coordination by Design





E

EQUALITY

[ih-kwol-i-tee]

Egalitarian doctrines maintain that all humans are equal in fundamental worth or social status, according to The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. The Cultural theory of risk holds egalitarianism as defined by a negative attitude towards rules and principles, and a positive attitude towards group decision-making, with fatalism termed as its opposite. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the term has two distinct definitions in modern English. It is defined either as a political doctrine that all people should be treated as equals and have the same political, economic, social, and civil rights or as a social philosophy advocating the removal of economic inequalities among people or the decentralization of power. Some sources define egalitarianism as the point of view that equality reflects the natural state of humanity.

Wikipedia

In America everybody is of the opinion that he has no social superiors, since all men are equal, but he does not admit that he has no social inferiors, for, from the time of Jefferson onward, the doctrine that all men are equal applies only upwards, not downwards.

Bertrand Russell





VARALNA E COVIL

CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC

NEGO

2002

F

FREE SOFTWARE

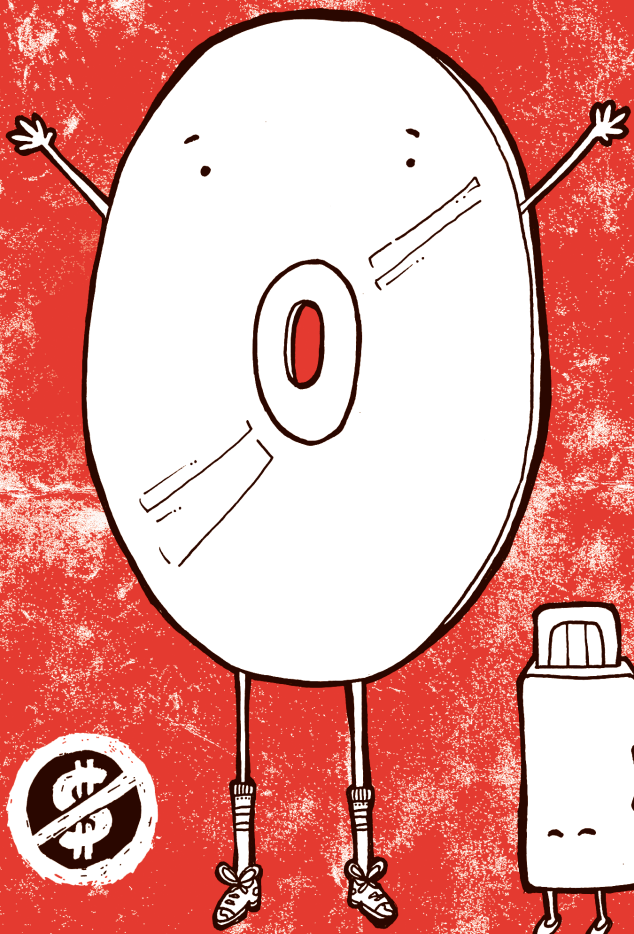
[free-sawft-wair]

Free software, software libre or libre software is software that can be used, studied, and modified without restriction, and which can be copied and redistributed in modified or unmodified form either without restriction, or with restrictions that only ensure that further recipients have the same rights under which it was obtained and that manufacturers of consumer products incorporating free software provide the software as source code. The word free in the term free software refers to freedom (liberty) and is not at all related to monetary cost. The Free Software Foundation advises people to "avoid using terms like 'give away' or 'for free,' because those terms imply that the issue is about price, not freedom." Free software is generally available without charge but is not bound to such a restriction.

Thus, free software means that computer users have the freedom to cooperate with whom they choose, and to control the software they use. To summarize this into a remark distinguishing libre (freedom) software from gratis (zero price) software, the Free Software Foundation says: "Free software is a matter of liberty, not price. To understand the concept, you should think of 'free' as in 'free speech', not as in 'free beer'".

Wikipedia





G

GLOBALIZATION

[gloh-buh-luh-zey-shuhn]

Globalization is the process of international integration. Human interaction over long distances has existed for thousands of years. Philosophy, religions, language, arts, and other aspects of culture spread and mixed as nations exchanged products and ideas. In the 20th century, road vehicles and airlines made transportation even faster, and the advent of electronic communications, most notably mobile phones and the Internet, connected billions of people in new ways leading into the 21st century.

Multinational corporations face the challenge of developing global information systems for global data processing and decision-making. The Internet provides a broad area of services to business and individual users. Because the World Wide Web (WWW) can reach any Internet-connected computer in the world, the Internet is closely related to global information systems. A global information system is a data communication network that crosses national boundaries to access and process data in order to achieve corporate goals and strategic objectives.

