

Magdalena Szpunar
magdalena_sz@wp.pl
Wydział Humanistyczny
Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza im. S. Staszica
Kraków

Information wants to be free – casus Wikileaks

At the base of the internet functioning is the principle of libertarianism, the freedom of unlimited articulate their thoughts and beliefs. The Internet is a unique medium, in a simple way allows to express disagreement with someone or something, allows reveal the mechanisms of many backstage, not exactly ethical action [Szpunar, 2010, s.107-125]. As pointed out by Jan van Dijk, some describe internet as a technology of freedom, because it provides individuals greater freedom of choice, direct democracy, but please remember that the medium is also used to create a central register, monitoring and controlling [Dijk, 2010, s. 143]. However, control over the Internet is much harder than in the mass media, and dispersed architecture enables for creation censorship-resistant spaces [Benkler, 2008, s. 281-283]. One of libertarian ideas is said – Information wants to be free [Lessig, 2005, s.15]. Already in 1983, Ithiel de Sola Pool pointed out that traditional forms of protection, appropriate for the print era, as a result of the information technology revolution are becoming ineffective [Lessig, 2005, s.15]. In the era of internet dominance one of the key issues is becomes a defense and the continuation mechanisms of the derived on the basis of libertarianism, which determine the functioning in the Network. Greatness represent an immanent feature of the network, determines its importance and usefulness, and when her range is larger, appears more difficulties with its controlling and managing [Lessig, 2005, s. 139].

WikiLeaks to Wikileaks is a website founded in 2006. As the suggests the site name, its activity is based on the possibility of anonymous publication government, corporate documents, often clandestine. The mystery is something very intriguing and evokes widespread interest. Radosław Sojak and Daniel Wincenty note: *What would be life without the great mysteries and small secrets, without uncertainty, intrigue, secret and furtive oaths, without small and big lies, shameful half-truths, surprises and pull the strings, without a significant silence, playful uncertainty, ignorance and a sense initiation?* [Sojak, Wincenty, 2005, s. 39].

As to declare the authors this webpage was designed for citizens of countries the former Soviet bloc, sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, but also is designed for corporate employees. The site is primarily associated with two names Julian Assange and Daniel Schmitt. Assange commenting its activities referred himself as a messenger, who must reveal an uncomfortable truth [<http://www.theaustralian.com.au/in-depth/wikileaks/dont-shoot-messenger-for-revealing-uncomfortable-truths/story-fn775xjq-1225967241332>]. After a year of activity on the site was more than 1.2 million documents [http://web.archive.org/web/20080216000537/http://www.wikileaks.org/wiki/Wikileaks:About#Wikileaks_has_1.2]. Wikileaks was unknown to the public opinion, until January 2007,

when wrote about it Steven Aftergood on Secrecy News [Aftergood, 2010] and apogee media publicity and huge popularity of the site falls on November 2010, when the portal has published confidential messages sent between the U.S. State Department and this country's embassies around the world. The U.S. administration unequivocally negatively assessed the activities of Wikileaks specifying her as a terrorist organization.

Karolina Churska-Nowak writes: *Governance is always staged order, which confirms the analogy between the sense of political order and the theater. Each authority shall submit something, staged, proposes a specific picture of the world, makes him loved by the people* [Churska-Nowak, 2009, s. 113]. Erving Goffman notes: *artists (politicians, diplomats – inclusion M.S.) often try to create the impression, that by accepting a role guided by ideal motives, they have to play her the best qualified and to its inclusion would not have (...) enter into any tactical systems* [Goffman, 1981, s. 86]. Wikileaks ruthlessly exposed the backstage of government and diplomacy. Many people reading the information published on this site have become aware the fact, that the image of politics is a spall political visions presented in the media.

This evocation, in many cases has nothing to do with reality, becomes a kind of Baudrillard simulacrum. Jean Baudrillard concludes that we surrender to the murderous power of today images, and the same image *has no connection with reality: it is pure simulacrum of himself* [Baudrillard, 2005, s. 12]. Grażyna Osika notes that the lack of distinction between what is presented and what is true does not matter to us, because *if the picture is, it is not important whether there is a thing which is the image* [Osika, 2009, s.101]. We succumb to media-imposed vision of reality, because it releases us from the process of thinking, offering a utopian representation of reality. We want to believe that the intentions of government, diplomacy are always clean, designed exclusively for the benefit of all. We prefer to believe that the presented vision of politics is actually related to reality, and not its simulacrum. We succumbs to the political imagination. We functioning in the spectacle society, in which the dominant feature of social life has become a shaping of the collective mind, forming respective opinions and beliefs.

