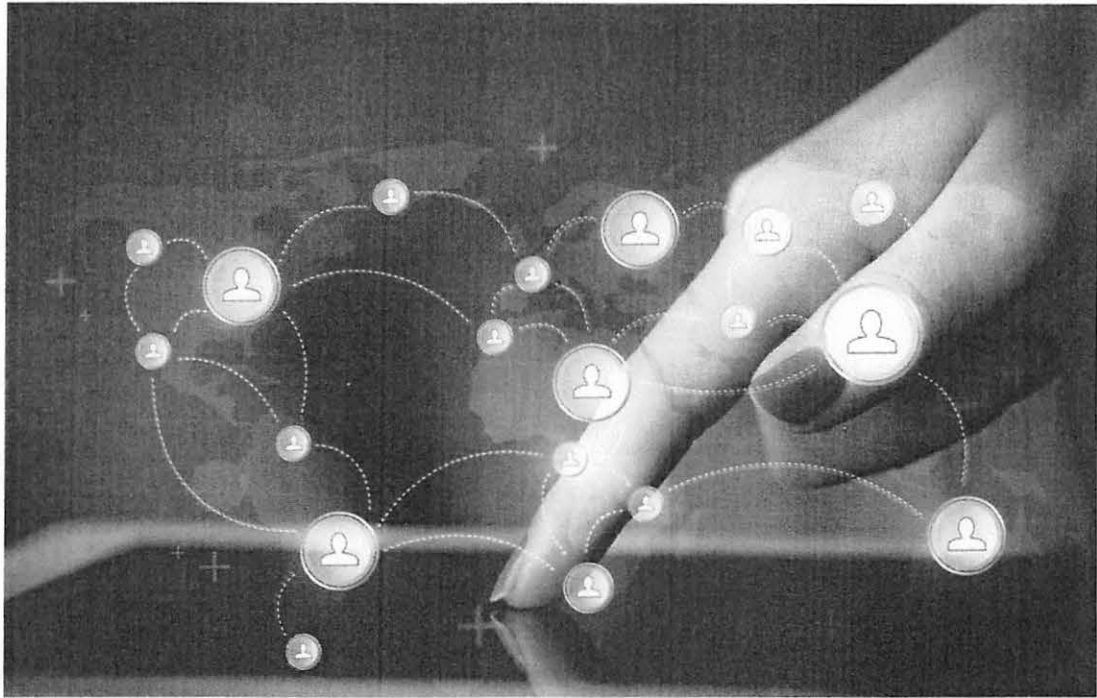


Internet Safety or Freedom of Expression?



インターネット規制は必要か？

1990年代半ばにインターネットが普及し始めてから、急激に利用者は増え、2011年には世界で22.7億人(32.4%)、日本では9610万人(79.1%)がインターネットを利用しています。インターネット犯罪は増加し、2011年ノートネット犯罪報告書によると、世界での被害は年間1140億ドルと見積もられています。機密情報の流出から、違法ダウンロードによる著作権侵害、ネットいじめや、出会い系サイトが青少年に与える悪影響など、問題は多岐にわたります。それらに対処するため、民主主義の国々でも、政府が何かしらのインターネット規制を設けていますが、表現の自由という権利が脅かされるとの懸念もあります。インターネット上における表現の自由と安全性のバランスをどのようにとるかが重要な課題となっています。

インターネット規制をめぐる世界の動き

2000年	アメリカ	CIPA (児童インターネット保護法) 成立
2001年	中国	「金盾」(Great Firewall of China) 計画 批准
2001年		サイバー犯罪条約 30カ国により署名・採択
2005年	スウェーデン	インターネットの児童ポルノブロッキング開始
2008年	日本	青少年ネット規制法成立
2011年	アメリカ	SOPA (オンライン海賊行為防止法案) 下院で提案
2012年		ACTA (偽造品の取引防止やインターネット上の著作権侵害取締に関する協定) 署名31カ国となる

Warm-up Questions

- ① How often and for what purposes do you use the Internet?
- ② Did your parents make you use the filtering service when you were under 18?
If so, what did you think about it?

Minors unprotected online, easy victims of crime

A National Police Agency survey found in October 2010 that 98.5 percent of child victims of crimes through non-dating service sites had not used an access restriction service. The survey was based on 730 cases that police detected in the first half of that year, which included cases of child pornography and violations of the Juvenile Protection Ordinance. While suspects of these incidents **disguised** their identity on the sites, only 23.5 percent of the parents warned their children of the risks involved in using the Internet. It was also **revealed** that approximately 40 percent of the child victims had been using the Internet for 6 months or less, a fact that means many of them were relatively inexperienced users.

The Japanese government made filtering for **minors obligatory** in 2009, but there are no penalties for violators. Therefore, some **guardians** won't bother to use the system. According to questionnaire results released by the government in April 2010, the percentage of parents who used filters was about 60 percent for elementary school children, about 55 percent for junior high-school and about 40 percent for senior high-school students. These **figures** were in sharp contrast to 1.5 percent for the victimized children.

Notes

- National Police Agency 警察庁 access restriction 閲覧制限 detect 摘発する
 child pornography 児童ポルノ Juvenile Protection Ordinance 青少年保護育成条例

Vocabulary Check

上の英文を読み、①～⑥の用語の説明としてふさわしいものを a～f より選びなさい。

- ① to hide or change something so that people cannot recognize it ()
- ② a person who is responsible for the care of another person ()
- ③ a number that represents a particular amount, especially one found in official information ()
- ④ a person who is underage ()
- ⑤ to make publicly or generally known ()
- ⑥ morally or legally required or demanded ()

a. disguise

b. figure

c. guardian

d. minor

e. obligatory

f. reveal

Read On *The pros and cons of controlling Internet content*

各パラグラフを読み、あとの問題に答えなさい。

Paragraph 1

インターネット規制について



The Internet has had a ^①revolutionary impact on our lives. It gives us a chance to have almost instant communication as well as access to a wide variety of information. Given its huge influence, most governments more or less regulate Internet content through filtering and blocking. This is sometimes called Internet censorship. In autocratic ^②regimes, political and religious ideas can be targets of censorship. Many democratic countries commonly censor websites that go against accepted social norms or can be a threat to national security. While people generally support Internet regulation to a certain extent, it can cause concerns for others.

