

Política Internacional e Geopolítica

a crise do mundo globalizado

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL
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PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL

O dia em que o Capitólio foi invadido (1)

[FONTE: The Vice, 6/01/2021]

The Most Surreal Photographs of the Invasion of the Capitol

Unprecedented violence erupted in Washington D.C. as Donald Trump supporters stopped the ratification of Joe Biden's victory.

TM By Tim Marchman

January 6, 2021, 8:58pm



O dia em que o Capitólio foi invadido (2)

[FONTE: The Vice, 6/01/2021]



WASHINGTON, DC - JANUARY 06: A PROTESTER HOLDS A TRUMP FLAG INSIDE THE US CAPITOL BUILDING NEAR THE SENATE CHAMBER ON JANUARY 06, 2021 IN WASHINGTON, DC. CONGRESS HELD A JOINT SESSION TODAY TO RATIFY PRESIDENT-ELECT JOE BIDEN'S 306-232 ELECTORAL COLLEGE WIN OVER PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP. A GROUP OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS SAID THEY WOULD REJECT THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES OF SEVERAL STATES UNLESS CONGRESS APPOINTED A COMMISSION TO AUDIT THE ELECTION RESULTS. (PHOTO BY WIN MCNAMEE/GETTY IMAGES)

O dia em que o Capitólio foi invadido (3)

[FONTE: The Vice, 6/01/2021]



WASHINGTON, DC - JANUARY 06: A PROTESTER IS SEEN HANGING FROM THE BALCONY IN THE SENATE CHAMBER ON JANUARY 06, 2021 IN WASHINGTON, DC. CONGRESS HELD A JOINT SESSION TODAY TO RATIFY PRESIDENT-ELECT JOE BIDEN'S 306-232 ELECTORAL COLLEGE WIN OVER PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP. PRO-TRUMP PROTESTERS HAVE ENTERED THE U.S. CAPITOL BUILDING AFTER MASS DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL. (PHOTO BY WIN MCNAMEE/GETTY IMAGES)

O dia em que o Capitólio foi invadido (4)

[FONTE: The Vice, 6/01/2021]



O dia em que o Capitólio foi invadido (5)

[FONTE: The Vice, 6/01/2021]



Um novo *impeachment* a Donald Trump (1)?

[FONTE: The National Constitution Center]

25TH AMENDMENT

Presidential Disability and Succession

Passed by Congress July 6, 1965. Ratified February 10, 1967. The 25th Amendment changed a portion of Article II, Section 1

Section 1

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Um novo *impeachment* a Donald Trump (2)?

[FONTE: The National Constitution Center]

Section 3

Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4

Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Um novo *impeachment* a Donald Trump (3)?

[FONTE: The National Constitution Center]

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Um novo *impeachment* a Donald Trump (4)?

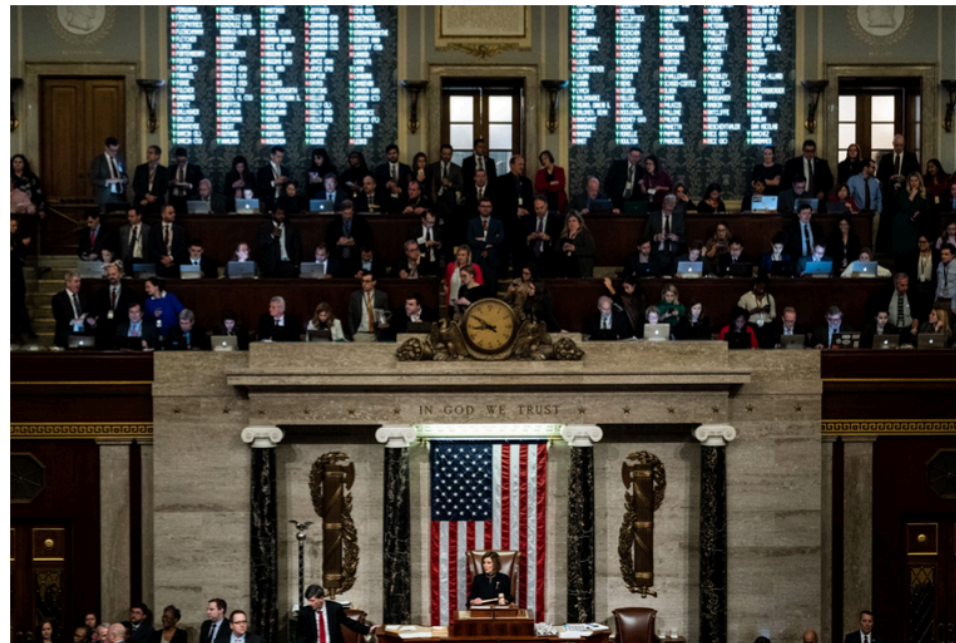
[FONTE: NYT, 8/01/2021]

How to Impeach a President in 12 Days: Here's What It Would Take

The storming of the Capitol has prompted a fresh drive by Democrats to impeach President Trump, who egged on the insurrection, for a second time. But there are less than two weeks left in his term.

Jan. 8, 2021

The Presidential Transition



The House voted to impeach President Trump in December 2019. Erin Schaff/The New York Times

Um novo *impeachment* a Donald Trump (5)?

[FONTE: NYT, 8/01/2021]

Impeaching Trump now could bar him from public office in the future.

While it may seem pointless to impeach a president just as he is about to leave office, there could be real consequences for Mr. Trump beyond the stain on his record. If he were convicted, the Senate could vote to bar him from ever holding office again. Following a conviction, the Constitution says the Senate can consider “disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States.”

Only a simple majority of senators would have to agree to successfully disqualify Mr. Trump, who is contemplating another run for president in 2024, an appealing prospect not just to Democrats but to many Republicans who are eyeing their own runs.

Um novo *impeachment* a Donald Trump (6)?

[FONTE: NYT, 8/01/2021]

The timing is tight, but not impossible.

With Mr. Trump set to leave office on Jan. 20, one of the biggest political and logistical hurdles is the calendar. Past presidential impeachments, including the one the House undertook in 2019, have typically been drawn-out affairs with investigations, hearings and weeks of public debate.