Guy Debord our society calls the spectacle society which: *There is not a complement to the real world, its decorative socket, but the very core of the unreality of real society. In all its various forms – information or propaganda, advertising or direct consumption of entertainment – a show which sets the dominant model of social life* [Debord, 2006, s. 34]. The spectale society by Debord affirms semblance that social life and reduced to the level of the façade [Debord, 2006, s. 36].

Churska-Nowak observes: *However rarely, sees the impact of non-physical and no strength violence and nor quite accurately determined the fact that important aspects of social order are created symbolically, in the plane of imaging. Here is the boundary between order imposed by force, the order constitutes subjugation, and an order dependent on the ritual, symbol, and so based on seduction* [Churska-Nowak, 2009, s. 113]. Thus we succumb to this imposed, prefabricated vision of reality, we believe the symbolism of “important” gesture and “important” speeches of political imagination. And how this well-staged theater, full of empty gestures, combined with the revelations published on Wikileaks, which holds that uses the language of diplomacy different from that which we

know from official documents and media communications – French President Nicolas Sarkozy described as “naked emperor” from Andersen fairy tale, Angela Merkel as “Teflon, not very creative and reluctant to risk”, Vladimir Putin as an “alpha male” [<http://www.polityka.pl/swiat/przegladyprasy/1510974,1,nowe-przecieki-z-wikileaks.read>]. These statements are closer rather to the discourse of tabloids and gossip sites than diplomacy. Such discourse is incompatible with the ideal policy type, which has a high degree of cohesiveness “compatibility between decoration, exterior, and the style of being” [Goffman, 1981, s. 63]. At the same time is crucial here that, this type of expression, though they have an unofficial, exist in the space scenes, however: *It turns out here is not that the definition of a fleeting situation born of an involuntary gesture is in itself worthy of condemnation, but it that is different from that which was officially designed. This difference raises troubling tension between official project and reality* [Goffman, 1981, s. 93].

Part of “revelations” contained in the documents published on Wikileaks, by bearing no clause the “top secret” and only “secret”, “confidential” and “unclassified”, was published by the leaders, opinion-forming dailies such as El País (Spain), Le Monde (France), Der Spiegel (Germany), The Guardian (UK), The New York Times (USA), which contributed to the huge public interest in the site. For several weeks, the disclosure of “secret documents by Wikileaks” was the leitmotif of many leading newspapers, television season schedule, the headings in the online news services. Certainly an important role in the popularity of this content played their secrecy. Already in 1975, George Simmel wrote that the secrecy: *it enriches life, because in conditions of full transparency lot of the content life could not arise at all. Secrecy is a way we gain another world exists alongside the world of sensible and strongly interacting at him* [Simmel, 1975, s. 412-413]. This secrecy was a kind of magnet for the media through which they are focusing public attention around Wikileaks for a long time. As Goffman notes: *Fear is always a game, although a role in the minutes do not <<internal affairs>> bureaucracy, but discretion is a key characteristic of informal structure as such. The informal structure play an important role in fact, creates a bypass channel formally prescribed rules and approaches. No organization can afford to reveal these methods (which allow solving many problems) that are inconsistent with the methods officially sanctioned* [Goffman, 1981, s. 86]. That solicitous ensuring that the “internal affairs” is not leaked outside the circle of insiders, is not confined to the realm of bureaucracy, or politics. In our personal lives, many of us do not want to publicize, it concerns cooks preparing meals for guests in the back of the restaurant, and our views, which we fear present in the public sphere, yielding to the mechanism of the spiral of silence¹. How many

¹ According to the theory of spiral of silence, Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann aware of having the support of public opinion favors the expression of voice in line with her views, in the case of the opposite – the people remain silent. Followed by a spiral process of calming down some and strengthening other opinions. Reviews often publicly proclaimed may even have overestimated the strength. Public opinion excellent senses, what is the prevailing climate of opinion and adjust their views to public opinion or withdraws from their posts, if you think that it is in the minority. This theory points to the value of silence as a means of expression, may also explain the discrepancy between public opinion polls and election results. The media can influence public opinion, contributing to the spread of opinion supported by it, still screwing that up the spiral. This influence can rub against the

of us would be ready for it to hear what they say in private conversations with our friends and acquaintances, or of whom and under in what conditions is prepared our meal in a restaurant?

