



This is a draft/review version.

It will be replaced with the final version by end of day on the day prior to the associated session.

This slide will be removed from the final version.

Digital Rights

Tour of the World Wide Web — Session 3
Duke OLLI Fall 2023

David Shamlin

Demographics

- Find some charts showing gaps in internet access
- Ie, populations still w/o
 - Geography
 - In America...race / income

Internet access is itself a moral human right that requires that everyone has unmonitored and uncensored access to this global medium, which should be publicly provided free of charge for those unable to afford it. Rather than being a mere luxury, Internet access should be considered a universal entitlement because it is necessary for people to be able to lead minimally decent lives. Accepting this claim transforms our conception of the Internet from a technology to that of a basic right.

Merten Reglitz, *Journal of Applied Philosophy*

cit-428









Try to find that UN Secretary Genera quote

**Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression;
this right includes freedom to hold opinions without
interference and to seek, receive, and impart information
and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.**

Article 19 Universal Declaration of Human Rights

cit-427

UN Roadmap

	Achieving universal connectivity by 2030		Ensuring protection of human rights in the digital era
	Promoting digital public goods to create a more equitable world		Supporting global cooperation on artificial intelligence
	Ensuring digital inclusion for all, including the most vulnerable		Promoting trust and security in the digital environment
	Strengthening digital capacity building		Building a more effective architecture for digital cooperation

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The Three Components of Net Neutrality



NO BLOCKING



NO THROTTLING



NO PAY-FOR-PREFERENCE



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A Brief History of Net Neutrality



The internet is developed with an emphasis on being a free and open exchange of information.

~1950-1990

Brand X Case goes to the Supreme Court, where ISPs are ruled to be information service, which made it much more difficult to regulate them.

2005

The FCC tries again to establish a net neutrality policy, and this time the courts uphold the rules. Net neutrality becomes official policy.

2016

The courts uphold this decision, meaning net neutrality is not currently an FCC policy.

2019

2003

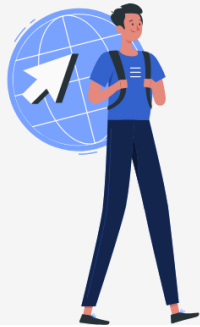
Tim Wu of Columbia University coins the term "net neutrality"

2010

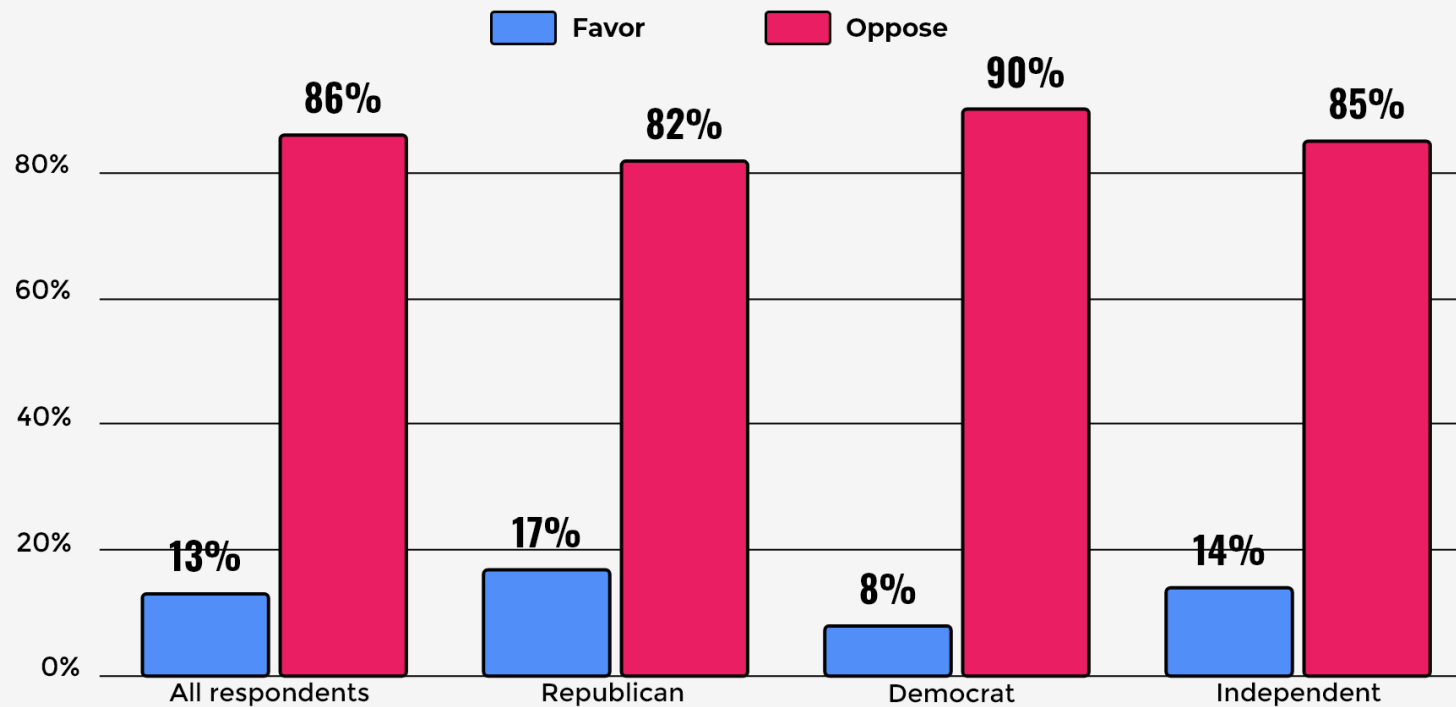
Obama's FCC establishes laws guaranteeing net neutrality, but the courts strike them down.

2017

The FCC under the Trump Administration removes the policies of net neutrality and restores to things to how they were before Obama



Support for Net Neutrality According to Political Affiliation



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Observation: digital literacy is not a primary focus in digital rights discussions

Discussion Questions

1. Do you consider access to the Internet a human right?
2. Is your digital life as private as your non-digital life?
3. How valuable is the Web to you as a source of information/knowledge?
4. How extensively should the Internet/Web be regulated by government?
5. Does the global nature of the Internet/Web ...