This deliberate process is in part meant to build consensus for such a drastic action, but it is not necessary under the rules. If Democrats and some Republicans are in agreement they must act, they can move in a matter of days, bypassing the House Judiciary Committee, to draw up charges, introduce and proceed directly to a debate and vote on the floor of the House. In this case, since Congress is just beginning and committees have not yet even formed, doing so may be the only practical option.

As soon as the House votes to adopt articles of impeachment, they can immediately transmit them to the Senate, which must promptly begin a trial.

Um novo *impeachment* a Donald Trump (7)?

[FONTE: NYT, 8/01/2021]

Trump can still be impeached as an ex-president.

History gives little guide on the question of whether a president can be impeached once he leaves office, and House lawyers were racing to understand the legal and constitutional issues.

There is precedent for doing so in the case of other high government officers. In 1876, the House [impeached President Ulysses S. Grant's war secretary](#) for graft, even after he resigned from his post. The Senate at the time considered whether it still had jurisdiction to hear the case of a former official, and determined that it did. Ultimately, the secretary was acquitted.

Michael J. Gerhardt, a constitutional scholar at the University of North Carolina who testified in the last impeachment proceedings, [wrote on Friday](#) that he saw no reason Congress could not proceed.

"It would make no sense for former officials, or ones who step down just in time, to escape that remedial mechanism," he wrote. "It should accordingly go without saying that if an impeachment begins when an individual is in office, the process may surely continue after they resign or otherwise depart."

Um novo *impeachment* a Donald Trump (8)?

[FONTE: Markus Wagner / The Conversation, 11/01/2021]

Impeaching Trump a second time is a complex and politically risky act. Here's how it could work

[Markus Wagner](#) January 11, 2021 1.45am GMT

President Donald Trump is extremely unlikely to [capitulate to pressure](#) to resign in the final days of his presidency. And his Cabinet is equally unlikely to [force him out](#) by invoking the [25th amendment of the Constitution](#), despite [calls from the Democrats](#) to do so.

So, in the wake of last week's [insurrection at the US Capitol](#), which left five people dead and the Trump White House in free fall, the final option available to lawmakers who want to punish the president for his role in encouraging the rioters is impeachment. Again.

House Speaker Nancy Pelosi said today the Democrats "[will proceed](#)" with impeachment proceedings this week if Vice President Mike Pence does not immediately respond to a [resolution](#) calling for the Cabinet to invoke the 25th amendment.

This will no doubt be a complicated task in the waning days of the Trump presidency. No US president has faced impeachment twice. And there are many questions about how the process will play out, given Joe Biden will be sworn in as the 46th president of the US in just nine days.

Um novo *impeachment* a Donald Trump (9)?

[FONTE: Markus Wagner / The Conversation, 11/01/2021]

Impeachment: a two-step process

This is how the impeachment process works under the Constitution. (Trump will be familiar with this since he's [already been through it before](#) on charges of abuse of power and obstruction of Congress.)

Impeachment requires both chambers of Congress — the House of Representatives and the Senate — to act. The House has the “sole power of impeachment” for federal officials, and all that is required is a simple majority to initiate proceedings. The House essentially takes on the role of a prosecutor, deciding if the charges warrant impeachment and a trial.

The Senate is where the actual trial takes place. Under the Constitution, the chamber acts like a court, with senators considering evidence given by witnesses or any other form deemed suitable.

Impeachment managers appointed by the House “prosecute” the case before the Senate and the president can mount a defence. The chief justice of the Supreme Court acts as the [presiding officer](#).

While these proceedings have many of the trappings of an actual court, it is important to bear in mind that impeachment is a political process.

Under the [impeachment clause](#) of the Constitution, a president may be removed from office “on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.”

Um novo *impeachment* a Donald Trump (10)?

[FONTE: Markus Wagner / The Conversation, 11/01/2021]

But this may not be an obstacle to starting the process. The Constitution is [silent on the question](#) of whether a Senate trial can be [held after a president has left office](#). The [1876 impeachment](#) of War Secretary William Belknap for graft after he left office may serve as precedent.



William Belknap was impeached by the House but acquitted by the Senate.
Library of Congress

So, if the House votes to impeach Trump before January 20, a trial could theoretically happen after that date. The maths also change slightly in the Democrats' favour on that day. The Democrats [will take back control of the Senate](#), albeit on a 50-50 split with incoming Vice President Kamala Harris casting any tie-breaking vote.

Democrats are pushing for impeachment because the Constitution not only allows conviction, but also provides for barring Trump from holding federal office again. This would thwart his ambitions to run for president in 2024 — a prospect not lost on [Republicans with the same goal](#).

Um novo *impeachment* a Donald Trump (11)?

[FONTE: Markus Wagner / The Conversation, 11/01/2021]

The bigger hurdle, however, is that it still requires Trump to first be convicted of impeachment by a two-thirds majority in the Senate.

Political implications of impeachment

Biden has [remained lukewarm at best](#) to suggestions of a Senate trial after January 20. Such proceedings would allow Trump to style himself a political martyr to his followers even more than is already the case.

This would distract from the critical goals Biden has for [his first 100 days and beyond](#): tackling spiralling COVID infection numbers and the country's lagging vaccination program, providing immediate financial relief to struggling families, rejoining international climate action efforts and repairing the [damage done to the fabric of government by the Trump administration](#). Last, but not least, it would make confirmation of [Biden's Cabinet picks](#) more difficult.

Achieving these goals while Trump sets off the political fireworks he so cherishes is implausible.

Um novo *impeachment* a Donald Trump (12)?

[FONTE: Markus Wagner / The Conversation, 11/01/2021]

The Democrats have floated the idea of impeaching Trump before January 20, but not sending the article of impeachment to the Senate for trial [until weeks later](#) — or even longer — to give Biden a chance to get started on these initiatives. But a distraction is a distraction no matter when it happens.