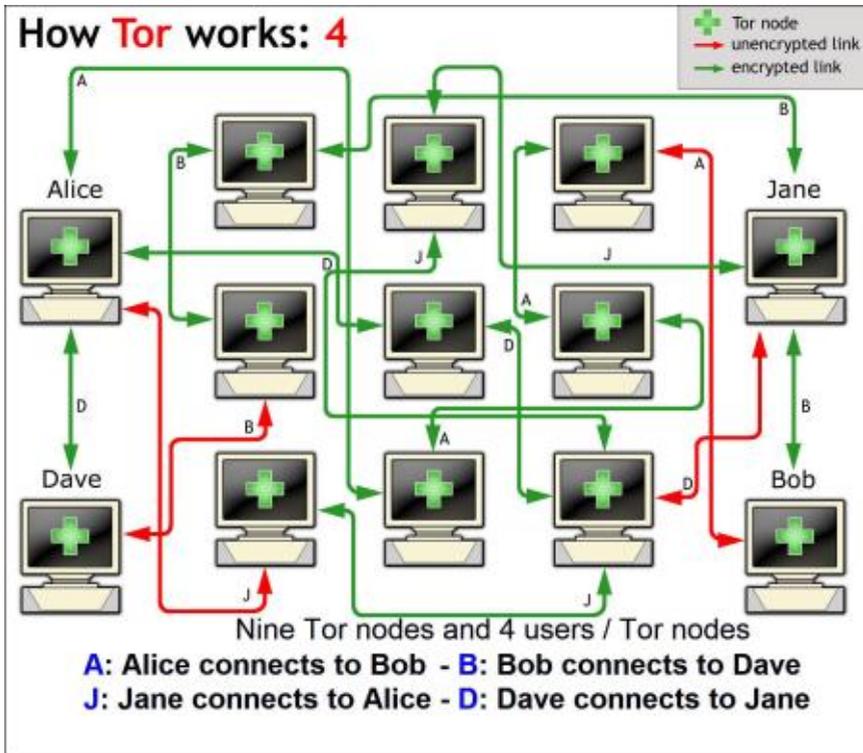
The idea of site Wikileaks is based on whistleblower activity². Thanks to the efforts of these individuals being disclosed numerous pathologies that occur in public administration, acts of corruption, embezzlement, so that the public has the opportunity to know many things behind the scenes action. In the U.S. whistleblower activity is promoted by such organizations as the National Whistleblower Center, which aims to protect individuals who communicate with many dysfunctional activities of budget entities and public administration. Such persons are often mobbed, because their activities are treated similarly to the informer. Despite the fact that they inform the unfair practices, misconduct, violation of law or ethical code in force in the company, and so consequently contribute to improving the business, for many people they are simply spy.

How to declare the Wikileaks creator disclosure site is absolutely safe, because tracking down who is the author of the entry is impossible. To maximize confidentiality and anonymity of the author on the site are used for two mechanisms of the TOR and PGP. The TOR (The Onion Router) is a virtual computer network, whose aim is to prevent traffic analysis on the Internet, onion routing technique that allows for multiple encryption of the message and send it by the number of nodes called onion routers [Dingledine, Syverson, Mathewson, 2010]. PGP (Pretty Good Privacy) in turn is a mechanism used for encrypting e-mail. PGP allows you to encrypt and decrypt messages, while being able to verify the authenticity of the sender, using the web of trust. Web of trust is based on a decentralized method of authentication, in which each trust certificates (the people) is being built by the sum of the signatures by the other participants in the network [<http://ipsec.pl/meta/pretty-good-privacy-czyli-kryptografia-publiczna-dla-mas.html>]. These two mechanisms, although not perfect, make it reach to the author of the content published on Wikileaks, it is extremely difficult. It is worth noting that the introduction of encryption mechanisms on the internet "outside the system" is in many cases negatively perceived by governments and corporations, as difficult to control the content in this medium. For example, the creator of PGP technology – Phil Zimmermann, has been accused by U.S. authorities about the illegal dissemination "defense technology" [Dijk, 2010, s. 174]. Another way to encrypt information on the Internet is steganography. It involves hiding a message in another, making it extremely difficult to detect and decode. Often the police and security services do not know where to look for hidden material [Dijk, 2010, s. 174]. These beneficial mechanisms for the protection of privacy, but unfortunately sometimes tend to be used for nefarious purposes such as by nets pedophile, or supporters of racism. The pioneered project the censor content on the Web, by creating common resources and sharing them was a FreeNet. Its

manipulation, hence the viability of the idea of the fourth power, exercised through the mass media. – zob. E. Noelle-Neumann, *Spirala milczenia. Opinia publiczna – nasza skóra społeczna*, Zysk i S-ka, Poznań 2004.

² A whistleblower (whistle-blower or whistle blower) – the term *whistleblower* comes from the phrase „blow the whistle”, which refers to a whistle being blown by a policeman or a referee to indicate an activity that is illegal or a foul – according to: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whistleblower>

initiator was Ian Clarke, who in 1999-2000 created an application P2P, which kept the excerpts, and delivered them to the users, using advanced algorithms to encrypt information. Freenet was the idea to prevent government agencies searching computers to know the contents of the file. Content, as in the case of TOR, in FreeNet were divided into small pieces and stored on multiple drives users [Benkler, 2008, s. 283-284].



