Tor is Peace, Software Freedom is Slavery, Wikipedia is Truth

The Political Philosophy of the Internet

on: 30th of December 2010

at: 27C3

by: Adam Obeng (adamobeng.com/27c3)



Tor is Peace, Software Freedom is Slavery, Wikipedia is Truth

The Political Philosophy of (some of) the Internet

on: 30th of December 2010

at: 27C3

by: Adam Obeng (adamobeng.com/27c3)



Politics: the study of power

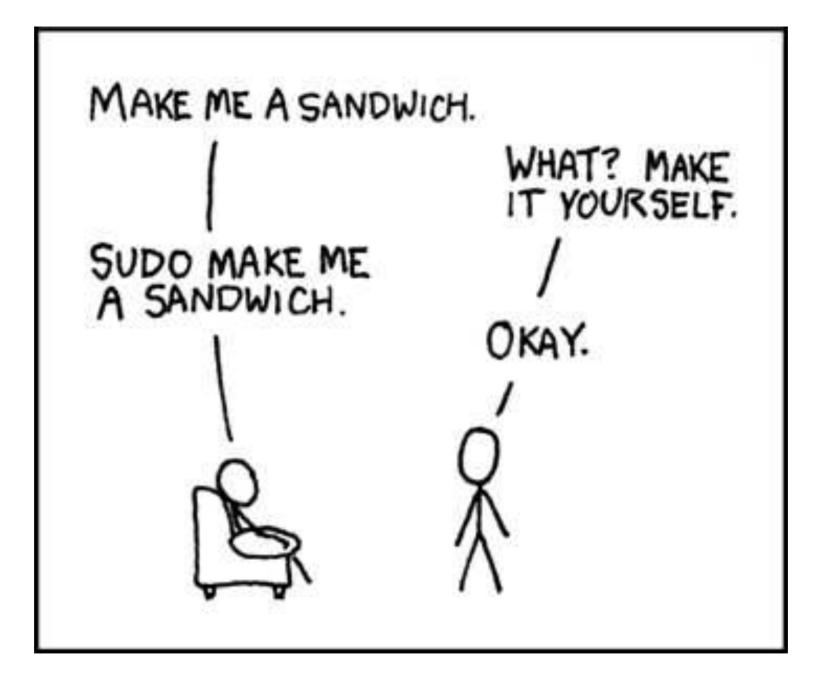
Politics: the study of power

$Power = \frac{dW}{dt}$

$Power = \frac{dWork}{dt}$

Political power: make other people do work

Politics happens wherever there are people



source: xkcd.com, used under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 2.5 License.