Wikipedia

If you're totally illiterate and living on one dollar a day, the benefits of globalization never come to you.

Jimmy Carter





H

HACKING

[hak-ing]

Hacking is the gaining of access(wanted or unwanted) to a computer and viewing, copying, or creating data(leaving a trace) without the intention of destroying data or maliciously harming the computer. This represents the Good Guys most of the time for they are the ones who search for these exploits to prevent crackers use a method called cracking(opposite of hacking).

Hacking and hackers are commonly mistaken to be the bad guys most of the time. Crackers are the ones who screw things over as far as creating virus, cracks, spyware, and destroying data.

Urbandictionary.com

The Jargon File, an influential but not universally accepted compendium of hacker slang, defines hacker as "A person who enjoys exploring the details of programmable systems and stretching their capabilities, as opposed to most users, who prefer to learn only the minimum necessary." "As documented in the Jargon File, these hackers are disappointed by the mass media and general public's usage of the word hacker to refer to security breakers, calling them "crackers" instead.

Many of the values and tenets of the free and open source software movement stem from the hacker ethics that originated at MIT and at the Homebrew Computer Club. The Hacker Ethics were chronicled by Steven Levy in Hackers: Heroes of the Computer Revolution and in other texts.

Hacker ethics are concerned primarily with sharing, openness and collaboration.

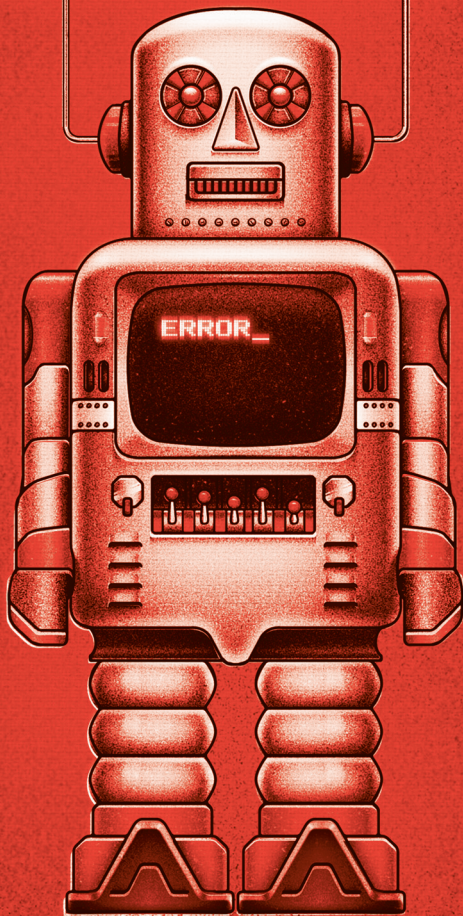
Wikipedia

"Remember, hacking is more than just a crime. It's a survival trait."

Razor, The Hackers



hacktech





INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

[in-tl-ek-choo-uhl-prop-er-tee]

Intellectual property (IP) is a controversial term referring to a number of distinct types of expressions for which a set of monopoly rights are recognized under the corresponding fields of law. Under intellectual property law, owners are granted certain exclusive rights to various markets, machines, musical, literary, and artistic works; discoveries and inventions; and applications. Common types of intellectual property rights include copyrights, trademarks, patents, industrial design rights and trade secrets in some jurisdictions.

Although laws and concepts behind copyright and patents are not new, the term intellectual property is relatively recent, dating from the 19th century. The British Statute of Anne 1710 and the Statute of Monopolies 1623 are now seen as the origins of copyright and patent law respectively.

Some critics of intellectual property, such as those in the free culture movement, point at intellectual monopolies as harming health, preventing progress, and benefiting concentrated interests to the detriment of the masses, and argue that the public interest is harmed by ever expansive monopolies in the form of copyright extensions, software patents and business method patents.

Lawrence Lessig, along with many other copyleft and free software activists, have criticized the implied analogy with physical property (like land or an automobile). They argue such an analogy fails because physical property is generally rivalrous while intellectual works are non-rivalrous (that is, if one makes a copy of a work, the enjoyment of the copy does not prevent enjoyment of the original).

Wikipedia





Password:

J

JURISDICTION

[joor-is-dik-shuhn]

Jurisdiction (from the Latin *ius, iuris* meaning “law” and *dicere* meaning “to speak”) is the practical authority granted to a formally constituted legal body or to a political leader to deal with and make pronouncements on legal matters and, by implication, to administer justice within a defined area of responsibility. The term is also used to denote the geographical area or subject-matter to which such authority applies.