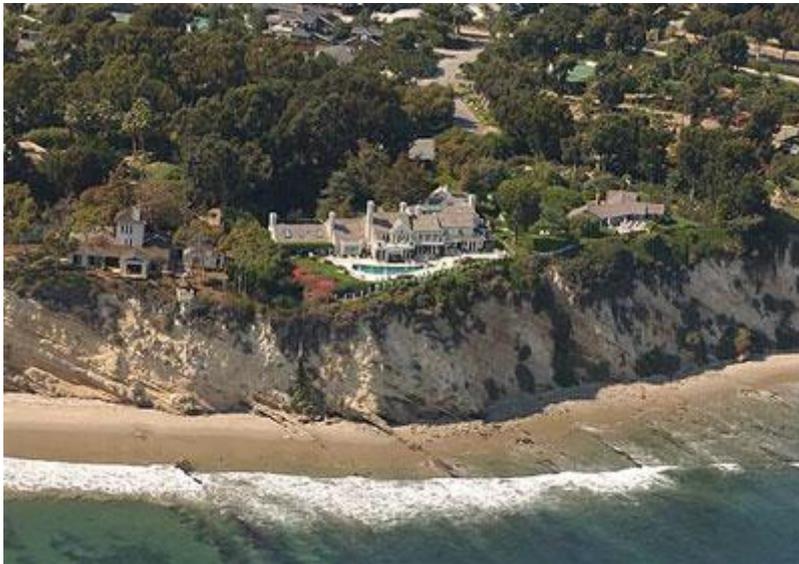
Rys. 1. Mechanism of TOR action

Source: <http://www.iusmentis.com/society/privacy/remailers/onionrouting/>, access: 02.06.2011

To protect the Wikileaks site from prefabricated documents, spam, pornography, each user is able to assess the content of the documents and verify the veracity of published content. Action of collective intelligence, in this case is extremely effective. The verification role also acts as a advisory commission, composed of Russian émigrés, reporters, analysts and cryptographers. The site, whose authors declare that state: "a non-censored version of Wikipedia is used to disclose undetectable leaks", apply a specific form of censorship, internal control of the content.

Following the disclosure of documents from the U.S. State Department you have trouble accessing the site Wikileaks. Internet users quickly coped with this problem, which has been described as the Streisand Effect. It is a form of internet phenomenon, in which under the influence of attempts to remove or censor the content available online such as files, images, or entire Web pages, Internet users send each such content, leading to an

increase their popularity. This term comes from Barbara Streisand casus, which in 2003 sued photographer Kenneth Adelman for infringement of her privacy. The case reason was the aerial photo of her house, which the author has performed as one of the 12,000 photographs documenting the progressive erosion of the coast of California. She asked for 50 million compensation, and publicity through the media lawsuit, brought counterproductive, because the picture has become very popular [Greenberg, 2010].



Rys. 2. Picture from the Streisand Effect comes

Source: http://www.forbes.com/2007/05/10/streisand-digg-web-tech-cx_ag_0511streisand_slide_2.html?thisspeed=15000&boxes=custom, access: 02.06.2011

Paradoxically, reducing, limiting access, and censorship, only leads to increased interest in the resource. Removed site, back in the form of mirrors, a faithful copy of the page. These mechanisms allows to circumvent censorship and promote certain content, despite attempts to block access to them. Native exemplification of this situation is a casus Kamila Durczoka, which was recorded when using profanity words before the recording of television news program "Fakty"³. The film was released on the internet and met with strong opposition TVN, which attempted to prohibit the dissemination of records referring to the copyrights [http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/Wiadomosci/1,80708,6279710,Internauci_podziele_ni_ws_Durczoka___Wstyd_i_skandal_.html]. TVN fight was ineffective, the film was very

³ Fakty are one of the leading Polish news programs in Poland. According to laboratory measurements TNS OBOP "Fakty" per week 16.05 – 22.05.2011 were the eighth most watched television programs. More likely to be viewed only series ("M jak miłość", "Ranczo", "Ojciec Mateusz" and "Na dobre i na zle") issued by the public television (TVP1 and TVP 2), and competitive news program „wiadomości” also transmitted by TVP. The range to the audience of Fakty is about 10% – according with: http://www.tnsglobal.pl/telemetria/wyniki_2011_-_podsumowanie_tygodnia/tydzie_2011-05-16, access: 02.06.2011.

quickly spread in the network by the Internet. This example shows that if you intimidate a blogger asking him to remove the troublesome content, struggle with hundreds of Internet users is ineffective.