Unix

The real world

Unix

The real world

\$ sudo something

Unix

The real world

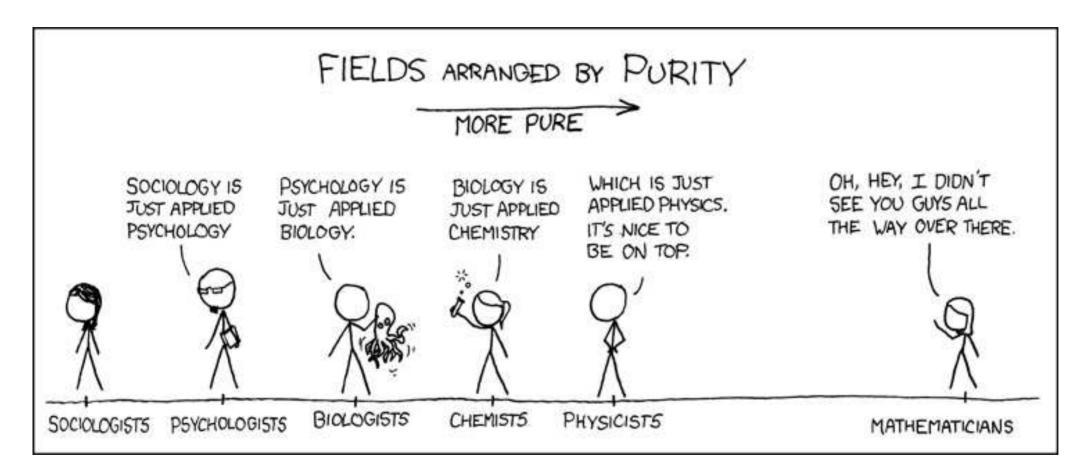
\$ sudo something



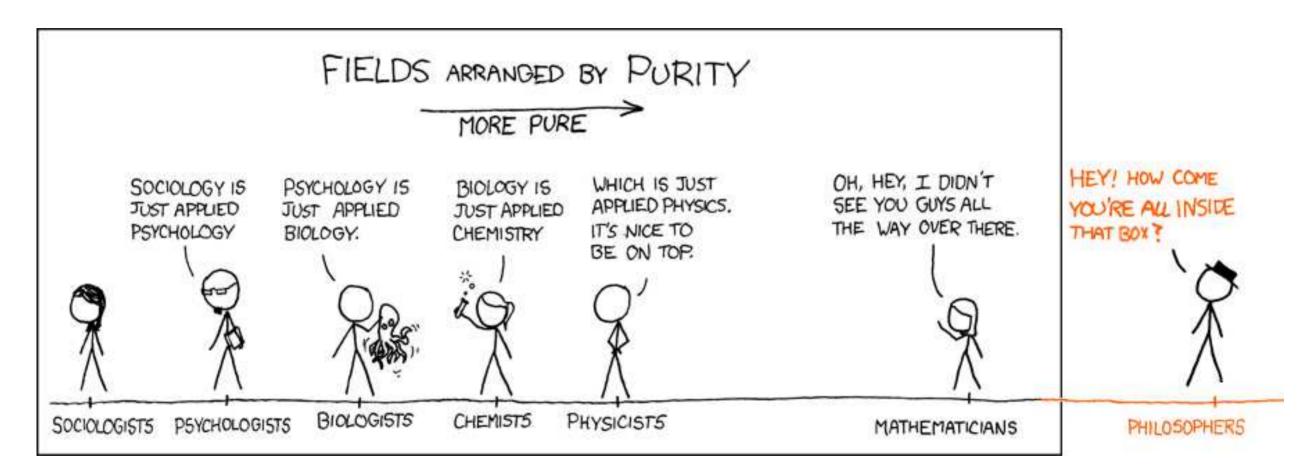
source: http://change.gov/about/photo/ licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported license.

