

---

## Index

- Abdullah al-Saud, Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, 112
- Abu Dhabi, 106–7, 110, 173n27  
See also United Arab Emirates
- academic research of Internet use, 3–5, 104, 167n1
- access to the Internet, 137, 141–42  
in Burma, 93–94, 96, 99, 102, 177n8  
in China, 13, 21–22, 25  
in Cuba, 43–45, 49–61, 67–68, 165n32  
in Egypt, 106, 122–24  
individual *vs.* institutional, 55–56, 59–61, 67–68  
in Saudi Arabia, 106, 114, 128–29, 173n34  
in Singapore, 77  
in Southeast Asia, 101  
in the United Arab Emirates, 105–6, 108–9, 128–29  
in Vietnam, 85–87, 90, 100  
See also censorship
- activism on the Internet. See opposition activity
- advanced industrial democracies, 4–5
- Agee, Philip, 66
- al-Abram Weekly*, 123
- al-Jazeera network, 105, 133–34
- All-China Women’s Federation (ACWF), 30–31, 160n46
- al-Qaeda, 133–34, 174n54
- Alterman, Jon, 104–5, 123–24, 132
- America Online, 36
- Amnesty International, 66, 90, 127
- Anderson, Jon, 131
- anonymizer, 179*def*
- Asia. See Southeast Asia
- Asian values, 74, 167n4
- AsiaOne, 78
- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), 17
- Association for Progressive Communications, 51
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), 72, 88, 93, 95, 98, 148, 151, 167–68nn5–7
- Aung San Suu Kyi, 91, 95, 97, 100, 102, 149
- Australia, 85

- authoritarian regimes, 8–11
  - conventional wisdom regarding democratization, 1–3
  - restrictions on the Internet, 4–5
- backbones, 137, 179*def*
- Bahrain, 114, 173n34
- Barlow, John Perry, 2
- Batista, Fulgencio, 45, 47–48
- BBC, 92
- Beijing government web site, 32
- Bin Baz, Abd al-Aziz bin Abdallah, 116–17
- Bin Laden, Osama, 133–34, 174n54
- Bin Talal, Prince Alwaleed, 118
- biotechnology industry, 64
- black-market access. *See*
  - underground access
- Brazilian rainforest, 11
- broadband, 179*def*
- Brothers to the Rescue [Cuba], 164n27, 166n53
- bulletin board systems, 25, 179*def*
- Burma, 9–10, 91–98
  - access to the Internet, 93–94, 96, 99, 102, 177n8
  - assistance from China, 171n79
  - censorship, 92
  - civil society organizations, 94
  - computer literacy programs, 93–94
  - control of Internet use, 91–95
  - development of the Internet, 94–95
  - diasporas and Internet use, 73, 97
  - e-commerce, 96
  - economic reform, 91
  - education on the Internet, 93–94
  - e-government, 95–96
  - e-mail, 92–93, 96
  - foreign investment, 95, 97
  - human rights organizations, 73, 97
  - information and communication technologies, 71, 91–92, 98, 171n71
  - Internet cafés, 93
  - media, 92
  - military use of the Internet, 95
  - opposition activity, 91, 94–98, 100, 177n8
  - propaganda, 92, 95
  - proxy servers, 96
  - self-censorship, 92
  - software industry, 95
  - transnational advocacy networks, 82, 94–96, 100, 102
  - transparency, 98
  - U.S. sanctions, 97
- Burma Project, 171n81
- Bush, George W., 1, 160n38
- Business Tips on Cuba*, 64
- Cairo Times*, 121
- capital punishment, 16
- Caritas, 60, 166n48
- Carter, Jimmy, 47
- case studies, 4–5, 8–11
- Castro, Fidel, 45, 48, 69
- C-COM [China], 51
- censorship, 140–41
  - in Burma, 92
  - in China, 26–29, 38, 159n35, 160n38, 160n40, 160n44, 161n52
  - in Cuba, 49–50, 53–57, 164n19
  - in Egypt, 106, 121–24
  - in the Middle East, 103, 128–29
  - in Saudi Arabia, 103, 106, 109, 113–17, 173n34, 173n38
  - in Singapore, 77–81, 99, 168n25, 169n36
  - in Southeast Asia, 99
  - in the United Arab Emirates, 103, 106, 109–10, 172n19