In the debate on Wikileaks, which at the end of 2010 dominated the leading news programs, appropriated nearly all the “ones” opinion-titles, it seems they forgot a key fact. It seems that public opinion a priori assumed that the secret material, hidden content is embarrassing. The mystery makes it easy to manage our fears. Just that someone utters the phrase: “We know everything about you” and as a rule, we believe that the person denouncing these words, refers to the darkest secrets of our lives. George Simmel rightly points out that “the fact that important issues are deep and surrounded with mystery, takes a typically mistaken belief that anything mysterious, is both important and relevant” [Simmel, 1975, s. 416] As noted by Michael Foucault: *power and knowledge directly with each other bind (...) there is no power relations without correlated with their field of knowledge, or knowledge, which does not imply and does not create power relations* [Foucault, 1988, s. 319]. Having access to certain information, knowledge about something, puts us in a privileged position to a person deprived of this knowledge. This knowledge facilitates the manipulation and pressure on the individuals. Foucault even says that *power can not be practiced without the knowledge or expertise can not but beget power* [Foucault, 1988, s. 319] – casus Wikileaks confirms this well. Revealed mystery loses its power, devalued not serious, it ceases to act as a bogey, which may be used at any time. It is therefore legitimate to wonder how the information contained on Wikileaks broaden my knowledge about the world around them? Does the game take place behind the scenes in high-level diplomacy, are actually the ones that really bother the public? What is different about the behavior of politicians in the area of private, their personality traits, temperament, the soft news, which we refer to the gossip sites? And the final question: for what this knowledge is needed to the public and what they can do with it? As rightly observed by Jan van Dijk access to information is important, but it is also important is whether an individual can have use [Dijk, 2010, s. 137]. Although in most cases, the knowledge gained from reading Wikileaks we are not able to do anything meaningful, the interest in this site confirms our general human fascination with backstage dimensions of social life. Hence so willingly visit gossip services⁴, we want personal glory⁵, so we want to know how the social reality looks “from the inside”. Society, therefore – according to Churska-Nowak – it becomes a spectacle, which is difficult to distinguish the stage from the audience, and without the audience what is happening on the stage could not be realised [Churska-Nowak, 2009, s. 122]. Why create a theater where there is no viewers? The author argues that politicians (including and diplomacy) feel a strong need mythologisation and ritualized their behavior by

⁴ From a study done in 2003 by CBOS shows that one in three respondents often watch on television programs that are devoted to gossip in the life of famous people, a similar proportion of respondents declare that they read gossip information about celebrities in the press [according to:] K. Biały, *Czy Polacy interesują się plotkami z życia sławnych ludzi?* Komunikat CBOS, BS/155/2003.

⁵ As pointed out by W. Godzic over 30% of adult Germans regularly dreams of fame and more than 40% of them believe that one day will see „his 15 minutes” [according to:] W. Godzic: *Znani z tego, że są znani. Celebryci w kulturze tabloidów*. Warszawa, WAiP, 2007, s. 34.

means of gestures, words, rekvizytów [Churska-Nowak, 2009, s. 122], Wikileaks all that staffage deprives them. Becomes a form through which mercilessly pulled the mask, revealing the true face of politicians. Such depreciating and hard-hitting action is certainly not to gain (and in most cases, no gain) acceptance of decision-makers.

Voyeurism⁶ becomes a way to get to the secrets of other. In the case of reality shows, or talk show, we learn the secrets of “people like us” in the case of Wikileaks persons holding important public functions. As noted by Wieslaw Godzic: *eavesdropping (and its design vulgarized: voyeurism) is an old cultural motif (...) Voyeur, in the Sigmund Freud opinion, is a natural human desire, although it may indeed threaten its development. There is no doubt therefore that the desire to spy on a large scale natural and universal, however, can be expressed in pathological variations* [Godzic, 2004, s. 101-102]. We live by Brian McNair terminology in striptease culture. This culture, *often is a derivative of media, involving people who were amateurs (...) which do not have any reasons to fame, the so-called ordinary people (...) Striptease culture often involves exposing ordinary people tends (...) them to the public disclosure of intimate details about their feelings and carnality* [McNair, 2004, s. 179-180]. McNair notes that in the striptease culture not only a matter of exposing understood literally, but also a revealing metaphor, what excellent exemplification programs are a talk show or reality show programs [McNair, 2004, s. 5]. To such a culture could exist it is necessary the audience, *whose members, at least to some extent, are voyeurs, and for which the position of the viewer confidences of others is fairly comfortable (...) voyeurism is one of the staple television bonding* [McNair, 2004, s. 181]. We like to have access to the backstage of many cases of “dark secrets” dark side of the individuals and structures functioning. The Internet has become a sort of sesame seeds, but also in many cases Pandora's can, with which we familiarize ourselves with the backstage dimensions of social life.