Philosophy: thinking about stuff

Philosophy: thinking about stuff really hard

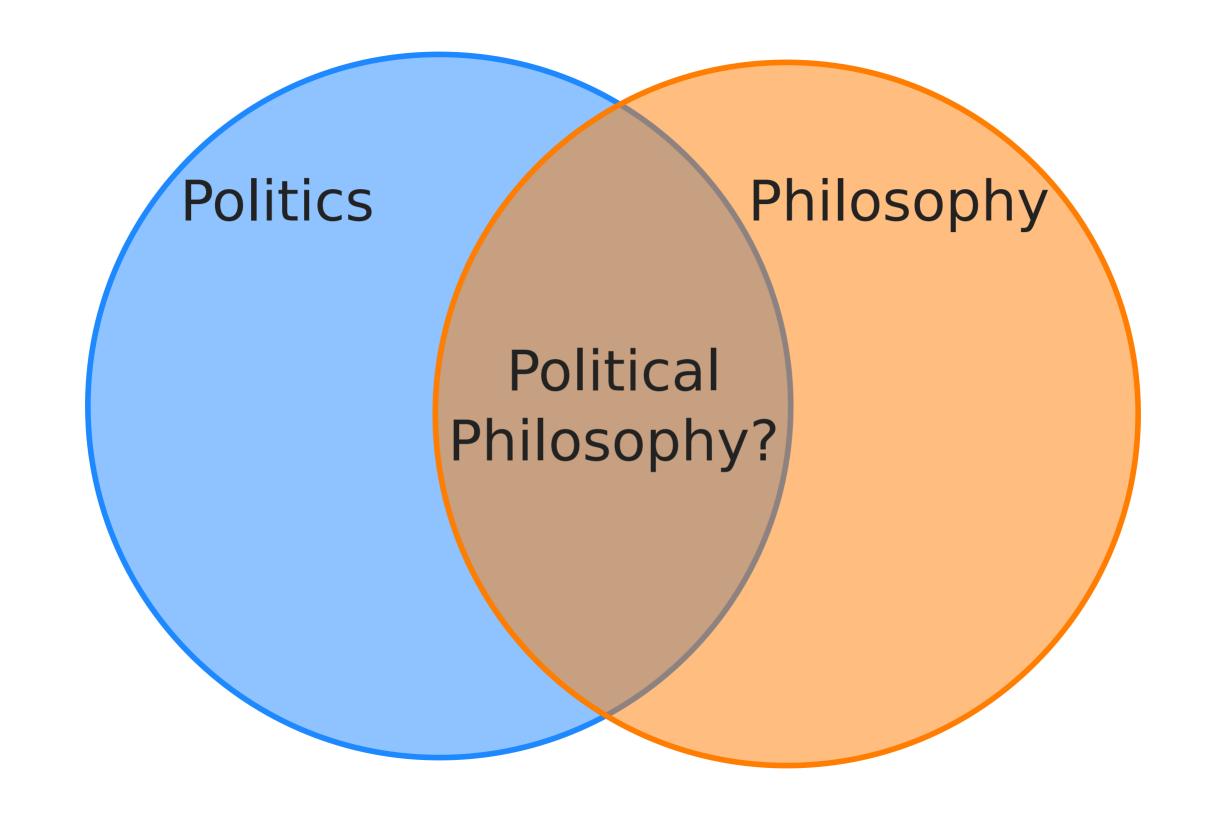


original source: xkcd.com, used under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 2.5 License.



original source: xkcd.com, used under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 2.5 License.

Philosophy: critical, rational, and systematic



Methods of philosophy + Subject matter of politics

Why should you care?

there are elaborate arguments, claims rebutted by unlikely counterexamples, surprising theses, puzzles, abstract structural conditions, challenges to find another theory which fits a specified range of cases, startling conclusions, and so on. [...] some may feel that the truth about ethics and political philosophy is too serious and important to be obtained by such "flashy" tools. Nevertheless, it may be that correctness in ethics is not found in what we naturally think