- in the United States, 134
- chat rooms, 6, 25, 140, 179*def*
- China, 9, 13–42
  - access to the Internet, 13, 21–22, 25
  - anti-Americanist views, 41
  - assistance for Burma, 171n79
  - censorship, 26–29, 38, 159n35, 160n38, 160n40, 160n44, 161n52
  - civil society organizations, 29–31, 160n46
  - control of Internet use, 13–14, 17–23, 26–31, 35–37, 40–41, 155n2, 158–59n24, 159nn26–27
  - corruption, 14, 16
  - development of the Internet, 14
  - e-commerce, 34–37
  - economic reform, 15–16, 23–25, 41–42, 158n6
  - education on the Internet, 30–31
  - e-government, 31–34, 42, 161n53
  - five-year plans, 23–24
  - foreign investment, 20–23, 34, 36–37, 161n63
  - Government Online project, 31–32
  - government reform, 14, 24–25, 31–32, 42, 158n3
  - guanxi* system, 15, 37
  - high-technology industrial zones, 35
  - ICPs (Internet content providers), 35–36, 158n12, 159n28
  - influence of Singapore, 73
  - influence on Cuba, 44, 53, 165n30
  - information warfare, 38–39
  - informatization, 23–25
  - Internet cafés, 160n40
  - Internet Propaganda
    - Administrative Bureau, 33
  - intranets, 32
  - ISPs (Internet service providers), 35–36, 159n28
  - liberalization of Internet use, 27–28
  - military use of the Internet, 14
  - nationalism, 28, 33, 39–42, 160n43, 163n77
  - operating systems, 24–25
  - opposition activity, 13, 16–17, 26–27, 30, 37–40, 42, 161n51
  - political reform, 16–17
  - propaganda, 18, 22, 32–34
  - proxy servers, 160n44
  - self-censorship, 27–29, 35–36, 41, 160n39
  - telecommunications networks, 19–22
  - transnational advocacy networks, 17, 162nn66–67, 162nn69–70
  - transparency, 14, 24, 31–32, 42
  - unemployment, 17, 23
  - users of the Internet, 14, 23, 41–42, 159n29
  - WTO entry, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22–25, 41–42
- China Democratic Party, 30
- China Internet Network Information Center, 23
- ChinaNET, 35
- China Netcom, 21–22
- China Telecom, 20–21, 31
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, 22
- Chinese Communist Party, 14–15, 17–18, 20
- CIGBnet [Cuba], 64
- circuit switching, 179*def*
- civil society organizations, 4, 6–8, 135, 144, 163n11
  - in Burma, 94
  - in China, 29–31, 160n46

- in Cuba, 47, 50, 59–61, 68, 163n11, 163n13, 166n48
- in Egypt, 121, 124
- in the Middle East, 129–30
- in Saudi Arabia, 113, 116
- in Singapore, 74, 78–79, 83
- in the United Arab Emirates, 108
- in Vietnam, 87–88
- class divisions, 8, 63, 65
- Clinton, Bill, 1, 155n2
- closed systems, 6
- CNet [China], 33
- Columbus [Cuba], 52
- Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights (CDLR) [Saudi Arabia], 119, 174n54
- Committee to Protect Journalists, 38, 66, 170n60
- Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), 73, 83–84, 88  
*See also* Vietnam
- Compaq, 114
- computer literacy programs
  - in Burma, 93–94
  - in Cuba, 56
  - in Singapore, 76, 79–80
  - in the United Arab Emirates, 110
- control of Internet use, 3, 5, 136, 176n5
  - in Burma, 91–95
  - in China, 13–14, 19–23, 26–31, 35–37, 40–41, 158–59n24, 159nn26–27
  - in Cuba, 43–45, 48–55, 164n19
  - in Egypt, 127
  - in Saudi Arabia, 106, 114–15
  - in Singapore, 76–81, 99
  - in United Arab Emirates, 105–6, 108
  - in Vietnam, 85–87
  - See also* censorship
- conventional wisdom regarding
  - authoritarian regimes, 1–3
- Cuba, 9, 43–69
  - access to the Internet, 43–45, 49–61, 67–68, 165n32
  - biotechnology industry, 64
  - censorship, 49–50, 53–57, 164n19
  - civil society organizations, 47, 50, 59–61, 68, 163n11, 163n13, 166n48
  - class divisions, 63, 65
  - computer literacy programs, 56
  - control of Internet use, 43–45, 48–55, 164n19
  - development of the Internet, 44–45, 164n17
  - diasporas and Internet use, 46, 65
  - e-commerce, 43–44, 63–66
  - economic reform, 45–46
  - education on the Internet, 44, 54, 56
  - e-government, 61–63
  - elections, 46
  - e-mail, 51, 53–54, 58
  - equipment for Internet use, 49–50, 55
  - foreign investment, 46, 54, 64–66
  - individual access to the Internet, 55–56
  - information and communication technologies, 48–51, 164n27
  - institutional access to the Internet, 55–56, 59–61
  - Internet cafés, 44
  - intranet use, 43–44, 58, 61, 68
  - ISPs (Internet service providers), 52
  - local area networks, 52
  - nationalism, 48
  - opposition activity, 46