Internet crime, however, is difficult to assign to a particular geographic location because the originator of the website may be located in a different region or country than the individual against whom the crime was allegedly committed.

Wikipedia

Internet crime, however, is difficult to assign to a particular geographic location because the originator of the website may be located in a different region or country than the individual against whom the crime was allegedly committed.

When determining state jurisdiction within the United States, current US legal precedence has established that a website operator must exhibit the intention to do business within a specific region in order for that regional court to claim jurisdiction. For example, if a plaintiff in Massachusetts believes that the content of a website, operated in the state of California, violates laws unique to Massachusetts, the plaintiff must prove that the website specifically targets his state as a region in which it wishes to do business.

Wisegeek.com





K

KOPIMISM

[kop-ee-m-iz-uhm]

The Missionary Church of Kopimism (in Swedish Missionerande Kopimistsamfundet), founded by 19-year-old philosophy student Isak Gerson, is a congregation of file sharers who believe that copying information is a sacred virtue. The Church, based in Sweden, has been officially recognized by the Swedish Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency ("kammarkollegiet") as a religious community, after three application attempts.

Gerson has denied any connection between the Church and filesharing site the Pirate Bay.

On April 28th, 2012, the Missionary Church of Kopimism held their first wedding. The wedding took place at the SHARE Conference in Belgrade, Serbia, between a Romanian woman and an Italian man. The holy ceremony was conducted by a man wearing a Guy Fawkes mask whose voice was distorted by a voice modulator.

The church said, "We are very happy today. Love is all about sharing. A married couple share everything with each other. Hopefully, they will copy and remix some DNA-cells and create a new human being. That is the spirit of Kopimism. Feel the love and share that information. Copy all of its holiness."

The missionary leader of the Church of Kopimism, Isak Gerson, attended as a witness during the wedding.

Wikipedia







LULZ

[el-uh-el-z]

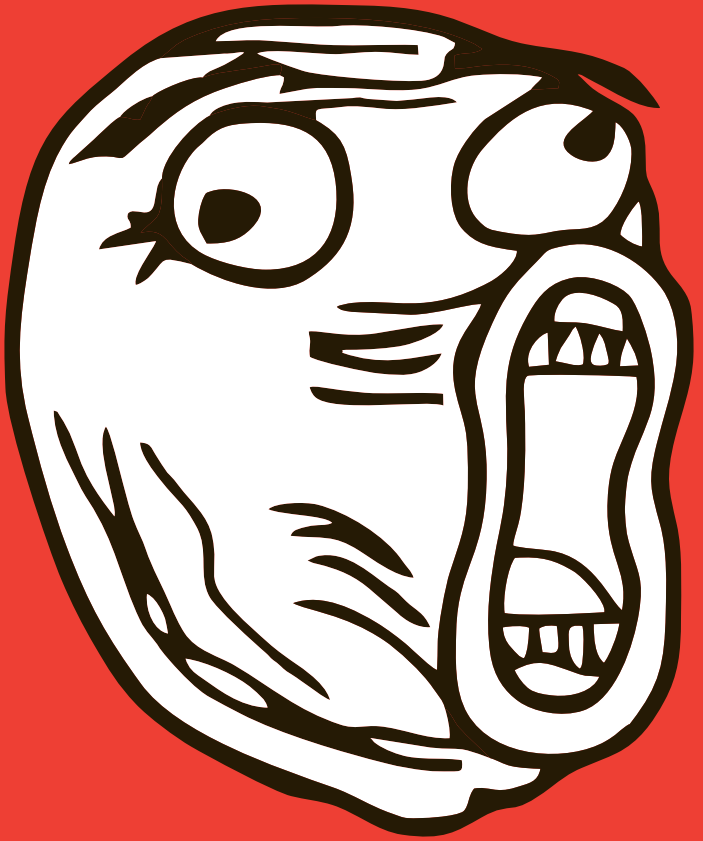
Often used to denote laughter at someone who is the victim of a prank, or a reason for performing an action. This variation is often used on the Encyclopedia dramatica wiki and 4chan image boards. According to a New York Times article about Internet trolling, "lulz means the joy of disrupting another's emotional equilibrium." Can be used as a noun - e.g. "do it for the lulz.", shortened into "ftlulz" (to distinguish it from "ftl" - "for the lose").

Wikipedia

The lulz is, after all, the ancient spirit that once made the young become Marxists, or sail off to the New World.