- Robert Nozick

Philosophers are hackers

Philosophers are hackers Politics is everywhere people are

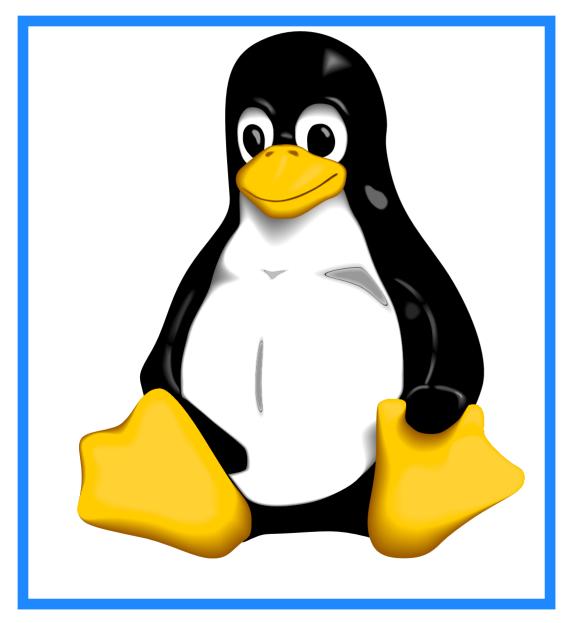
The Internet is like the real world

The Internet is unlike the real world

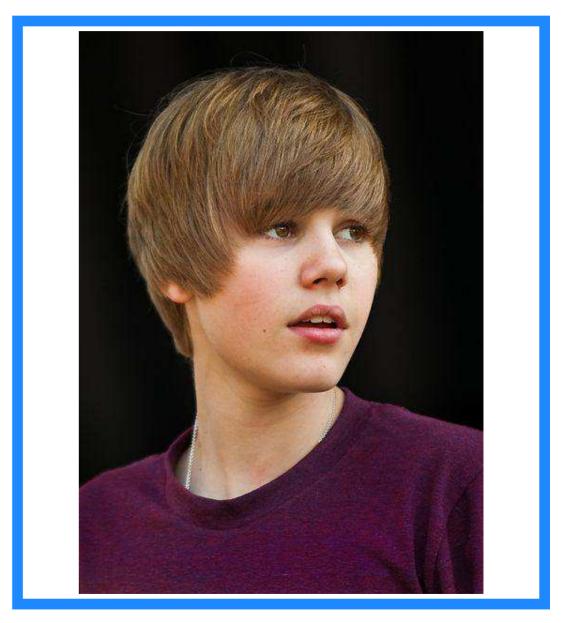
What happens on the Internet...

...stays on the Internet

Compartmentalization



Copyright Larry Ewing, Simon Budig, Anja Gerwinski



Copyright Daniel Ogren Photography, cc by-nc-nd 2.0

Liberty

Liberty

or freedom

Freedom and FLOSS

Freedom and FLOSS

Free/Libre/Open-Source Software

'free' as in speech vs.

'free' as in beer

'free' as in speech
VS.

'free' as in beer

Different FLOSS groups

Different FLOSS groups

Different licenses

Different FLOSS groups

Different licenses

Different freedoms

Different FLOSS groups

Different licenses

Different freedoms

BSD vs. GPL

The BSD license

The BSD license is permissive

The BSD license

Redistributions of source code must retain the [...] copyright notice, this list of conditions and the [...] disclaimer.

Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the [...] copyright notice, this list of conditions and the [...] disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

The GPL is restrictive

The GPL

Nobody should be restricted by the software they use. There are four freedoms that every user should have:

the freedom to use the software for any purpose,

the freedom to change the software to suit your needs,

the freedom to share the software with your friends and neighbors, and

the freedom to share the changes you make.

Copyleft

Copyleft is a general method for making a program (or other work) free, and requiring all modified and extended versions of the program to be free as well.

Copyleft

Copyleft is a general method for making a program (or other work) free, and requiring all modied and extended versions of the program to be free as well.

The First Principle

First: each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive scheme of equal liberties compatible with asimilar scheme of liberties for others.

Is Copyleft Less Free?

Is Copyleft Less Free? Take 1: Steiner and Measuring Freedom

Freedom < things you can do

Restrictions in licenses

The BSD:

Copyright (c) <YEAR>, <OWNER> All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of the <ORGANIZATION> nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE)

The GPL:

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. http://fsf.org/
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable

programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.

- 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.
- c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.
- d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the ect code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Reg less of what server hosts the Correspo rce, yo ligated availa or as lo ns nee to satisfy se requirements.
- e) Co ode u g peer-to er transmission, provided you it m other peers whe she object de and Corresponding Source the work are being ffered to the peneral public at no charge the subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

Is Copyleft Less Free? Take 1

Yes:

more restrictions, so less freedom

Is Copyleft Less Free? Take 2: MacCallum and Tripartite

Freedom

Freedom < things you can do

Freedom < things \$you can do

Freedom < things \$you can do

Who is 'you'?

MacCallum's Tripartite Freedom

\$x is free from \$y to do \$z

MacCallum's Tripartite Freedom

\$x is free from \$y to do \$z

```
$x = agents

$y = conditions

$z = actions
```

BSD license

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms[...]