- political impact of the Internet, 66–67  
 political reform, 46–47  
 propaganda, 49, 62–63, 68–69, 166n53  
 public health services, 44, 54, 61–62  
 scientific research, 54  
 social benefits of the Internet, 54, 61–63  
 tourism industry, 43–44, 46, 54, 63–66, 68  
 transnational advocacy networks, 66–67  
 underground access to the Internet, 57–58, 63–64  
 users of the Internet, 53  
 U.S. policies, 43, 45, 47–48, 60–62, 66–67  
 web sites, 60  
 Cubacel [Cuba], 51–52  
 Cuban American National Foundation, 48, 66–67  
 Cuban Communist Party, 46, 62  
 Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 [US], 45, 48, 51  
 Cuban Institute of Independent Economists (ICEI), 60, 166n50  
 Cubaweb, 64  
 cybercafés. *See* Internet cafés  
*Cyprus Times*, 123  
  
 Dai Xiudan, 40  
 Dalpino, Catharin, 12, 136, 152  
 “Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace,” 2  
 democratization, 4–5, 147–48, 150–53, 156n14  
     conventional wisdom, 1–3  
     new/weak democracies, 11  
     scholarly literature on, 3–4  
  
 demographics, 6  
 Deng Xiaoping, 15–16, 23, 33  
 Department General of Post and Telecommunications [Vietnam], 84  
 deregulation, 72–73, 76, 81–82, 145  
 development of the Internet, 5, 136–38  
     in Burma, 94–95  
     in China, 14  
     in Cuba, 44–45, 164n17  
     deregulation, 76  
     in Egypt, 122  
     in the Middle East, 104–6  
     in Saudi Arabia, 105, 114, 118  
     in Singapore, 75–77  
     in the United Arab Emirates, 104–6  
     in Vietnam, 84–85  
     *See also* information and communication technologies  
 diasporas and Internet use, 8, 140–41, 148–49, 157n21  
     and Burma, 73, 97  
     Chinese, 39–40  
     Cuban, 46, 65  
     in the Middle East, 132  
     Saudi Arabian, 116  
     and Singapore, 82  
     in Southeast Asia, 101  
     Vietnamese, 86, 89–90, 170n65  
 digital signatures, 180*def*  
 Ding Guangen, 33  
 “direct democracy,” 4  
 dissident groups. *See* opposition activity  
 domain names, 180*def*  
 Dubai, Emirate of, 105–7, 110–11, 126, 173n27  
     *See also* United Arab Emirates  
 Dubai Internet City, 111

- e-ASEAN. *See* Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- ECantata, 32
- eCitizen project [Singapore], 80
- e-commerce, 4, 146
  - in Burma, 96
  - in China, 34–37
  - in Cuba, 43–44, 63–66
  - in Egypt, 126, 128
  - in the Middle East, 103–4, 131
  - in Saudi Arabia, 106, 118–19
  - in Singapore, 76, 81–82
  - in Southeast Asia, 71
  - in the United Arab Emirates, 105–6, 111–12
  - in Vietnam, 88–89
- economic aspects of the Internet, 6–8
  - competition, 18–19
  - e-commerce, 4, 34–37
  - oil economies, 10–11
- economic reform, 144–46, 151–52
  - in Burma, 91
  - in China, 15–16, 23–25, 34–37, 41–42, 158n6
  - in Cuba, 45–46
  - decentralization, 146
  - deregulation, 72–73, 76, 81–82, 145
  - in Egypt, 120, 125–27
  - in the Middle East, 131–32, 176n93
  - in Saudi Arabia, 113
  - in Singapore, 81–82
  - in Southeast Asia, 72–73, 101
  - in the United Arab Emirates, 107
  - in Vietnam, 83, 88–90
- education on the Internet, 144
  - in Burma, 93–94
  - in China, 30–31
  - in Cuba, 44, 54, 56
  - in the United Arab Emirates, 110, 172n21
- e-government, 7, 138–39, 153
  - in Burma, 95–96
  - in China, 31–34, 42, 161n53
  - in Cuba, 61–63
  - in Egypt, 124–25, 128
  - in the Middle East, 103–4, 130
  - in Saudi Arabia, 117–18
  - in Singapore, 70, 79–81, 100
  - in the United Arab Emirates, 105–6, 110–11
  - in Vietnam, 88, 100
- Egypt, 9–10, 120–28
  - access to the Internet, 106, 122–24
  - censorship, 106, 121–24
  - civil society organizations, 121, 124
  - control of Internet use, 127
  - development of the Internet, 122
  - e-commerce, 126, 128
  - economic reform, 120, 125–27
  - e-government, 124–25, 128
  - elections, 120–21
  - foreign investment, 106, 120, 126
  - human rights organizations, 127
  - Islamist groups, 121, 126–28
  - ISPs (Internet service providers), 122
  - media, 121–22
  - opposition activity, 121–22, 125
  - religious information, 127
  - self-censorship, 103
  - transnational advocacy networks, 124, 127
  - users of the Internet, 122
- Egypt Telecom, 122, 124
- elections, 4, 9
  - in Cuba, 46
  - in Egypt, 120–21
  - in the United Arab Emirates, 107
- El-Shaab*, 123
- e-mail, 7, 156n14

