

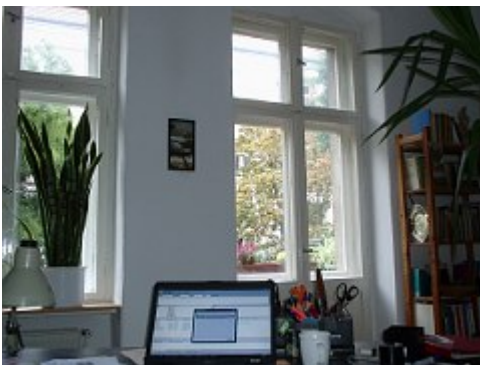
Erweiterungen gibt, bevor Karlsruhe entschieden hat.'“

Ich habe da eine Idee. Wie wäre es, Gesetze von vorne herein so zu machen und zu formulieren, dass das Bundesverfassungsgericht sie nicht a posteriori Demokratiekompatibel zurechtstutzen muss? Kann ich mir diese geniale Idee jetzt patentieren lassen?

Usenet

Was ist der Unterschied zwischen dem Internet und dem World Wide Web? Wer die Antwort nicht weiß oder gar beide Begriffe als Synonyme nimmt, hat keine Ahnung vom Internet. Es geschehen noch Zeichen und Wunder: Bei [Spiegel Online](#) steht ein Artikel über das Usenet – mit Links!! Geht doch.

Home Sweet Home



Internet Human Rights Declaration

Quelle: [Under the Jacaranda Tree](#) | Chinesische Version: [GFW Blog](#) | [Heise](#): „Chinesische Intellektuelle veröffentlichen Aufruf für Informationsfreiheit im Internet“

Author: Ling Canzhou and others

On 8 October 2009, 15 Chinese intellectuals, including writers, scholars and lawyers, jointly issued the following online Internet Human Rights Declaration:

Internet Human Rights Declaration

Those of us who are standing on the embankment overlooking the torrent of history have witnessed the potential of this new technology: the Internet. We understand how this new technological revolution has brought about progress and social changes. It has great potential to advance basic human rights and freedom for Chinese people. Its contribution to civilisation will be on a par with the discovery of iron and fire, or the invention of plough and wheel in ancient days.

We acknowledge the arrival of netizen activism and regard it as an irreversible trend. Citizen reporting, which involves the use of mobile phones and digital cameras for in-situ information dissemination, has become fashionable and trendy. The Internet has also provided netizens with unlimited space for creativity and for voicing opinions through weblogs, podcasts, BBS and online comments.

We believe it is a citizen's responsibility to be concerned about public affairs, and a netizen's responsibility to care

about freedom of speech on the Internet. Netizens are exercising their civil rights when they legally express their opinions or when they report the truth of what has actually happened. The best way to rejuvenate an ancient civilisation is to inject it with new core values based on the advancement of happiness and of basic human rights for individuals. It is also the best way to improve well-being for everyone in China. For these reasons, freedom of speech on the Internet should be encouraged, nurtured and tolerated.

We therefore pledge for the following principles to be endorsed:

1. Freedom of speech on the Internet is a part of citizens' rights to freedom of speech. It is the most basic human rights and the most fundamental value that should be pursued, treasured and protected.

2. Netizens who express their opinions on the Internet using words, sounds, pictures or videos, should be protected and encouraged, as long as such conduct is in accord with the constitution and local statutes.

3. The right to publish opinion is the most basic rights for netizens. This includes the right to publish through weblogs and podcasts, as well as online discussion forums. Netizens' rights to publish should not be subjected to unlawful investigation and interference. They should be allowed freedom to hold and to express their views without feeling intimidated.

4. Netizens' editorial rights should be respected. When they are exercising those rights, they should not be subjected to harassment by authorities who act outside of law.

5. It is the right of Netizens to conduct interviews and to report their findings. This right is protected as a part of their constitutional rights to freedom of speech. Netizens who exercise this right should endeavour to report the truth, and

to avoid distortions, fabrications and malicious slander.