Goffman's scene is very different from what we observed in the backstage, where it contradicts the impressions, which is induced during the official presentation. Goffman notes that since the scenes reveal important secrets of performance, it is natural that hides their existence and they are a place inaccessible to the public [Goffman, 1981]. From reading the documents contained in the Wikileaks emerges a different picture of the politics world, than that which creates hyper-reality television. Politicians who on television clutching hands and exchanged smiles, in fact, often ensue on their positions, or even life. And vice versa – often those who in the television screens play roles of bitter enemies, who denied every step of the issues articulated by his opponent, except cameras flashes lights are close friends. Play their role, because on the political scene they are opponents, and from opponents we are expected negation, explicit opposition due to the opposition parties. However, this fierce fighting, verbal opposition, it's just a form of farce, form of presentation for an audience that craves the division, for easily identify with either party. It turns out that in many cases what

⁶ In psychology, voyeurism is a form of sexual interest or the manifestation of behaviors associated with peeping persons involved in intimate behavior, such as undressing, sexual activity, or other activities of a private nature [according to:] M. Seligman, E. Walker, D. Rosenhan, *Psychopatologia*. Poznań: Zysk i S-ka, 2003. In thinking of the colloquial term means someone who is constantly looking at other people without their knowledge, with no implied sexual intercourse meaning.

is happening behind the scenes is often more important than what is presented in the official sphere. Diplomats are usually skillful manipulators, and their actions are guided not only the interests of their country, but also his own leanings. Marek Ziółkowski trying to define the object of interest sociology of lie writes: *They impose an instant way of example, whole areas of social life: politics, diplomacy, propaganda, intelligence and counterintelligence game* [Ziółkowski, 1981, s. 91].

Activities classified according Sojak and Wincenty fulfill important social functions: the structuring of social life, constitute and maintain privacy, helping bring power, reduce costs, build trust, create prestige, socialize, and multiplies identity. In the context of reflection on Wikileaks is worth pausing to consider two of the listed dimensions: structuring of social life and build up the prestige. The authors note that, for the creation and maintenance of internal hierarchy and to protect its own borders, it is necessary to refer to secret and classified activities. Secrecy is a form of exclusion, because the knowledge of some of the activities is only available to members of the group (in the case of Wikileaks diplomats and persons cooperating with them), a strangers does not have access to secrets. At the same time secrecy tiers, because people with lower positions in the group do not have full access to knowledge about the activities of people in higher positions. Secondly scholars suggest that the secrecy and mystery can be a form of prestigious, but with a certain subject – to be able to enjoy access to some secret, others must be aware of their existence [Sojak, Wincenty, 2005, s. 45-46].

Freedom of speech is a value often so deeply appreciated and approved the denial of voting rights of the person is treated as a violation of her dignity [Wacławczyk, 2006, s. 84]. However, not all cultures put on pedestals freedom of speech, as one of the greatest privileges of man, a different attitude to free speech is characterized by different cultures. In the Western world the freedom of expression is affirmed, the highly rated, and totalitarian culture clearly the value contests. Even countries like the U.S., pitting freedom of speech on pedestals and stressing its importance to the processes of democratization, significantly interfere with the freedom of speech of their citizens. For safety, Americans are paying a high price in many cases achieved at a far-reaching surveillance of electronic mail, bank accounts, interference with personal computers, and wiretaps of telephone conversations. Often, however, convinces the citizens of the United States that all these activities are aimed only at ensuring the security of citizens of the country particularly exposed to terrorist attacks. Every passenger at the airport in the U.S. must reckon with the possibility of insight into his laptop through a special use.

The real wave of indignation passed by virtually all media, in connection with the organization of the Olympic Games in Beijing and blocking access to politically incorrect sites. However, almost no one noticed the same phenomenon in the case of strongly libertarian and democratic declaring American. Pentagon officials have taken the decision to unceremoniously blocked his soldiers stationed in Iraq for access to certain websites MySpace [http://edition.cnn.com/2007/TECH/internet/05/14/military.sites.blocked.ap/index.html]. According to translation Pentagon spokesman, that this decision was linked to the network security against the spread of viruses, overloading it and leaching out military secrets, do not differ significantly from the persuasion of Chinese specialists in propaganda,

for which the Wikipedia page is home to all sorts of evil. It is, after all, in fact, to cultivate the ideal of a soldier-patriot, ready at any moment to give his life in combat with Iraqi terrorists. Primitive play soldiers who shoot at Iraqi flock of sheep (a movie can be found at YouTube), caused squandered this image. It's hard not to get the impression that, as in the case of the Chinese girl who was only "replaced the" visually unattractive your friend sing Olympics opening song, as U.S. policymakers want us to impose a specific vision of the Iraqi war. It is they who decide which images can be shown to the world, just like the Chinese know what they had to show the world on the occasion of the Olympics, but about as skillfully ignore. This obvious examples shows how a picture of the world presented officially differs from the true reality. It should answer the question of how many cases we can be critical of the vision of reality presented to us, and how many times we mindlessly succumbs to the screen. This simulacrum reality in many cases not at all allowed to voice a different reality vision, unceremoniously impose us world order.