- in Burma, 92–93, 96
- in China, 21, 25
- in Cuba, 51, 53–54, 58
- in Singapore, 80
- encryption, 180*def*
- environmental activism, 11
- equipment for Internet use
  - in Cuba, 49–50, 55
  - in Singapore, 75
- Estrada, Joseph, 11
- ETESCA [Cuba], 50–52, 58, 164n27
- Etisalat [United Arab Emirates], 108
- exiles. *See* diasporas and Internet use
- extremist groups. *See* Islamist groups
  
- Fahd al-Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, 112
- Falun Gong movement, 13, 29–30, 33, 38–39, 160n46
- Fandy, Mamoun, 119, 132
- Fatherland Front [Vietnam], 87–88
- FIDOnet, 180*def*
- firewalls, 26, 140, 180*def*
- Foreign Affairs*, 1
- foreign investment, 8, 145–47
  - in Burma, 95, 97
  - in China, 20–23, 34, 36–37, 161n63
  - in Cuba, 46, 54, 64–66
  - in Egypt, 106, 120, 126
  - in the Middle East, 131
  - in Saudi Arabia, 113
  - in Singapore, 82
  - in the United Arab Emirates, 105–6, 111–12
- foreign relations, 6
- France, 176n5
- Free Burma Coalition, 97, 101–2, 148–49, 171n82
- Freedom House, 4–5, 156n14
- Friendship Caravan, 60–61
  
- gateways, 114, 137, 180*def*
- Gause, Gregory, 120
- geopolitical concerns, 6, 105–6
- Global Exchange, 66
- globalization, 8, 135, 145–46, 157n18
- Gonzalez, Elián, 62
- government reform. *See* political reform
- governments
  - See* control of Internet use; e-government
- Granma* [Cuba], 62, 166n53
- grassroots movements, 70
- growth of the Internet. *See* development of the Internet
  
- Hachigian, Nina, 41
- hacker attacks. *See* information warfare
- Han Dongfang, 162n67
- Helms-Burton Act of 1996 [US], 45
- Helms-Lieberman Solidaridad Act of 2001, 48, 164n15
- Hill, Kevin A., 156n14
- Ho, Robert, 169n36
- Huang Qi, 27, 162n66
- Hughes, John E., 156n14
- Hu Jintao, 15, 158n3
- human rights organizations
  - and Burma, 73, 97
  - and China, 36–38
  - and Egypt, 127
  - and Saudi Arabia, 127
  - and United Arab Emirates, 127
  - and Vietnam, 90
- Human Rights Watch, 4–5, 127
  - China, 38, 162nn66
  - Cuba, 66
  - United Arab Emirates, 109
- Ibn Khaldun Center [Egypt], 121, 127, 174n62

