

The influence of mind on mind, so strong a power for good when sanctified, is equally strong for evil in the hands of those opposed to God. This power Satan used in his work of instilling evil into the minds of the angels, and he made it appear that he was seeking the good of the universe. As the anointed cherub, Lucifer had been highly exalted; he was greatly loved by the heavenly beings, and his influence over them was strong. Many of them listened to his suggestions and believed his words. "And there was war in heaven; Michael and His angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought, and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven." {7MR 63.2}

Cast out of heaven, Satan set up his kingdom in this world, and ever since, he has been untiringly striving to seduce human beings from their allegiance to God. He uses the same power that he used in heaven--the influence of mind on mind. Men become tempters of their fellow-men. The strong, corrupting sentiments of Satan are cherished, and they exert a masterly, compelling power. Under the influence of these sentiments, men bind up with one another in confederacies, in trades-unions, and in secret societies. There are at work in the world agencies that God will not much longer tolerate. In a milder form the same evil and the same spirit has been introduced into our institutions. The Lord opened the matter to me, showing me that the wrong was of the same character as that introduced into heaven. It was Satan who was working to bring in certain influences to bind different interests under one control. This was not in harmony with God's will, and He declared that He would not sanction anything of the kind. {7MR 63.3}

"When Tim began his work with Robert Cailliau in 1989 at CERN, Europe's particle-physics lab in Geneva, the Internet was just beginning to emerge as a commercially available service. But it lacked standardized systems for formatting, storing, locating and retrieving information. Tim solved these problems by writing Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) a computer language for communicating documents over the Internet, and by designing a system to give documents addresses. He also created the first browser – calling it the World-Wide-Web – as well as a language (Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML) for creating Web pages and the first server software allowing those pages to be stored and accessed by others.

Like many people, I was completely unaware at the time of these historic developments. The Web first came to my attention in early 1993 when Mark Andreessen and Eric Bina released their graphical browser called Mosaic. It is hard to evoke the stunning impact Mosaic had on the community of Internauts who until that time were accustomed to text-based tools and keyboard navigation for retrieving content. The addition of imagery and magazine-like layout transformed the internet into a gigantic publishing vehicle, an information-creation engine. It was as if a new guild based on a new technology had been created in the Middle Ages; virtually every medium that had been invented in the past could now be presented through the Internet and users could interact with this information in ways no book, radio, television or newspaper could offer. The tsunami that flowed into the Internet via the World Wide Web also created the need for tools to find specific content in an ocean full of information. Thus were born a series of search engines and the giant companies such as Google and Yahoo! associated with them. *The Net's Big Bang; Tim Berners-Lee created the Web – and made the Internet a mass medium, by Vinton Cerf (Cerf, known as one of the fathers of the Internet, is chief Internet evangelist at Google) TIME 1989 written in 2009*

On March 12, 1989, British computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee wrote an arcane-sounding paper that would launch a revolution. It was called "Information Management: A Proposal," and it basically laid out the structure and theory of the Web as we use it now.

The World Wide Web has been central to the development of the Information Age and is the primary tool billions of people use to interact on the Internet. *The Washington Post, March 12 2014*
by Caitlin Dewey

"Surveillance of communications is another essential tool to pursue and stop terrorists," Bush said at the law's signing ceremony in Oct. 2001. "The existing law was written in the era of rotary telephones. This new law that I sign today will allow surveillance of all communications used by terrorists, including emails, the Internet, and cell phones." *George Bush, Oct 26 2001*

One of the most visible effects of the Snowden revelations was the small yellow bubble that began popping up on the messaging service WhatsApp in April 2016: "Messages to this chat and calls are now secured with end-to-end encryption."

Developers at major technology companies, outraged by the Snowden disclosures, started pushing back. Some, such as those at WhatsApp, which was bought by Facebook a year after the story broke, implemented their own encryption. Others, such as Yahoo's Alex Stamos, quit rather than support further eavesdropping. (Stamos is now the head of security at Facebook.)

Before Snowden, such encryption was for the targeted and the paranoid. "If I can take myself back to 2013," said Jillian York, the director for international freedom of expression at the digital rights group the Electronic Frontier Foundation,

"Without Snowden," said York. "I don't think Signal would have got the funding. I don't think Facebook would have had Alex Stamos, because he would have been at Yahoo. These little things led to big things. It's not like all these companies were like "we care about privacy". I think they were pushed." *The Guardian – June 4 2018 – (interview with Snowden)*

"[T]he almost-Orwellian technology that enables the Government to store and analyze the phone metadata of every telephone user in the United States," Leon writes, "is unlike anything that could have been conceived in 1979," when the Supreme Court case of *Smith v. Maryland* first allowed the government to collect such data. "The notion that the Government could collect similar data on hundreds of millions of people and retain that data for a five-year period, updating it with new data every day in perpetuity, was at best, in 1979, the stuff of science fiction."

"The ubiquity of phones," Leon continues, "has dramatically altered the quantity of information that is now available and, more importantly, what that information can tell the Government about people's lives." Metadata can now "reveal an entire mosaic — a vibrant and constantly updating picture of the person's life." *The Atlantic – Dec 16 2013 Federal Judge: NSA's 'Almost-Orwellian' Data Collection Likely Violates Constitution - For the first time, a public court has determined that the National Security Agency's collection of metadata on Americans' phone calls probably violates the Constitution and should be stopped.*