Caitlin Moran





M

MEME

[meem]

A meme is "an idea, behavior or style that spreads from person to person within a culture." A meme acts as a unit for carrying cultural ideas, symbols or practices, which can be transmitted from one mind to another through writing, speech, gestures, rituals or other imitable phenomena.

The term Internet meme is used to describe a concept that spreads via the Internet. The term is a reference to the concept of memes (a neologism created by Richard Dawkins for his 1976 book *The Selfish Gene*), although the latter concept refers to a much broader category of cultural information.

An Internet meme is an idea that is propagated through the World Wide Web. The idea may take the form of a hyperlink, video, picture, website, hashtag, or just a word or phrase, such as intentionally misspelling the word "more" as "moar" or "the" as "teh". The meme may spread from person to person via social networks, blogs, direct email, news sources, or other web-based services. An Internet meme may stay the same or may evolve over time, by chance or through commentary, imitations, parody, or by incorporating news accounts about itself. Internet memes can evolve and spread extremely rapidly, sometimes reaching world-wide popularity within a few days. Internet memes usually are formed from some social interaction (such as rage comic or reaction faces), pop culture reference (such as Pardon the Interruption's Tony Kornheiser in *WHY.jpg*, Xzibit in "Yo Dawg," and Bear Grylls in "Better drink my own piss"), or situation people often find themselves in (such as "That feel when," Socially Awkward Penguin, and Futurama Fry / Not Sure If X).

Their rapid growth and impact has caught the attention of both researchers and industry. Academically, researchers model how they evolve and predict which memes will survive and spread throughout the Web. Commercially, they are used in viral marketing where they are an inexpensive form of mass advertising.

Wikipedia



ALL
YOUR
BASE
ARE
BELONG
TO US* **

* 連邦政府軍のご協力により、
君達の基地は、全てがいただ
いた。

** All your base are belong to us is a broken English
phrase that became an Internet phenomenon or meme.
The text comes from the opening cutscene of the 1991
European Sega Mega Drive version of the video game
Zero Wing by Toaplan, which was poorly translated
from Japanese.

N

NET NEUTRALITY

[net-noo-tral-i-tee]

Network neutrality is a principle that advocates no restrictions by Internet service providers or governments on consumers' access to networks that participate in the Internet. Specifically, network neutrality would prevent restrictions on content, sites, platforms, types of equipment that may be attached, and modes of communication.

Neutrality proponents claim that telecom companies seek to impose a tiered service model in order to control the pipeline and thereby remove competition, create artificial scarcity, and oblige subscribers to buy their otherwise uncompetitive services. Many believe net neutrality to be primarily important as a preservation of current freedoms. Vinton Cerf, considered a "father of the Internet" and co-inventor of the Internet Protocol, Tim Berners-Lee, creator of the Web, and many others have spoken out in favor of network neutrality.

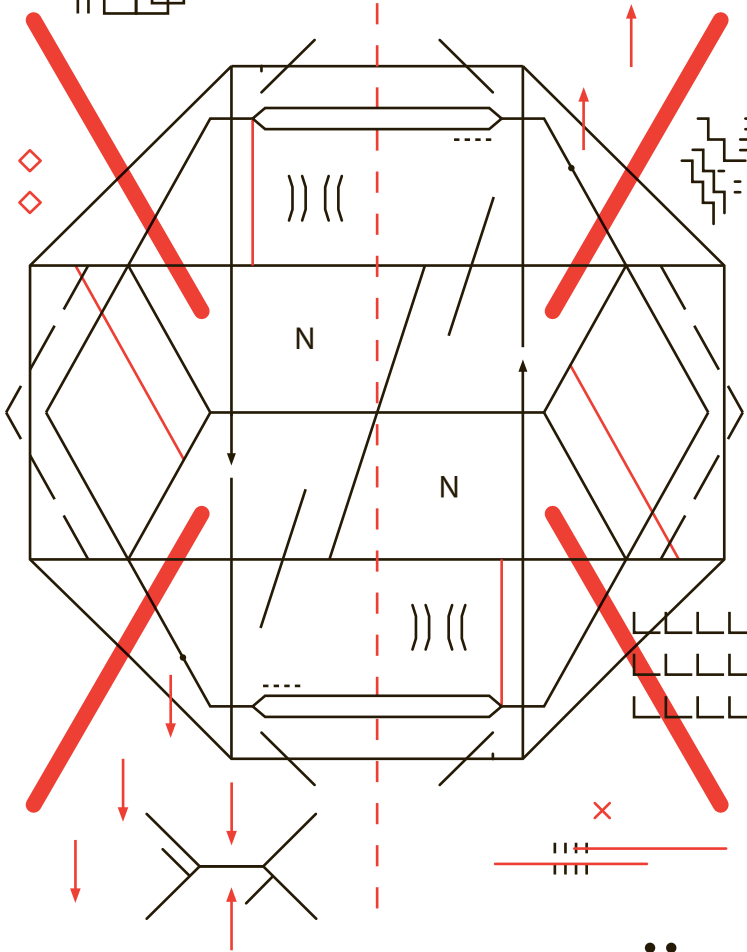
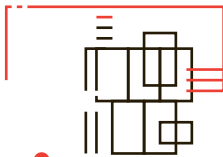
Opponents of net neutrality regulation argue that the best solution to discrimination by broadband providers is to encourage greater competition among such providers, which is currently limited in many areas.