- ICPs (Internet content providers),  
*180def*  
 in China, 21, 23, 35–36, 158n12,  
 159n28  
 in Singapore, 75  
 in Vietnam, 86
- ICTs. *See* information and  
 communication technologies
- India, 73, 95, 97
- individual access to the Internet, 55–  
 56, 67–68
- Indonesia, 11, 70
- Infocom [Cuba], 52
- Info-communications Development  
 Authority (IDA) [Singapore],  
 75, 81
- Infomed [Cuba], 61–62
- information and communication  
 technologies (ICTs)  
 in Burma, 71, 91–92, 98, 171n71  
 in China, 19–22  
 in Cuba, 48–51, 164n17, 164n27  
 in the Middle East, 104–5  
 national plans, 137–38  
 scholarly literature on, 3–5  
 in Singapore, 71, 75, 168n7  
 in Southeast Asia, 70–74, 101,  
 168n7  
 in the United Arab Emirates, 108  
 in Vietnam, 71, 84, 88–89
- Information Decision Support Center  
 (IDSC) [Egypt], 122
- information warfare, 38–39
- informatization  
 in China, 23–25  
 in Cuba, 54
- institutional access to the Internet,  
 55–56, 59–61, 67
- Integrated Visions [Saudi Arabia],  
 118
- intellectual property, 4
- International Monetary Fund, 145
- International Republican Institute  
 [US], 177n11
- Internet cafés  
 in Burma, 93  
 in China, 28–29, 160n40  
 in Cuba, 44  
 in Singapore, 77  
 in the United Arab Emirates,  
 108–9  
 in Vietnam, 86–87, 170n58
- Internet governance committees, 5
- intranets. *See* national intranets
- Iraq, 104
- Islamist groups, 105–6, 109, 128–29,  
 133–34, 152, 172n8  
 in Egypt, 121, 126–28  
 in Saudi Arabia, 113, 116, 119  
 in the United Arab Emirates,  
 107–8
- ISPs (Internet service providers),  
*180def*  
 in China, 21, 23, 35–36, 159n28  
 in Cuba, 52  
 in Egypt, 122  
 in Saudi Arabia, 114, 118  
 in Singapore, 75–76  
 in the United Arab Emirates, 108  
 in Vietnam, 85, 89
- Israel, 105
- Japan, 95
- Jiang Mianheng, 22
- Jiang Shihua, 26–27
- Jiang Zemin, 13, 15, 158n3, 158n6,  
 170n60
- John Paul II, Pope, 46
- Jordan, 126
- Juventud Rebelde* [Cuba], 62
- Kassem, May, 121
- Kedzie, Christopher, 156n14
- landlines, *180def*



- leased lines, 180*def*  
 Le Chi Quang, 87  
 Lee Kuan Yew, 80  
 legal environments, 3  
 legitimacy, 139  
 Lerner, Daniel, 103  
 libertarian culture, 2  
 Li Hongmin, 27  
 Li Hongzhi, 29  
 Lin Hai, 30  
 local area networks, 52, 181*def*  
 Lynch, Daniel, 3–4, 18
- Malaysia, 70, 177n7  
 Mao Zedong, 18  
 media, 139–40, 143  
   in Burma, 92  
   in China, 17–19  
   in Egypt, 121–22  
   Islamist groups, 133–34  
   in the Middle East, 103  
   in Saudi Arabia, 113–14  
   in Singapore, 76–78  
   in the United Arab Emirates, 108  
   *See also* censorship; propaganda  
 Mexico, 11  
 Microsoft, 24–25, 124  
 middle class, 8  
 Middle East, 10–11, 103–34  
   censorship, 103, 128–29  
   civil society organizations,  
     129–30  
   development of the Internet, 104–6  
   diasporas and Internet use, 132  
   e-commerce, 103–4, 131  
   economic reform, 131–32  
   e-government, 103–4, 130  
   foreign investment, 131  
   geopolitical concerns, 105–6  
   information and communication  
     technologies, 104–5  
   Internet bandwidth, 157n18  
   Islamist groups, 105, 128–29  
   media, 103  
   opposition activity, 130–31  
   political reform, 103, 130,  
     132–33  
   rentier dynamics, 107–8, 113  
   tourism industry, 128  
   transparency, 130  
   users of the Internet, 104, 129  
   *See also* specific countries  
*Middle East Times*, 121, 123  
 military use of the Internet  
   in Burma, 95  
   in China, 14  
 Ministry of Communications and  
 Information Technology  
 [Singapore], 75  
 Ministry of Computing and  
 Communication (MCC) [Cuba],  
 44, 52  
 Ministry of Culture and Information  
 (MCI) [Vietnam], 84  
 Ministry of Information Industry  
 (MII) [China], 20–22, 26–29, 35,  
 44, 159n27, 165n30  
 Ministry of Islamic Affairs [Saudi  
 Arabia], 116–17  
 Ministry of Posts and  
 Telecommunications [MPT]  
 [China], 19–20, 35  
 Ministry of State Security [China], 37  
 mobile text messaging, 11  
 modernization theory, 3–4  
 Mohammed, Sheik, Crown Prince of  
 Dubai, 110–11, 126, 138, 145,  
 172n21, 173n23  
 monitoring. *See* censorship; control  
 of Internet use  
 Mosaic Group, 131, 172n16  
 Movement for Islamic Reform  
 Internet Arabia (MIRA) [Saudi  
 Arabia], 119, 174n54