BSD license

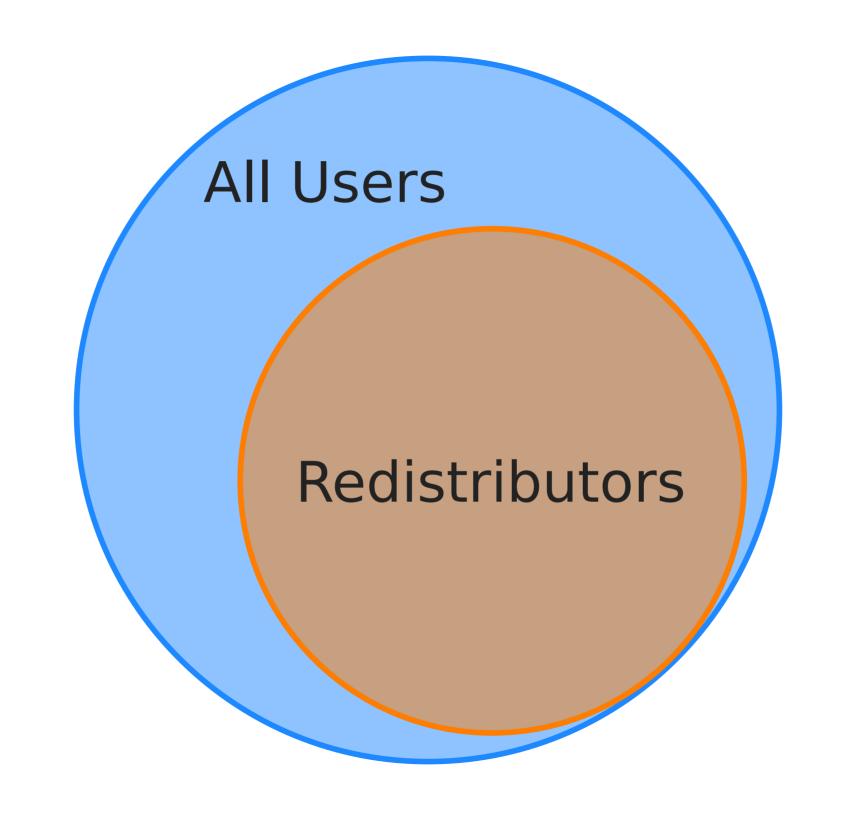
```
$x is free from $y to do $z
$x = redistributors
```

The GPL

"free software for all its users."

The GPL

```
$x is free from $y to do $z
$x = all users
```



Is Copyleft Less Free? Take 2

No:

more freedom for more people

positive and negative freedom

'redistributors' are individuals

'redistributors' are individuals 'all users' is a group

Copyleft is Positive Freedom

The General Slavery License

Each user is required to contribute 4KLOC or 500 man-hours, whichever is higher, to maintaining, updating, or improving the Software

The General Slavery License

Each user is required to contribute 4KLOC or 500 man-hours, whichever is higher, to maintaining, updating, or improving the Software

The group is more free

The General Slavery License

Each user is required to contribute 4KLOC or 500 man-hours, whichever is higher, to maintaining, updating, or improving the Software

The group is more free Individuals are less free

Arguments against Positive Freedom:

If restrictions are part of freedom, freedom means being ruled.

Arguments against Positive Freedom:

Different people have different goals, all restrictions are not compatible.

Is Copyleft Less Free? Take 3

Yes:

freedom is a property of individuals

TL; DL version:

Copyleft reduces freedom...

... unless you misdefine freedom.

Positive freedom considered harmful.

Copyleft really does reduce freedom.

Nothing I just said matters

Software freedom isn't just about freedom

Tor is Peace, Software Freedom is Slavery, Wikipedia is Truth

The Political Philosophy of the Internet

Credits and bibliography available at adamobeng.com/27c3/lecture.pdf

Copyright © 2010 Adam Obeng. This work is licenced under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/ or send a letter to Creative Commons, 171 Second Street, Suite 300, San Francisco, California 94105, USA.