Wikipedia

"Network neutrality is best defined as a network design principle. The idea is that a maximally useful public information network aspires to treat all content, sites, and platforms equally."

Tim Wu, Columbia Law School professor







OPEN

[oh-puhn]

Open content is a neologism coined by David Wiley in 1998 which describes a creative work that others can copy or modify. The term evokes open source, which is a related concept in software.

“Open access” refers to toll-free or gratis access to content, consisting mainly of published peer-reviewed scholarly journal articles. Some open access works are also licensed for reuse and redistribution, which would qualify them as open content. Over the past decade, open content has been used to develop alternative routes towards higher education. Traditional universities are expensive, and their tuition rates are increasing. Open content allows for a free way of obtaining higher education that is “focused on collective knowledge and the sharing and reuse of learning and scholarly content.”

Open data is the idea that certain data should be freely available to everyone to use and republish as they wish, without restrictions from copyright, patents or other mechanisms of control. Access to, or re-use of, the data is controlled by organisations, both public and private. Control may be through access restrictions, licenses, copyright, patents and charges for access or re-use. Advocates of open data argue that these restrictions are against the communal good and that these data should be made available without restriction or fee.

Open source software development is the process by which open source software (or similar software whose source code is publicly available) is developed. These are software products “available with its source code and under an open source license to study, change, and improve its design”. Examples of popular open source software products are Mozilla Firefox, Google Chromium, Android and the OpenOffice.org Suite.

Wikipedia





P

PRIVACY

[prahy-vuh-see]

Internet privacy is the ability to determine what information one reveals or withholds about oneself over the Internet, who has access to such information, and for what purposes one's information may or may not be used. For example, web users may be concerned to discover that many of the web sites which they visit collect, store, and possibly share personally identifiable information about them.

Similarly, Internet email users generally consider their emails to be private and hence would be concerned if their email was being accessed, read, stored or forwarded by third parties without their consent. Tools used to protect privacy on the Internet include encryption tools and anonymizing services like I2P and Tor.

Wikipedia



UNDER



PRIVATE

CONTROL

·RESPECT PRIVACY·



QUOTE

[kwoht]

Quotation is the repetition of someone else's statement or thoughts. Quotation marks are punctuation marks used in text to indicate the words of another speaker or writer. Both of these words are sometimes abbreviated as "quote(s)".

Wikipedia

Despite what many people think, quotations can be copyrighted if they have been previously published, just like any form of work. Though many works are in the public domain, many are not, and require some consideration before using. Because Wikiquote is "published" in the United States, U.S. copyright law contains the relevant statutes for the project.

Wikiquote

Every book is a quotation; and every house is a quotation out of all forests, and mines, and stone quarries; and every man is a quotation from all his ancestors.

Ralph Waldo Emerson



~~“Sixty six and
Ninety Nine,
in between ^{a line}
to Make you fine”~~

R

REMIX

[ree-miks]

A remix is an alternative version of a recorded song, made from an original version. Sometimes this term is also used for alterations of media or recreation other than song (film, literature, beverages etc.).

Because remixes may borrow heavily from an existing piece of music (possibly more than one), the issue of intellectual property becomes a concern. The most important question is whether a remixer is free to redistribute his or her work, or whether the remix falls under the category of a derivative work according to, for example, United States copyright law. Of note are open questions concerning the legality of visual works, like the art form of collage, which can be plagued with licensing issues.

Remix culture is a term used to describe a society which allows and encourages derivative works. Remix is defined as combining or editing existing materials to produce a new product. A Remix Culture would be, by default, permissive of efforts to improve upon, change, integrate, or otherwise remix the work of copyright holders. In his 2008 book, *Remix*, Lawrence Lessig presents this as a desirable ideal and argues, among other things, that the health, progress, and wealth creation of a culture is fundamentally tied to this participatory remix process.