The Internet is a medium that acts as a medium of public communications, which actually defies control [McQuail, 2007, s. 61]. Like no other medium allows for an almost unlimited express their views, ideologies, the opposition against someone or something. When all this is a very egalitarian medium, giving the chance of expression very well educated and simple man. It allows you to activate the new social movements, critical of the existing social order, becoming a new form of protest for people in any way enslaved. However, it is undoubtedly a tool of freedom, becomes a multi-dimensional tool to enslave, humiliate, discredit. The conviction of complete anonymity, has the effect of disinhibition, and in many cases leads to irrepressible attacks against the other person. No direct interaction makes it easier to avoid the verbal aggression against the person, we can not see, than when we communicate with someone face-to-face. Teen violence begins to spread in the areas of virtual, acting in a serious threat to young people⁷. Unfortunately, these forms of aggression are often ignored by adults who should serve in such situations support. Failure to notify of this type of violence, results in greater impunity and, paradoxically, contributes to the escalation of violence online. It seems that more important than restrictions, is educate users to not treat the medium as a private estate. Our freedom, including the freedom of speech, can and should be unlimited, assuming that it does not interfere in the area of freedom of the other person and does not constitute an emergency. The factor limiting the scope of freedom of expression should be the dignity of another person. Freedom of speech should not be an unlimited right quality, as it should respect the rights and freedoms of others, including the honor and good name of others. The results show that Poles are moderate enthusiastic freedom of expression. Research carried out by CBOS in 2007 shows that the vast majority of the population (73%) believes that freedom of speech should be limited so as not to violate the dignity of others. Every sixth Pole (16%) believed that freedom of expression should not be limited freedom of other people [Feliksiak, 2007]. Research conducted in 2005 in three universities AGH Krakow, the Jagiellonian University and the UEK shows that opinions on the control of the content on the

⁷ More about this I'm writing at: M. Szpunar, *Cyberbullying – nowe technologie jako narzędzia stosowania przemocy psychicznej* [w:] *Nie tylko Internet. Nowe media, przyroda i „technologie społeczne” a praktyki kulturowe*. Red. J. Mucha. Nomos, Kraków 2010, s.76-87.

Internet are divided. To reduce cross-network using certain computer crimes 36.6% of students would agree to a restriction of their rights on the Internet such as limiting anonymity, 35.2% of respondents did not agree to any restriction such, and 28.2% had no opinion on this issue [Żuchowska-Skiba, 2006, s. 202]. I think that due to the even greater universality of access to this medium, opposition to attempts to control, censor this medium, would be greater. Increased awareness and computer skills, as well as time spent online, certainly contributes to greater opposition to control the content published online. Internet and new media as more and more frequently are items of personal belongings, tools, without which they can not imagine everyday functioning. Therefore, since a significant proportion of their life moves to virtual reality, they want to have a real influence on what is happening online, without limiting them any access. Are tools that enable them to free expression, and offer the opportunity to be themselves, without adult control.

Time magazine in late 2010 chose the man of the year, giving it the title of Facebook author Mark Zuckerberg, however, internet users in the online voting this title awarded to Julian Assange (56% of the votes received Assange, and Zuckerberg only 7%). We can ascertain that Zuckerberg has received this title for linking people together, and Assange could get it for dividing the society, it is hard to identify an initiative that so strongly polarized society, as the site Wikileaks. Assange was reported by a Norwegian policy Snorre Valen for the Nobel Peace Prize, but despite the indisputable role in exposing the site of many unethical or even illegal acts, Assange victory in this category is considered to be unrealistic because of the controversy associated with the creator of this site. Despite the many critical opinions expressed at Assange, please note that this website has resumed debate on the issues of freedom of expression and censorship of content on the web. How many people, so many opinions on censorship, blocking or limiting access to certain websites. Practice shows that any attempt to restrict access to this medium is doomed to failure, because the limitation of access results in even greater interest in blocked internet content and, consequently, implies effective ways to circumvent censorship (see the mirrors, or Streisand effect). The Internet is only a tool, and it from us – users depends on what we use it. Top-down efforts to control strike at the libertarian foundations of the Internet and will always arouse community opposition because from them internet is the medium that remains in many cases one and only sphere where they can freely articulate their views. My deliberations, let me Yochai Benkler culminating point: *Freedom of information depends on the environment, in which there are (...) the individual and society (...) networked information economy makes individuals better cope with doing things for yourself and by yourself, and hence are less susceptible to manipulation by others, than they were in the mass media culture* [Benkler, 2008, s. 145].