Notes

Given... …を考慮すると autocratic 独裁体制の social norms 社会規範

Exercise 1 下線部①②とほぼ同じ意味を表す単語を a ~ d より選びなさい。

- ① a. moderate b. profound c. positive d. unexpected
 ② a. establishments b. governments c. institutions d. regions

Paragraph 2

インターネット規制賛成派の意見



Some people say that regulation is necessary to create a safer and better Internet environment. First, it can serve as an effective countermeasure against cybercrime including phishing, hacking and the distribution of sexual material. Secondly, it can prevent children from viewing harmful websites, and prevent criminals from accessing information that can be used for criminal acts. Hate speech containing the use of racially offensive terms can also be controlled. Finally, intellectual property rights can be protected by controlling illegal downloading and sharing of copyrighted material. Under the circumstances, government control is generally seen as more powerful and effective than self-regulation to fight these problems.

Notes

countermeasure 対抗手段 phishing フィッシング詐欺 hate speech 憎悪発言

Exercise 2 英文の内容に合う記述には T を、合わないものは F を書き入れなさい。

- ① Internet regulation makes children less likely to be exposed to harmful information. ()
 ② Internet regulation will promote illegal sharing of commercially available music and movies among users. ()

On the other hand, some think that Internet restrictions are ineffective as they can be bypassed. Moreover, due to the limitations of blocking and filtering technology, decent sites can be blocked while some offensive sites are not. The chief concern, however, is that Internet regulation will seriously undermine our freedom of expression. This goes against one of the greatest benefits of the Internet which promotes a free exchange of opinions. Without clear guidelines on what is acceptable or not, governments may manipulate public opinion on moral or political issues.

Notes □ undermine 損なう、侵害する □ manipulate 操作する

Exercise 3 英文の内容に合う記述には T を、合わないものは F を書き入れなさい。

- ① Blocking and filtering don't always distinguish between good and bad websites. ()
- ② Some people fear that governments might lead people to have a certain political idea. ()

Government control on Internet content ^① varies from country to country. China has a strict Internet censorship system known as "Great Fire Wall," which blocks or deletes pornographic or politically controversial contents. It also blocks access to foreign websites, including Facebook. In Gulf Arab states, political sites judged as threats to the regime are also blocked. In the U.S., Australia, and Denmark, public libraries are required to use filtering. France and Germany hide Nazism or holocaust denials in search results. Child pornography and hate speech are blocked in many countries, often with ^② solid public support.



Google Inc. withdrawn from China

Notes □ Nazism ナチズム □ holocaust denial ホロコースト否認

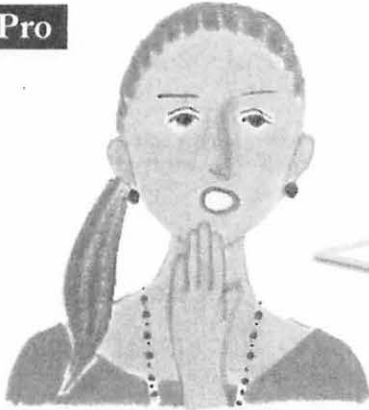
Exercise 4 下線部①②とほぼ同じ意味を表す単語を a ~ d より選びなさい。

- ① a. advances b. differs c. spreads d. ranges
- ② a. firm b. hard c. little d. reluctant

Listen to Model Opinions

Should Internet content be regulated by law? (インターネットのコンテンツは法律で規制されるべきか) について、以下4人のモデルオピニオンを聞き、空欄を埋めなさい。

Pro



I think so. Internet regulation is **necessary** to ensure Internet _____, that is, to make online activities as safe as possible. It also helps raise people's awareness about the _____ of cybercrime, including piracy.

Sheryl from the U.S.



It is true that Internet regulation cannot totally eliminate _____ websites, **but** filtering services can surely reduce the number of children who are _____ in crime and cyberbullying.



Junji from Japan

Con



I disagree with the idea. Governmental regulation could _____ **lead to** manipulation of information that we can access. Therefore, I believe that access to information should be left to _____ users' judgment.

Adele from France



Internet regulation can hinder people's _____, innovation, and free economic activities. People might _____ being punished, and hesitate to take action.



Liwei from China

Useful Expressions

議論に使える表現を覚えましょう。



1. be necessary to... …するのに必要である

Internet regulation is necessary to remove demeaning expressions from the online world.

(オンラインの世界から、屈辱的な表現を削除するためにインターネット規制は必要だ)

2. It is true that ~, but... ~は事実であるが…

It is true that rights to free speech should not be violated, but regulations on harmful content are equally important to maintain order in society.

(言論の自由が侵害されるべきでないことは事実だが、社会の秩序を保つためには有害コンテンツに対する規制も同様に重要だ)

3. lead to... …につながる

Internet regulation of political content can eventually lead to governments having total control over people's lives.

(政治的な内容に対するインターネット規制は、最終的には政府が人々の生活を完全に支配することにつながりかねない)

Discussion

モデルオピニオンを参考にし、どちらの議論がより説得力があるか考えなさい。またその根拠を話し合ってみましょう。

I [think / don't think] that Internet content should be regulated by law because