Wikipedia



Take the last word you've read about and remix it.
You never know what you might get.

Maybe now it will sound like a serbian word for cock.
Maybe it will even look a bit like it.

And maybe, just maybe – it will spit magical fireballs.

toude “

S

SHARE

[shair]

File sharing is the practice of distributing or providing access to digitally stored information, such as computer programs, multimedia (audio, images and video), documents, or electronic books. It may be implemented through a variety of ways. Common methods of storage, transmission and dispersion include manual sharing utilizing removable media, centralized servers on computer networks, World Wide Web-based hyperlinked documents, and the use of distributed peer-to-peer networking.

The legal debate surrounding file sharing has caused many lawsuits. In the United States, some of these lawsuits have even reached the Supreme Court in *MGM v. Grokster*. In that particular lawsuit, the Supreme Court has ruled that the creators of P2P networks can be held responsible if the intent of their program is clearly to infringe on copyright laws.

On the other hand, file sharing is not necessarily illegal, even if the works being shared are covered by copyright. For example, some artists may choose to support freeware, shareware, open source, or anti-copyright, and advocate the use of file sharing as a free promotional tool.

In 2004 there were an estimated 70 million people participating in online file sharing. According to a CBS News poll in 2009, 58% of Americans who follow the file sharing issue, considered it acceptable "if a person owns the music CD and shares it with a limited number of friends and acquaintances"; with 18 to 29 year olds this percentage reached as much as 70%.

Content in the public domain can also be freely shared.

According to David Glenn, writing in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, "A majority of economic studies have concluded that file sharing hurts sales".

Wikipedia





T

TERRORISM

[ter-uh-riz-uhm]

Terrorism is the systematic use of terror, especially as a means of coercion. In the international community, however, terrorism has no universally agreed, legally binding, criminal law definition. Common definitions of terrorism refer only to those violent acts which are intended to create fear (terror), are perpetrated for a religious, political or, ideological goal; and deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants (civilians). Some definitions now include acts of unlawful violence and war. The use of similar tactics by criminal organizations for protection rackets or to enforce a code of silence is usually not labeled terrorism though these same actions may be labeled terrorism when done by a politically motivated group.

The word "terrorism" is politically and emotionally charged and this greatly compounds the difficulty of providing a precise definition. Studies have found over 100 definitions of "terrorism". The concept of terrorism may itself be controversial as it is often used by state authorities (and individuals with access to state support) to delegitimize political or other opponents, and potentially legitimize the state's own use of armed force against opponents (such use of force may itself be described as "terror" by opponents of the state).

The War on Terror (also known as the Global War on Terror or the War on Terrorism) is a term commonly applied to an international military campaign led by the United States and the United Kingdom with the support of other NATO as well as non-NATO countries. Originally, the campaign was waged against al-Qaeda and other militant organizations with the purpose of eliminating them.

The notion of a "war" against "terrorism" has proven highly contentious, with critics charging that it has been exploited by participating governments to pursue long-standing policy / military objectives, reduce civil liberties, and infringe upon human rights.

Wikipedia





U

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

[yoo-nuh-vur-suhl-dek-luh-rey-shuhn-uh-hyoo-muhn-rahys]

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (10 December 1948 at Palais de Chaillot, Paris). The Declaration arose directly from the experience of the Second World War and represents the first global expression of rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled. It consists of 30 articles which have been elaborated in subsequent international treaties, regional human rights instruments, national constitutions and laws.

Articles 1 and 2 are the foundation blocks, with their principles of dignity, liberty, equality and brotherhood. The seven paragraphs of the preamble, setting out the reasons for the Declaration, are represented by the steps. The main body of the Declaration forms the four columns. The first column (articles 3–11) constitutes rights of the individual, such as the right to life and the prohibition of slavery. The second column (articles 12–17) constitutes the rights of the individual in civil and political society. The third column (articles 18–21) is concerned with spiritual, public and political freedoms such as freedom of religion and freedom of association. The fourth column (articles 22–27) sets out social, economic and cultural rights. The last three articles of the Declaration provide the pediment which binds the structure together.

Wikipedia



GET FREE APP



**Universal
Declaration of
Human Rights**

INSTALL

V

VIRUS

[vahy-ruhs]

A computer virus is a computer program that can replicate itself and spread from one computer to another. The term "virus" is also commonly, but erroneously, used to refer to other types of malware, including but not limited to adware and spyware programs that do not have a reproductive ability.