- Mubarak, Hosni, 106, 120–21, 126  
 Murdoch, Rupert, 161n63  
 Musharraf, Pervez, 133  
 Muslim Brotherhood [Egypt], 121, 125, 128, 130–31, 142  
 Myanmar. *See* Burma  
*Myanmar Times* [Burma], 92
- al-Nahyan, Zayid bin Sultan, 106–7  
 National Center for Automated Data Exchange (CENIAI) [Cuba], 51–52  
 National Coal Bureau [China], 32  
 National Computer Board [Singapore], 75  
 National Democratic Institute [US], 12, 177n11  
 National Democratic Party [Egypt], 125  
 national intranets, 6, 141, 180*def*  
   in China, 32  
   in Cuba, 43–44, 58, 61, 68  
   in Singapore, 80  
   in Vietnam, 87–88  
 nationalism, 140, 149, 152  
   in China, 28, 33, 39–42, 160n43, 163n77  
   in Cuba, 48  
 National League for Democracy (NLD) [Burma], 91, 95–98  
 National People's Congress [China], 15  
 newsgroups, 156n14, 181*def*  
 news reports, 4–5  
 Nguyen Dan Que, 170n65, 171n66  
*Nhan Dan* newspaper [Vietnam], 88  
 Nichols, Leo, 171n71  
 Norris, Pippa, 156n14
- OgerTel [Saudi Arabia], 118  
 oil, 10–11
- Open Society, 86, 97, 170n56, 171n81  
 open sources, 181*def*  
 operating systems, 24–25  
 opposition activity, 4, 6, 9, 135, 140–44, 177n7  
   in Burma, 91, 94–98, 100, 177n8  
   in China, 13, 16–17, 26–27, 30, 37–40, 42, 161n51  
   in Cuba, 46  
   in Egypt, 121–22, 125  
 Islamist groups, 105  
   in the Middle East, 130–31  
   in Saudi Arabia, 106, 113–17, 119  
   in Singapore, 74, 78–80, 82, 100, 169n34  
   in Southeast Asia, 70  
   in the United Arab Emirates, 108  
   in Vietnam, 86–88, 90  
*See also* diasporas and Internet use
- packet switching, 181*def*  
 Pakistan, 133  
*The Passing of Traditional Society* (Lerner), 103  
 Peekabooby, 38, 129  
 peer-to-peer networks, 181*def*  
 Pei Minxin, 16–17  
 People's Action Party (PAP) [Singapore], 74  
   *See also* Singapore  
*People's Daily* [China], 28, 33, 140, 159n35  
 People's Liberation Army [China], 39  
 Pham Hong Son, 87  
 Philippines, 11, 70  
 Pierre, Andrew, 90  
 policies for Internet use, 5–6  
 political parties, 4, 7  
 political reform, 147–48, 150–53, 177n12

- in China, 14, 24–25, 31–32, 42, 158n3
- conventional wisdom, 1–3
- in Cuba, 46–47
- in the Middle East, 103, 130, 132–33
- in Saudi Arabia, 117–18, 174n51
- political use of the Internet, 3
  - in China, 16–17, 33–34
  - in Cuba, 66–67
  - See also* e-government; propaganda
- pornography censorship, 106, 109, 122–23, 140
- portals, 181*def*
- Powell, Colin, 1, 159n35
- privacy, 4
- private sector development. *See* economic reform
- Project Varela, 47
- propaganda, 7, 139–40
  - in Burma, 92, 95
  - in China, 18, 22, 32–34
  - in Cuba, 49, 62–63, 68–69, 166n53
  - in Vietnam, 88
- proxy servers, 140–41, 172n16, 181*def*
  - in Burma, 96
  - in China, 160n44
  - in Saudi Arabia, 115, 129
  - in Singapore, 77
  - in the United Arab Emirates, 109, 129
- public health services, 44, 54, 61–62, 144
- Radio Free Asia, 92
- Radio Havana Cuba, 49, 62
- Radio Martí, 48, 68–69, 164n19
- Reagan, Ronald, 2
- Red Flag Linux operating system, 24–25
- reform. *See* economic reform; political reform
- regional alliances, 10–11, 17, 71–74, 145–46
- regulation of Internet use. *See* control of Internet use
- religious information on the Internet
  - in Egypt, 127
  - in Saudi Arabia, 116–17
- rentier dynamics, 107–8, 113
- Reporters sans Frontières, 4–5
- research on Internet use, 3–5, 104, 167n1
- Rodan, Garry, 74, 101
- Roque, Martha Beatriz, 60
- Russia, 11
- SafeWeb, 38, 162n69
- Santos, Jorge Mas, 48
- Saudi Arabia, 9–10, 112–20, 126
  - access to the Internet, 106, 114, 128–29, 173n34
  - censorship, 103, 106, 109, 113–17, 173n34, 173n38
  - civil society organizations, 113, 116
  - control of Internet use, 106, 114–15
  - corruption, 117
  - development of the Internet, 105, 114, 118
  - diasporas and Internet use, 116
  - e-commerce, 106, 118–19
  - economic reform, 113
  - e-government, 117–18
  - foreign investment, 113
  - gateways, 114
  - human rights organizations, 127
  - Islamist groups, 113
  - ISPs (Internet service providers), 114, 118