6. It is the right of netizens to make comments and to exchange opinion. This includes the right to ask questions, to monitor, to criticise and to boycott.

7. Netizens' freedom of speech encompasses a right to express themselves anonymously. Anonymity enables some authors to express their opinions in ways that best suit their needs. This legal right should be respected as long as an anonymous author is expressing his views in accordance with legal and constitutional requirements.

8. The right to conduct information searches on the Internet is an integral part of netizens' rights to express, to be informed and to monitor. It is our opinion that legal websites should not be filtered, and that netizens' rights to conduct searches on public information for personal use should be respected and protected.

9. Online privacy should be respected and protected. Netizens' real identities and personal information should not be disclosed unless the information is required for a transparent legal proceeding, or else if the disclosure is necessary under the rule of law.

10. The freedom of disseminating information should be respected and protected as long as it is conducted in line with legal and constitutional requirements. Website monitoring, filtering and blockades that go against the principle of freedom of speech should be condemned by public opinion. Netizens are entitled to seek freedom of expression and justice through judicial proceedings.

We call for the establishing of an Internet Human Rights Day, to remind everyone of the need to safeguard freedom of speech on the Internet. This is the only effective way to make sure all people in Chinese enjoy human rights and happiness.

10 October 1911 was the day when a group of patriots staged an uprising to end the rule of a cruel and racist dynasty. They also put an end to a long imperialist history. As a way of commemorating their bravery and their spirit of freedom, we suggest to make every October 10th China's Internet Human Rights Day.

Written by: Ling Cangzhou

On: 8 October 2009

Signed by:

Ling Cangzhou (Beijing, scholar, senior mass media worker)

Zhao Guojun (Beijing, Legal Scholar)

Ran Yunfei (Chengdu, writer, scholar, editor)

Beifeng (Guangzhou, senior Internet media worker)

Zan Aizong (Hangzhou, writer, reporter)

Zhang Hui (Beijing, scholar, officer-in-charge of Mr De Research Centre)

Tang Jitian (Beijing, lawyer)

Wei Ke (Beijing, poet, animator)

Jiang Tianyong (Beijing, lawyer)

Jin Guanghong (Beijing, lawyer)

Han Yicun (Beijing, lawyer)

Guo Yuju (Beijing, scholar)

Shi Yijun (Beijing, historian)

Ba Zhongwei (Henan, youth rights worker)

Zuo Qiao (Beijing, educator)

Jamaica say "I will"

Cohn-Bendit in der [taz](#): „Saarlands Grünen-Chef Hubert Ulrich halte ich seit langem für eine zweifelhafte Persönlichkeit. Er ist ein Mafioso. Er hat die Partei auf sich zugeschnitten.“

Wenn die Hälfte der Parteimitglieder aus dem Kreisverband des Landesvorsitzenden kommt, ist das ein Problem. Das erinnert doch an Sizilien.“

Lesenswert der [Kommentar von Stephan Erdmann](#) (“ Feynsinn rettet die Welt“): „Was sind das für Machthähnchen! Patron Ulrich mag Patron Lafontaine nicht und räumt ein, dies sei ausschlaggebend für “seine Entscheidung“. Ich dachte, es ginge um Politik? (..) ...erweist sich die Restdemokratie der Altparteien, zu denen die Grünen definitiv gehören, als knallharte Hierarchie. Der Chef beschließt, der Vorstand folgt, dann die Delegierten. Ob dieses Vorgehen auch nur ansatzweise mit der Entscheidung der Wähler zu tun hat?“

Bitte bei diesem Programm aussteigen

Über Neonazi-„Aussteiger“ habe ich schon oft geschrieben – das Buch „[Der V-Mann](#)“, das Buch „[Aussteiger](#)“, die Artikel „Der Computer, der Kamerad“ ([Tagesspiegel](#), 22.07.99), „Nicht die rechte Verbindung“ (