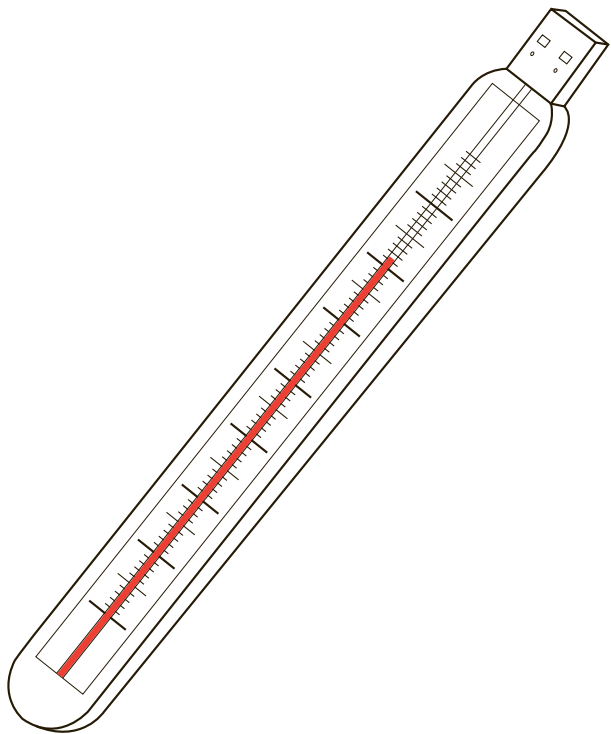
Malware includes computer viruses, computer worms, Trojan horses, most rootkits, spyware, dishonest adware and other malicious or unwanted software, including true viruses. Viruses are sometimes confused with worms and Trojan horses, which are technically different. A worm can exploit security vulnerabilities to spread itself automatically to other computers through networks, while a Trojan horse is a program that appears harmless but hides malicious functions. Worms and Trojan horses, like viruses, may harm a computer system's data or performance. Some viruses and other malware have symptoms noticeable to the computer user, but many are surreptitious or simply do nothing to call attention to themselves. Some viruses do nothing beyond reproducing themselves.

An example of a virus which is not a malware, but is putatively benevolent, is Fred Cohen's compression virus. However, antivirus professionals do not accept the concept of benevolent viruses, as any desired function can be implemented without involving a virus (automatic compression, for instance, is available under the Windows operating system at the choice of the user). Any virus will by definition make unauthorised changes to a computer, which is undesirable even if no damage is done or intended.

On page one of Dr Solomon's Virus Encyclopaedia, the undesirability of viruses, even those that do nothing but reproduce, is thoroughly explained.

Wikipedia





W

WIKI

[wik-ee]

For all of Wikipedia's flaws, the one thing people don't say is, 'Well, I don't trust Wikipedia because it's basically all advertising fluff.' Forgoing ads is a way to buy credibility, just as a judge forgoing bribes is a way to buy credibility.

Lawrence Lessig



This page

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- 12:51, 15 September 2009 Charles Matthews (talk | contribs) deleted page This page (*G2: Test page*)
- 15:50, 22 February 2007 NawlinWiki (talk | contribs) deleted page This page (*g1 nonsense content was: '{{db-empty}}'you officially have no life if you are still clicking on these links, loser*)
- 17:16, 17 July 2005 Niteowneils (talk | contribs) deleted page This page (*content was: '{{nonsense}}'Just another waste of space in the vast interconnected universe of Wikipedia.*)

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- Search for "*This page*" in existing articles.
- Look for pages within Wikipedia that link to this title.

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X

XXX

[egz-egz-egz]

Pornography or porn is the explicit portrayal of sexual subject matter. Pornography may use a variety of media, including books, magazines, postcards, photos, sculpture, drawing, painting, animation, sound recording, film, video, and video games.

Mass-distributed pornography is as old as the modern printing press. Almost as soon as photography was invented, it was being used to produce pornographic images. Some claim[who?] that pornography has been a driving force in the development of technologies from the printing press, through photography (still and motion), to satellite TV, other forms of video, and the Internet. With the invention of tiny cameras and wireless equipments voyeur pornography is gaining ground. Mobile cameras are used to capture pornographic photos or videos, and forwarded as MMS, a practice known as sexting.

The pornography industry has been considered influential in deciding format wars in media, including being a factor in the VHS vs. Betamax format war (the videotape format war) and in the Blu-ray vs. HD DVD format war (the high-def format war). As well as the porn industry, there is a large amount of non-commercial pornography. This should be distinguished from commercial pornography falsely marketed as featuring "amateurs".