Democrats would also do well to remember that political fortunes can change. It's understandable to want to punish Trump for his actions, but rushing into a political trial in the Senate, which Democrats are bound to lose, may have unintended consequences for the future.

What's to stop the Republicans from pursuing impeachments of future

Democratic leaders they disagree with, even in the face of certain defeat in the Senate? This could poison the political atmosphere even further.

Democrats may also want to consider the fact that Trump could face federal charges for [allegedly inciting the violence at the Capitol](#) or state charges for urging Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger [to "find" enough votes to overturn his defeat to Biden](#).

While this outcome is far from certain, the chances of conviction in a court of law would likely prove to be less toxic politically for both Democrats and Republicans alike.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (1)

[FONTE: US Congress]

CONSTITUTION ANNOTATED
Analysis and Interpretation of the U.S. Constitution

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Examples: "due process", search AND warrant, senate NOT currency

Q

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Constitution of the United States

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Articles of the Constitution

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[Article II](#)

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The Preamble

The Preamble Annotated

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

First Amendment

First Amendment Annotated

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (2)

[FONTE: ABC News, 22/07/2020]

House Republicans call on Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey to join hearing with Apple, Amazon, Facebook and Google chiefs

The CEOs of Amazon, Apple, Google and Facebook are already set to testify.



Republican lawmakers on the Judiciary Committee want [Twitter's](#) CEO Jack Dorsey to join several other tech executives who are testifying at a subcommittee hearing next week.

At the request of House Democrats, the CEOs of Amazon (Jeff Bezos), Apple (Tim Cook), Facebook (Mark Zuckerberg) and Alphabet/Google (Sundar Pichai) are already set to testify at the hearing on July 27 about competition in the digital market place.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (3)

[FONTE: ABC News, 22/07/2020]

"As the Committee considers large technology companies and the competitive landscape, a thorough examination cannot exclude Twitter, a market leader in social media," Jordan wrote. "The upcoming hearing represents a significant and unique opportunity to explore these issues with respect to Twitter as part of the Committee's investigation."

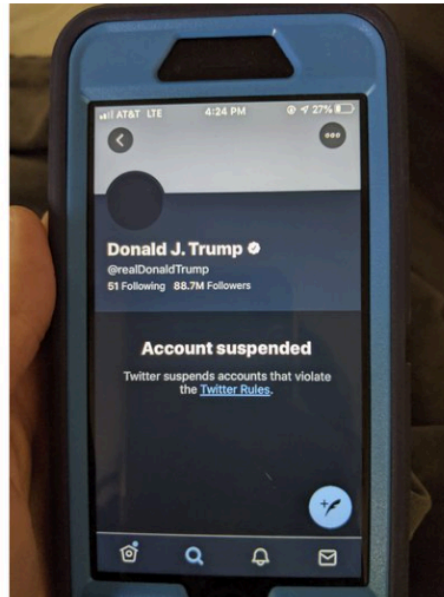
In a separate statement earlier this month announcing the hearing and the slew of big tech witnesses, Nadler and Antitrust Subcommittee Chairman David Cicilline, D-R.I., said that they have been investigating "the dominance of a small number of digital platforms and the adequacy of existing antitrust laws and enforcement."

"Given the central role these corporations play in the lives of the American people, it is critical that their CEOs are forthcoming," their joint statement added. "As we have said from the start, their testimony is essential for us to complete this investigation."

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (4)

[FONTE: Associated Press, 11/01/2021]

EXPLAINER: Can social media companies boot Trump? Yes



WASHINGTON (AP) — Social media companies decided this past week they had finally seen enough from President Donald Trump.

Facebook and Instagram suspended Trump at least until Inauguration Day. Twitch and Snapchat also disabled Trump's accounts. To top it all off, Twitter ended a nearly 12-year run and shuttered his account, severing an instant line of communication to his 89 million followers.

Conservatives are crying foul.

"Free Speech Is Under Attack! Censorship is happening like NEVER before! Don't let them silence us. Sign up at <http://DONJR.COM> to stay connected!" his eldest son, Donald Trump Jr., tweeted Friday.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (5)

[FONTE: Associated Press, 11/0172021]

WHAT RATIONALE DID TWITTER TAKE FOR ITS ACTIONS?

The company said after reviewing Trump's account in the context of the riot at the Capitol on Wednesday, it was concerned about two tweets he sent Friday that Twitter said could incite violence. They were:

— "The 75,000,000 great American Patriots who voted for me, AMERICA FIRST, and MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN, will have a GIANT VOICE long into the future. They will not be disrespected or treated unfairly in any way, shape or form!!!"

— "To all of those who have asked, I will not be going to the Inauguration on January 20th."

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (6)

[FONTE: Associated Press, 11/0172021]

CAN TWITTER AND FACEBOOK LEGALLY TAKE SUCH ACTION?

The short answer is yes.

As the Congressional Research Service has explained in a report for federal lawmakers and their staffs, lawsuits predicated on a website's decision to remove content largely fail. That's because the free speech protections set out in the First Amendment generally apply only to when a person is harmed by an action of the government.

"The First Amendment doesn't apply to private sector organizations. That's not how this works," said Chris Krebs, when asked Sunday whether censorship by social media companies violated freedom of speech protections.

Krebs oversaw election cybersecurity efforts at the Department of Homeland Security until Trump fired him when he disputed election fraud claims. Speaking on CBS's "Face the Nation" Sunday, he explained that companies enforce their own standards and policies for users.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (7)

[FONTE: The Economist, 22/10/2020]

Social media's struggle with self-censorship

Tech giants are removing more content, but are they making the right choices?