- media, 113–14
- opposition activity, 106, 113–17, 119
- political reform, 117–18, 174n51
- proxy servers, 116, 129
- religious information, 116–17
- self-censorship, 114–15
- transparency, 117
- unemployment, 113, 118–19
- users of the Internet, 114, 119
- Saudi Aramco, 118
- Saudi Telecom, 114
- scientific research, 54
- self-censorship, 141–43
  - in Burma, 92
  - in China, 27–29, 35–36, 41, 160n39
  - in Egypt, 103
  - in Saudi Arabia, 114–15
  - in Singapore, 76–78, 168n25
  - in Southeast Asia, 101
  - in Vietnam, 85–86
- semi-authoritarian regimes, 9–11
- September 11 terrorist attacks on the U.S., 105, 133–34, 162n69
  - anti-American views in China, 41
  - media coverage in Burma, 92
- Shanghai Foreign Investment Committee, 22
- Sharjah, 110
  - See also* United Arab Emirates
- short message services, 181*def*
- Singapore, 9–10, 74–83, 89
  - access to the Internet, 77
  - censorship, 77–81, 99, 168n25, 169n36
  - civil society organizations, 74, 78–79, 83
  - computer literacy programs, 76, 79–80
  - control of Internet use, 76–81, 99
  - deregulation, 76, 81–82
  - development of the Internet, 75–77
  - diasporas and Internet use, 82
  - eCitizen project, 80
  - e-commerce, 76, 81–82
  - economic reform, 81–82
  - e-government, 70, 79–81, 100
  - e-mail, 80
  - equipment for Internet use, 75
  - foreign investment, 82
  - ICPs (Internet content providers), 75
  - influence on China, 73
  - information and communication technologies, 71, 75, 168n7
  - Internet cafés, 77
  - intranets, 80
  - ISPs (Internet service providers), 75–76
  - media, 76–78
  - opposition activity, 74, 78–80, 82, 100, 169n34
  - proxy servers, 77
  - self-censorship, 76–78, 168n25
  - transnational advocacy networks, 82, 102
  - transparency, 100
  - users of the Internet, 99, 168n17
- Singapore Broadcasting Authority (SBA), 75
- Singapore Science Park, 111
- Singapore Telecom, 75, 77, 82
- Singapore Window, 78
- Sintercom [Singapore], 78, 144, 169n35
- smart villages initiative [Egypt], 126, 131
- social benefits of the Internet, 54, 61–63
- software industry, 147
  - in Burma, 95
  - in India, 73

- in Vietnam, 70, 73, 84, 101
- Soros, George, 86
- Southeast Asia, 10–11, 70–102
  - access to the Internet, 101
  - Asian values, 72, 167n4
  - censorship, 99
  - democratization, 71
  - diasporas and Internet use, 101
  - e-commerce, 71
  - economic reform, 72–73, 101
  - information and communication technologies, 70–74, 101, 168n7
  - Internet bandwidth, 157n18
  - regional alliances, 71–74
  - self-censorship, 101
  - transnational advocacy networks, 101–2
  - users of the Internet, 71, 99
  - See also* specific countries
- Soviet Union, 135
- spam, 181*def*
- Star TV satellite network, 161n63
- State Administration of Radio, Film, and Television [China], 22
- state capacity, 138, 176n6
- State Council [China], 19–22
- State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) [Burma], 91
  - See also* Burma
- study methods, 3–5
- Suharto, Kemusu, 11
- surveys on the role of the Internet, 4–5
  