More than 70% of male internet users from 18 to 34 visit a pornographic site in a typical month. The Internet enables people to access pornography more or less anonymously and to view it in the comfort and privacy of their homes. It also allows access to pornography by people whose access is otherwise restricted for legal or social reasons, such as children.

12% of the websites (i.e. 24.6 million) on the internet are pornographic. The global market of internet pornography is worth \$4.9 billion dollars.

Wikipedia





Y

YOU

[yoo, yuh]

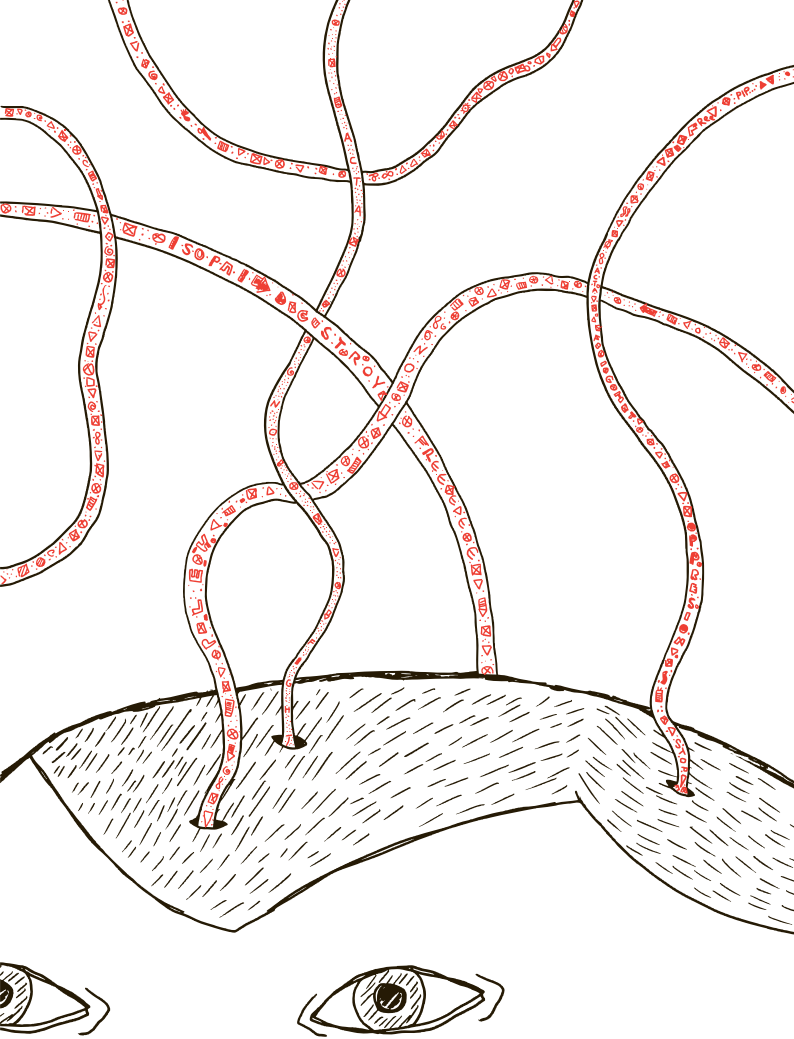
Act as if what you do makes a difference. It does.

William James

Do you want to know who you are? Don't ask. Act! Action will delineate and define you.

Thomas Jefferson





Z

ZINE

[zeen]

A zine (an abbreviation of fanzine, or magazine) is most commonly a small circulation publication of original or appropriated texts and images. More broadly, the term encompasses any self-published work of minority interest usually reproduced via photocopier.

Topics covered are broad, including fanfiction, politics, art and design, ephemera, personal journals, social theory, single topic obsession, or sexual content far enough outside of the mainstream to be prohibitive of inclusion in more traditional media. The time and materials necessary to create a zine are seldom matched by revenue from sale of zines. Small circulation zines are often not explicitly copyrighted and there is a strong belief among many zine creators that the material within should be freely distributed. In recent years a number of photocopied zines have risen to prominence or professional status and have found wide bookstore and online distribution. Notable among these are Giant Robot, Dazed & Confused, Bust, Bitch, Cometbus and Maximum RocknRoll.

It can be argued that the sudden growth of the Internet, and the ability of private web-pages to fulfill much the same role of personal expression as zines, was a strong contributor to their pop culture expiration. Indeed, many zines were transformed into websites, such as Boingboing. However, zines have subsequently been embraced by a new generation, often drawing inspiration from craft, graphic design and artists' books, rather than political and subcultural reasons.

Wikipedia





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