Oct 22nd 2020

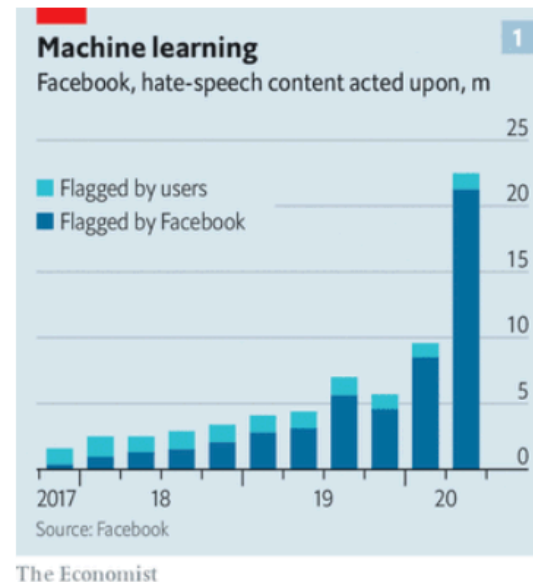
WITHIN HOURS of the publication of a *New York Post* article on October 14th, Twitter users began receiving strange messages. If they tried to share the story—a dubious “exposé” of emails supposedly from the laptop of Hunter Biden, son of the Democratic presidential nominee—they were told that their tweet could not be sent, as the link had been identified as harmful. Many Facebook users were not seeing the story at all: the social network had demoted it in the news feed of its 2.7bn users while its fact-checkers reviewed it.

If the companies had hoped that by burying or blocking the story they would stop people from reading it, the bet did not pay off. The article ended up being the most-discussed story of the week on both platforms—and the second-most talked-about story was the fact that the social networks had tried to block it. The *Post* called it an act of modern totalitarianism, carried out “not [by] men in darkened cells driving screws under the fingernails of dissidents, but Silicon Valley dweebs.” Republican senators vowed to extract testimony on anticonservative bias from Mark Zuckerberg and Jack Dorsey, the dweebs-in-chief of, respectively, Facebook and Twitter.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (8)

[FONTE: The Economist, 22/10/2020]

America's fractious election campaign has only made more urgent the need to answer the unresolved questions about free expression online. What speech should be allowed? And who should decide? Rasmus Nielsen of the Reuters Institute at Oxford University describes this as a "constitutional moment" for how to regulate the private infrastructure that has come to support free expression around the world.



1 Social networks have been on the mother of all clean-ups. Facebook's removal of hate speech has risen tenfold in two years (see chart 1). It disables some 17m fake accounts every single day, more than twice the number three years ago. YouTube, a video platform owned by Google with about 2bn monthly users, removed 11.4m videos in the past quarter, along with 2.1bn user comments, up from just 166m comments in the second quarter of 2018. Twitter, with a smaller

base of about 350m users, removed 2.9m tweets in the second half of last year, more than double the amount a year earlier. TikTok, a Chinese short-video upstart, removed 105m clips in the first half of this year, twice as many as in the previous six months (a jump partly explained by the firm's growth).

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (9)

[FONTE: Reuters, 21/12/2020]

Big Tech's stealth push to influence the Biden administration

[Nandita Bose](#)

WASHINGTON (Reuters) – Silicon Valley is working behind the scenes to secure senior roles for tech allies in lesser-known but still vital parts of president-elect Joe Biden’s administration, even as the pushback against Big Tech from progressive groups and regulators grows.

FILE PHOTO: U.S. President-elect Joe Biden arrives to address a drive-in campaign rally on behalf of Democratic U.S. Senate candidates from Georgia Jon Ossoff and Raphael Warnock, ahead of their January 5 runoff elections, at Pullman Yard in Atlanta, Georgia, U.S., December 15, 2020. REUTERS/Mike Segar

The Biden transition team has already stacked its agency review teams with more tech executives than tech critics. It has also added to its staff several officials from Big Tech companies, which emerged as top donors to the campaign.

Now, executives and employees at tech companies such as Alphabet Inc-owned Google, Amazon.com Inc, Facebook Inc, Microsoft Corp are pushing to place candidates in senior roles at government agencies, according to four sources with knowledge of the matter.

The agencies many of these executives are aiming for include the U.S. Commerce Department, Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Office of Information & Regulatory Affairs – a key agency under the White House Office of Management & Budget which drafts policies impacting the tech industry, the State Department and the Department of Defense, according to the sources.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (10)

[FONTE: Reuters, 21/12/2020]

SEEKING INFLUENCE

Researchers, lawyers and consultants tracking the transition or working with the team told Reuters the moves are part of an effort by many large tech company officials to influence future policymaking. They are also making sure the Biden administration is not captive to the ideas of progressive Democrats and a growing anti-monopoly movement, who have consistently pushed for higher scrutiny of such companies.

"In 2020, appointing the CEO or top executives of a tech company directly in to your cabinet is bad optics and bad politics," said Max Moran, a researcher with the Revolving Door Project. He added that allies of Big Tech have begun to emerge as candidates for Biden jobs.

For example, Google's former Chief Executive Eric Schmidt, a billionaire who is a Silicon Valley titan, has been making personnel recommendations for appointments to the Department of Defense - as the company tries to pursue military contracts and defense work, according to three sources.

Schmidt chairs the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (NSCAI). His vice-chairman on the commission, former deputy secretary of defense Robert Work, has briefed the Biden transition team on national security issues. Schmidt's name has also come up in discussions to lead a Biden White House technology task force, a suggestion that has been opposed by progressives, according to three sources.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (11)

[FONTE: Vox, 30/10/2020]

Silicon Valley is spending millions more for Joe Biden than it did for Hillary Clinton

New numbers show just how much tech is spending to get rid of Trump.

[Theodore Schleifer](#) Oct 30, 2020, 10:30am EDT



Joe Biden and Hillary Clinton were both backed by the tech industry.