Bibliografia

Aftergood S.: *Wikileaks and Untraceable Document Disclosure*.

http://www.fas.org/blog/secretcy/2007/01/wikileaks_and_untraceable_docu.html [dostęp 17.12.2010]

Baudrillard J.: *Symulakry i symulacja*. Warszawa, 2005

- Benkler Y.: *Bogactwo sieci. Jak produkcja społeczna zmienia rynki i wolność*. WAIp, Warszawa 2008
- Biały K.: *Czy Polacy interesują się plotkami z życia sławnych ludzi?* Komunikat CBOS, BS/155/2003
- Churska-Nowak K.: *Mity i rytuały w warunkach współczesnej demokracji*. [W:] *Media światem człowieka*. Ed. M. Drożdż, I. S. Fiut. Kraków-Kielce, 2009
- Debord G.: *Spółczesność spektaklu. Rozważania o społeczeństwie spektaklu*. Warszawa, 2006
- Dijk J.: *Spółeczne aspekty nowych mediów*. PWN, Warszawa 2010
- Dingledine R., Syverson N., Mathewson P.: *Tor: The Second-Generation Onion Router*. <http://www.usenix.org/events/sec04/tech/dingledine.html> [dostęp 17.12.2010]
- Feliksiak M.: *Spółeczna percepcja przemocy werbalnej i mowy nienawiści*. Komunikat CBOS, BS/74/2007
- Foucault M.: *Gry Władzy*. „Literatura na Świecie” 1988, nr 6
- Foucault M.: *Nadzorować i karać. Narodziny więzienia*. Wydawnictwo Fundacja Aletheia, Warszawa 1998
- Godzic W.: *Telewizja i jej gatunki po Wielkim Bracie*. Wydawnictwo Universitas, Kraków 2004
- Godzic W.: *Znani z tego, że są znani. Celebryci w kulturze tabloidów*. WAIp, Warszawa 2007
- Goffman E.: *Człowiek w teatrze życia codziennego*. PIW, Warszawa 1981
- Greenberg A.: *The Streisand Effect*. http://www.forbes.com/2007/05/10/streisand-digg-web-tech-cx_ag_0511streisand.html [dostęp 17.12.2010]
- Lessig L.: *Wolna kultura*. WSiP, Warszawa 2005
- McNair B.: *Seks, demokratyzacja pożądania i media, czyli kultura obnażania*. MUZA, Warszawa 2004
- McQuail D.: *Teoria komunikowania masowego*. PWN, Warszawa 2007
- Noelle-Neumann E.: *Spirala milczenia. Opinia publiczna – nasza skóra społeczna*. Żysk i S-ka, Poznań 2004
- Osika G.: *Analiza tożsamości współczesnego człowieka jako „produktu” społeczeństwa spektaklu*. [W:] *Media światem człowieka*. Ed. M. Drożdż, I. S. Fiut. Kraków-Kielce, 2009
- Seligman M., Walker E., Rosenhan D.: *Psychopatologia*. Żysk i S-ka, Poznań 2003
- Simmel G.: *Socjologia*. PWN, Warszawa 1975
- Sojak R., Wincenty D.: *Zagubiona rzeczywistość. O społecznym konstruowaniu niewiedzy*. Oficyna Naukowa, Warszawa 2005
- Szpunar M.: *Granice wolności słowa w internecie*. [W:] *Nowe media i komunikacja wizualna*. Ed. P. Francuz, S. Jędrzejewski. KUL, Lublin 2010

Szpunar M.: *Cyberbullying – nowe technologie jako narzędzia stosowania przemocy psychicznej*. [W:] *Nie tylko Internet. Nowe media, przyroda i „technologie społeczne” a praktyki kulturowe*. Ed. J. Mucha. Nomos, Kraków 2010

Wacławczyk W.: *Pojęcie godności osobowej w doktrynie praw człowieka a kwestia swobody wypowiedzi*. [W:] *Edukacja w społeczeństwie „ryzyka”. Bezpieczeństwo jako wartość*. Ed. M. Gwoździcka-Piotrowskaj, A. Zduniak. Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Bezpieczeństwa, 2006, t. 1.

Ziółkowski M.: *Wiedza, jednostka, społeczeństwo. Zarys koncepcji socjologii wiedzy*. Warszawa, PWN, 1989

Żuchowska-Skiba D.: *Nowe media – stare problemy, czyli rzecz o kontroli treści w Internecie w opinii krakowskich studentów*. [W:] *Spółeczeństwo informacyjne. Aspekty funkcjonalne i dysfunkcjonalne*. Ed. L. Haber, M. Niezgoda. WUJ, Kraków 2006