Tom Williams/CQ Roll Call

Silicon Valley is spending far more money to oust Donald Trump in 2020 than it did in 2016, a testament to the new political muscle that the tech industry has flexed over the last four years. And the money is not just from its billionaires.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (12)

[FONTE: Reuters, 11/02/2020]

Coming up with a distinct definition for what qualifies as “Silicon Valley” — whether it’s a physical place, an industry, both, or something more thematic — is challenging. So for this analysis, Recode worked with data-analysis outfitter [GovPredict](#) to run three different analyses on three different (even if all imperfect) windows into total Silicon Valley donations:

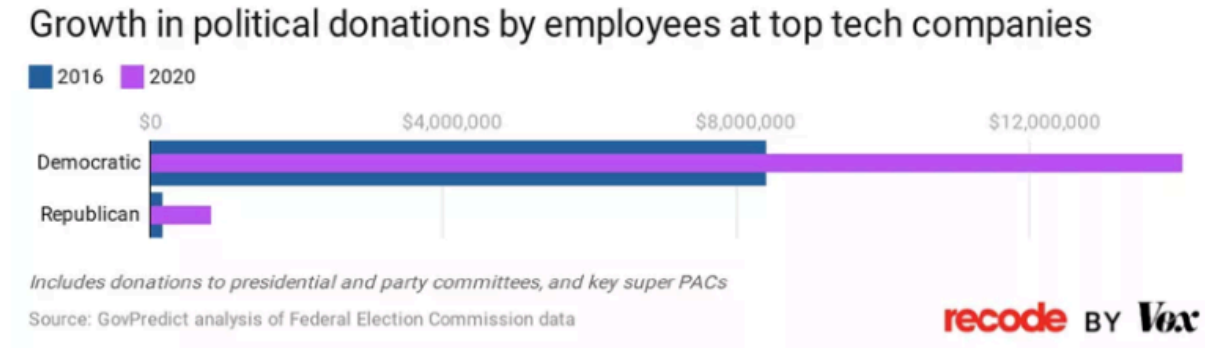
- Contributions by people who live in the San Francisco Bay Area zip codes
- Contributions by people who describe themselves as a “software engineer” or working in “venture capital”
- Contributions by people who describe themselves as working for Facebook, Amazon, Microsoft, Netflix, Apple, or Alphabet (or its subsidiaries, Google or YouTube)

All of these analyses looked at the total donations to the Biden, Clinton, and Trump campaigns; the Democratic and Republican National Committees; joint fundraising committees between their campaigns and their parties; and major super PACs supporting their campaigns. All contributions from the beginning of the year before the election and up to three weeks before Election Day were included.

To some extent, Silicon Valley is doing nothing unusual. 2020 is by far the most expensive election cycle, adjusted for inflation — [costing more than twice as much as the runner-up, the 2016 race](#). But the new money reflects how Silicon Valley is increasingly turning its financial power into political power that could persist after Election Day.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (13)

[FONTE: Reuters, 11/02/2020]



Lastly, one easy, simple way to measure “Silicon Valley” is to look at its biggest, most iconic companies, including Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon, Microsoft, and Netflix.

Big Tech employees are giving far more in the Trump-Biden race than they did in the Trump-Clinton race. Donations to Democratic efforts jumped from about \$8.5 million to about \$14 million, growing by nearly 70 percent. Meanwhile, donations to back Trump from Big Tech employees almost quintupled — from just about \$180,000 to \$850,000. That’s despite Trump’s frequently blasting these donors’ employers, [including in the final days of the campaign](#).

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (14)

[FONTE: David L Hudson / American Bar Association]



AMERICAN **BAR** ASSOCIATION

HUMAN RIGHTS

In the Age of Social Media, Expand the Reach of the First Amendment

by David L. Hudson, Jr.

Share this:



The First Amendment only limits governmental actors—federal, state, and local—but there are good reasons why this should be changed. Certain powerful private entities—particularly social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, and others—can limit, control, and censor speech as much or more than governmental entities. A society that cares for the protection of free expression needs to recognize that the time has come to extend the reach of the First Amendment to cover these powerful, private entities that have ushered in a revolution in terms of communication capabilities.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (15)

[FONTE: David L Hudson / American Bar Association]

When a private actor has control over online communications and online forums, these private actors are analogous to a governmental actor.

This is not a novel thesis. Many others have advocated for this approach. Many legal scholars have recognized that when a private actor has control over online communications and online forums, these private actors are analogous to a governmental actor. For example, legal commentator Benjamin F. Jackson cogently explained in a 2014 law review article that “[P]ublic communications by users of social network websites deserve First Amendment protection because they simultaneously invoke three of the interests protected by the First Amendment: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of association.” (Benjamin F. Jackson, *Censorship and Freedom of Expression in the Age of Facebook*, 44 N.M. L. Rev. 121, 134 (2014).)

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (16)

[FONTE: Público, 15/01/2020]

Angela Merkel critica Twitter. Suspensão de Trump é “problemática” e inibe “liberdade de opinião”

Para a chanceler alemã, as redes sociais não devem ter o poder de decidir o que constitui discurso de ódio e a suspensão de Trump põe em causa a liberdade de opinião.

11 de Janeiro de 2021, 21:13



Para Merkel, as redes sociais não podem definir quem fala Reuters/Peter Nicholls

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (17)

[FONTE: Público, 15/01/2020]

A chanceler da Alemanha, Angela Merkel, não acredita que o Twitter deva ter o poder de restringir o discurso das pessoas e define a suspensão de Donald Trump da plataforma como “problemática”. Para Merkel, devem ser os países a definir o que constitui discurso de ódio online.

Esta segunda-feira, Merkel criticou publicamente a decisão da rede social Twitter banir o ainda presidente dos Estados Unidos, Donald Trump, através de uma mensagem divulgada pelo porta-voz Steffen Seibert. “O direito à liberdade de opinião tem uma importância fundamental”, justificou Seibert, citada pela Reuters, após questões de jornalistas em Berlim. “Com isso em mente, a chanceler considera que é problemático que a conta do presidente tenha sido permanentemente suspensa.”

E uma ideia partilhada pelo ministro francês das Finanças, Bruno le Maire, que disse estar “chocado” pela decisão do Twitter. “A regulação digital não devia ser feita pela própria oligarquia digital”, explicou o político francês em [declarações](#) à rádio *France Inter*. Para le Maire, a regulação da “arena digital” é da responsabilidade dos governos.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (18)

[FONTE: Joshua Geltzer / Foreign Policy, 14/05/2018]

Tech Companies Are Ruining America's Image

The United States has become identified with the global internet economy — for better and worse.

Not long ago, Americans used to worry — constantly and loudly — about what their country's main cultural export was and what it said about them. In the 1990s, after the Iron Curtain came down, many Americans wondered whether the appealing lifestyles the world saw on U.S. sitcoms and blockbusters deserved some credit for energizing global resistance to communism. Then, as the optimism of the '90s gave way to the shock and

horror of 9/11, Americans asked, with palpable chagrin, whether the materialism and vulgarity of their TV shows and movies were contributing to the virulent anti-Americanism that had spread throughout much of the globe.

These lines of inquiry helped Americans better understand how they were seen and treated by others, including foreign governments, corporations, and populaces. Of course, they also betrayed a certain self-regard, if not self-satisfaction — traits less common among Americans today in a fast-changing world environment that has challenged their traditional cultural dominance. Hollywood is still churning out blockbusters of course, but it is [losing](#) its influence year upon year. Similarly, American television shows have gradually lost their stranglehold on prime time in foreign markets and are increasingly forced to [give way](#) to local content.

As redes sociais e a liberdade de expressão (19)

[FONTE: Joshua Geltzer / Foreign Policy, 14/05/2018]

Americans are overdue for considering the newest major component of their corporate and cultural universe — the internet companies — and what those companies say about the United States to the international body politic. As distinctly U.S. commercial internet brands consumed by billions of people around the world, they necessarily shape heavily the image the United States projects to the global populace. These brands speak to many both at home and abroad of opportunities for peaceful dissidents to speak up, for community organizers to find one another and collaborate, for valuable lessons to be shared across state borders, and so on. But they also carry with them associations with hateful extremism, with vulnerability to foreign interference, and with the surrender of privacy.

The U.S. government cannot — and Americans as individual citizens cannot — simply keep preaching to the world its long-standing values of tolerance, democracy, and individual rights without recognizing that, at least in some respects, the country's newest major cultural export is projecting a very different image of what it stands for. The corporate powers of U.S. technology firms have their own loud voice, at times louder than any others. The world hears that voice and is drawing its own conclusions. Americans need to hear it, too, and consider asking the companies their country is ever more closely associated with to do something about it.



PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

Os acontecimentos na América vistos pela imprensa chinesa (1) [FONTE: Martin Jacques / Global Times, 10/1/2021]

Capitol mob marks shift in how the world sees America: Martin Jacques

By Martin Jacques

Published: Jan 08, 2021 12:42 PM Updated: Jan 10, 2021 03:42 PM

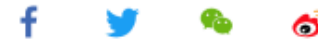


Photo: VCG

Os acontecimentos na América vistos pela imprensa chinesa (2) [FONTE: Martin Jacques / Global Times, 10/1/2021]

For a country that has been more or less on the rise for the whole of its history - in other words, for well over two centuries - this has come as a huge shock. Americans have thought of their country as the land of opportunity, God's chosen people, the leading country in the world. Given this backdrop, it is hardly surprising that Americans were totally unprepared for what has happened in the last twenty years: two failed wars, the 2008 financial crisis, a weakening economy, accelerated national decline and the rise of China. The consequence has been unhappiness and angst, profound uncertainty and loss of confidence about the future, and growing divisions.

America is now a deeply polarized country. Republicans and Democrats no longer speak the same language. There are two narratives, two versions of the truth, one based on nationalism, the Confederate tradition, white superiority and conspiracy theories, the other rooted in the idea of American leadership and exceptionalism, and the post-1945 norms and principles of the liberal establishment. American politics has always depended on a broad consensus. For many decades there was a big overlap and much common ground between Democrats and Republicans: now there is a chasm between them. They occupy different worlds. And the result is a growing paralysis of government.

Os acontecimentos na América vistos pela imprensa chinesa (3) [FONTE: Martin Jacques / Global Times, 10/1/2021]

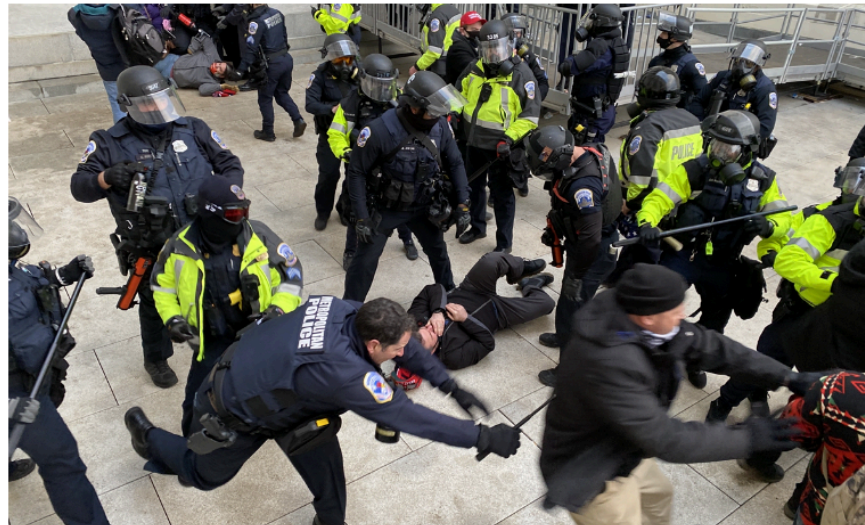
Biden will soon be president. He will enjoy a majority in the House of Representatives and the Senate. He faces a large hostile majority in the Supreme Court. Most seriously of all, he is confronted with a large part of the Republican Party that is bitterly opposed to him. And even more seriously, as we saw in the debacle on Capitol Hill, there are many people on the ground that believe he and what he represents is the Devil Incarnate, the enemy within. We cannot describe America as comprising two nations, but the bitter divisions that have opened up as a result of the Trump presidency, his veiled threats of a coup if he was not re-elected, and his deliberate encouragement of opposition bordering on insurrection, suggest that this could yet become America's future. The Civil War offers a chilling historical precedent, with eleven states choosing to secede from the Union because of their refusal to accept the ban on slavery.

Such a modern-day equivalent seems extremely unlikely but no longer, in the light of recent events, entirely inconceivable. But even short of this, the prospects for American governance look bleak. With the US in continuing rapid decline, rampant inequality, falling living standards for the majority, rising unemployment, and China on the verge of displacing the US as the world's largest economy, the tensions and divisions are likely to grow ever greater.

Os acontecimentos na América vistos pela imprensa chinesa (4) [FONTE: Lu Yuanzhi / Global Times, 11/1/2021]

What would US media say if Capitol riot took place in a rival country?

By Lu Yuanzhi



Security forces respond after the US President Donald Trump's supporters breached the US Capitol security in Washington DC, US on January 6, 2021. Pro-Trump rioters stormed the US Capitol as lawmakers were set to sign off Wednesday on President-elect Joe Biden's electoral victory in what was supposed to be a routine process headed to Inauguration Day. Photo: AFP

Imagine if the Capitol riots took place in a country whose government the US is hostile toward, the following is probably how US media would have reported it.

The US, a former British colony, has just ended a turbulent year. The US government seems to be hanging by a thread.

Os acontecimentos na América vistos pela imprensa chinesa (5) [FONTE: Lu Yuezhi / Global Times, 11/1/2021]

Policing in the US has been controversial. In this country where racial discrimination is rampant, police abuses of power have become common. In the Wednesday incident, US police cracked down on the freedom and human rights of ordinary Americans. US police brutality should be condemned and the US government should investigate them.

But the international community witnessed how bold the US protesters were in the face of police brutality. They are champions of democracy and presented the world with a beautiful sight to behold.

The international community is also seeing this incident with great concern. The UK, the former colonial power, continues to keep an eye on this country and denounced the moves of US police. Leaders of other Western countries condemned the US and urged Washington to respect the will of the people and release the arrested protesters as soon as possible.

Some analysts said the chaos was a result of grave divisions in US society. Some Americans and British believe even though the US has been

independent from the UK for over 200 years, the US government is still incapable of independently governing this country. Americans cannot be granted the rights and freedom they deserve and democracy and rule of law have been violated.

Os acontecimentos na América vistos pela imprensa chinesa (6) [FONTE: Lu Yuezhi / Global Times, 11/1/2021]

Social media ban of Trump shows hypocritical US standard on freedom of speech

By Lu Yu



US President Donald Trump leaves a news conference on the novel coronavirus, COVID-19, in the Rose Garden of the White House in Washington, DC on May 11, 2020. Photo: AFP

President Donald Trump lost his online megaphone after several US social media platforms collectively banned his personal accounts in response to the Wednesday Capitol chaos. Twitter announced on Friday that it permanently suspended his personal account. Facebook Chief Executive Mark Zuckerberg said Thursday that the suspension of Trump's Facebook and Instagram accounts were indefinite. Google has suspended the social networking platform Parler, a popular app among Trump's supporters and

Os acontecimentos na América vistos pela imprensa chinesa (7) [FONTE: Lu Yuanzhi / Global Times, 11/1/2021]

Trump over the past four years has been regarded as "a commander in tweets." The frequency and number of tweets he posted have far exceeded those of any other leaders in the world. Many of his posts, however, were accused of being provocative, inflammatory and spreading falsehoods. Twitter accused two of his tweets posted Friday (one calling his supporters "patriots" and another saying he would not go to the presidential inauguration on January 20) of violating its rules against glorifying violence, following the storming of the US Capitol on Wednesday.

The permanent suspension of Trump's account has triggered controversy over freedom of speech in US society. Trump and his supporters accused Twitter of stifling "free speech," while US mainstream media outlets and Trump's opponents support the ban, arguing it's not an infringement upon freedom of speech. It's reported that First Amendment lawyers said the action didn't violate Trump's rights. They argued that the Constitution protects against government action censoring a citizen's speech, but Twitter is a private company.

Just imagine if an influential public opinion figure was banned on social media platforms in other countries, especially those deemed as enemies by the US. The US would vehemently accuse those countries of suppressing freedom of speech!

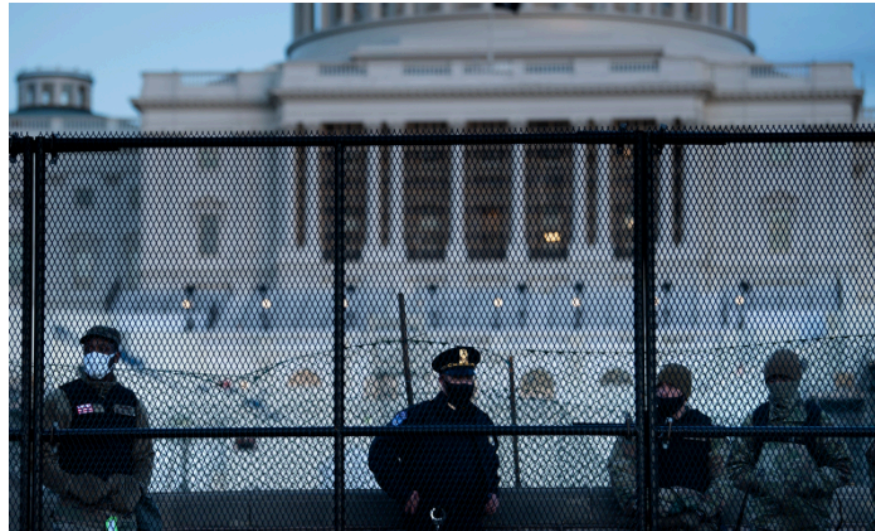
The hypocrisy and double standards of US democracy have increasingly been laid bare in recent years. Take freedom of speech. For American media outlets and many Americans, those who can speak and whose "freedom of speech" is protected are those who hold similar political viewpoints with them.

Os acontecimentos na América vistos pela imprensa chinesa (8) [FONTE: Hu Xijin / Global Times, 11/1/2021]

US hard to dress itself as a global beacon of democracy again

By Hu Xijin

Published: Jan 11, 2021 10:18 PM



A Capitol police officer stands with members of the National Guard behind a crowd control fence surrounding Capitol Hill a day after a pro-Trump mob broke into the US Capitol on Thursday in Washington, DC. Photo: AFP

The US has really blown it, not just the Trump administration, but the whole of the US. Trump supporters stormed the Capitol, which was shocking. Social media platforms including Twitter suspended Trump's account, and triggered controversies over freedom of speech. This is more shocking. Trump's followers gathered on social networking platform Parler, which was later banned by three US internet giants. This is especially shocking. The US is gradually doing exactly the same thing it once condemned what other countries did. It will be hard to dress itself as a global beacon of democracy again.

Os acontecimentos na América vistos pela imprensa chinesa (9) [FONTE: Hu Xijin / Global Times, 11/1/2021]

Take freedom of speech. It is written in Article 35 of the Chinese constitution and is one of the basic rights of the Chinese people. But freedom of speech has boundaries. This is also our long-term understanding. The US spared no effort to deny China's interpretation of our boundaries of freedom of speech. Now it has let the cat out of the bag, acknowledging its own boundaries of the concept through facts. This is not China's win, but a victory for adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts.

I hope and believe recent behavior of the US will not affect China. They suspended Trump's account on social media platforms, and banned Parler. Those moves will not have any exemplary effect on Chinese society. We won't take US actions as excuses to expand our internet regulation. China will continue to maintain our relevant regulations and guiding principles, maintaining its internet public opinion order which is based on the law. But it will also safeguard freedom of expression and explore the best relationship between the law and freedom under China's national conditions, enhancing the diverse ecology of the Chinese public opinion field.

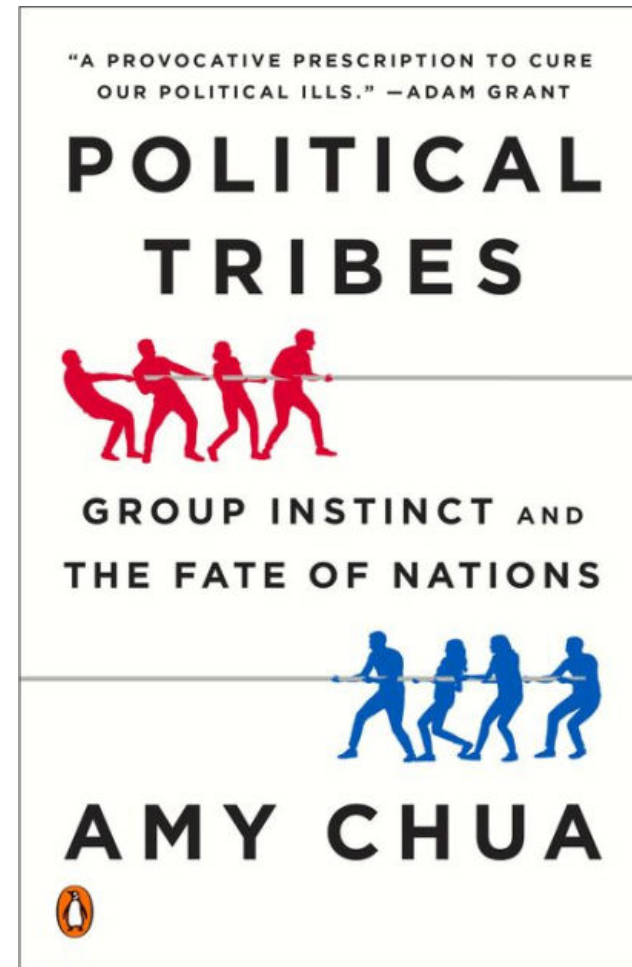
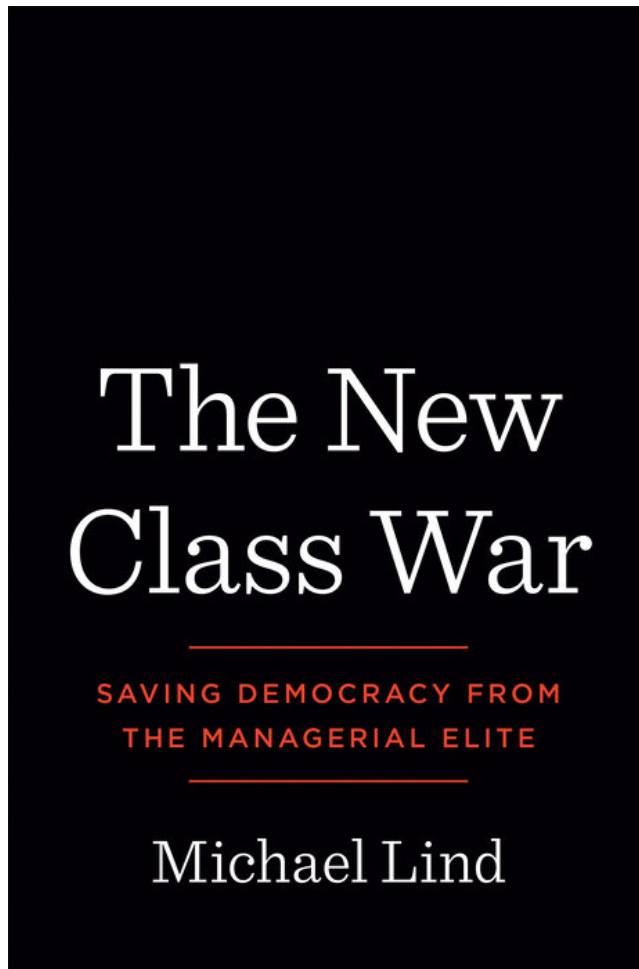
The chaos in the US has boosted the confidence of many Chinese people in the country's development path. We know that China will get increasingly better. Our society has both realism and idealism. Stability, balance, and yearning for better are all vital genes of Chinese culture. We will surely be able to make the Chinese path, our greatest creation of the 21st century, brilliant and glowing.

Os acontecimentos na América vistos pela imprensa chinesa (10) [FONTE: Global Times, 3/06/2020]



With America ablaze, Mr. Trump retreated to underground bunker as protests gathered outside the White House. Is this how to MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN? Illustration: GT

Sugestões de leitura



Sugestões de leitura