- taxation of the Internet, 4
- Telecommunications Authority of Singapore, 75
- Teledatos [Cuba], 52
- teletext, 181*def*
- terrorist groups, 135
  - See also* Islamist groups
  
- Thailand, 97
- The Tianamen Papers*, 27
- Think Centre [Singapore], 78, 144
- Tianamen Square protests [China], 33, 162n66
- Tinored [Cuba], 59
- tourism industry, 145
  - in Cuba, 43–44, 46, 54, 63–66, 68
  - in the Middle East, 128
- Trabajadores* [Cuba], 62
- Tran Duc Luong, 170n60
- Tran Khue, 170n60
- transnational advocacy networks, 8, 148–50, 157n21
  - and Burma, 82, 94–96, 100, 102
  - and China, 162nn66–67, 17, 38, 162n69
  - and Cuba, 66–67
  - and Egypt, 124, 127
  - and Singapore, 82, 102
  - in Southeast Asia, 101–2
  - and Vietnam, 90, 101–2
- transparency, 7, 139, 153
  - in Burma, 98
  - in China, 14, 24, 31–32, 42
  - in the Middle East, 130
  - in Saudi Arabia, 117
  - in Singapore, 100
  - in Vietnam, 88
- Triangle Boy, 129
- trunk lines, 182*def*
- Turkey, 103
- TV Martí, 48
  
- UAE Democratic Discussion Group, 109
- underground access, 57–58, 63–64, 68
- unemployment
  - in China, 17
  - in Saudi Arabia, 113, 118–19

- United Arab Emirates, 9–10, 106–12, 126
  - access to the Internet, 105–6, 108–9, 128–29
  - censorship, 103, 106, 109–10, 172n19
  - civil society organizations, 108
  - computer literacy programs, 110
  - control of Internet use, 105–6, 108
  - development of the Internet, 104–6
  - e-commerce, 105, 111–12
  - economic reform, 107
  - education on the Internet, 110, 172n21
  - e-government, 105, 110–11
  - elections, 107
  - foreign investment, 105, 111–12
  - human rights organizations, 127
  - information and communication technologies, 108
  - Internet cafés, 108–9
  - Islamist groups, 107–8
  - ISPs (Internet service providers), 108
  - media, 108
  - opposition activity, 108
  - proxy servers, 109, 129
  - users of the Internet, 108
- United Nations Development Program, 122–23
- United States
  - anti-American views, 41
  - bilateral trade agreement with Vietnam, 89
  - censorship, 134
  - democracy-promotion organizations, 177n11
  - human rights advocacy, 38, 149, 162nn69–70
  - investment policies, 151–52
  - policies towards Cuba, 43, 45, 47–48, 60–62, 66–67
  - sanctions on Burma, 97, 149, 171n82
  - war on terrorism, 105, 150
- USAID, 12, 123
- Usenet, 182*def*
- users of the Internet
  - in China, 14, 23, 41–42, 159n29
  - in Cuba, 53
  - in Egypt, 122
  - in the Middle East, 104, 129
  - in Saudi Arabia, 114, 119
  - in Singapore, 99, 168n17
  - in Southeast Asia, 71, 99
  - in the United Arab Emirates, 108
  - in Vietnam, 85–87
- VARENet, 85
- Vietnam, 9–10, 83–90
  - access to the Internet, 85–87, 90, 100
  - civil society organizations, 87–88
  - control of Internet use, 85–87
  - development of the Internet, 84–85
  - diasporas and Internet use, 86, 89–90, 170n65
  - e-commerce, 88–89
  - economic reform, 83, 88–90
  - e-government, 88, 100
  - ICPs (Internet content providers), 86
  - information and communication technologies, 71, 84, 88–89
  - Internet cafés, 86–87, 170n58
  - intranets, 87–88
  - ISPs (Internet service providers), 85, 89
  - opposition activity, 86–88, 90
  - propaganda, 88
  - self-censorship, 85–86

- software industry, 70, 84, 101
- transnational advocacy networks, 90, 101–2
- transparency, 88
- users of the Internet, 85–87
- Vietnam Data Communications (VDC), 85–87
- Vietnam Post and Telecommunications Corporation (VNPT), 84
- VIP Reference*, 30, 38
- Voice of America (VOA), 38, 162n69
  
- weak democracies, 11
- World Bank, 145
  
- World Economic Forum, 1996, 2
- World Trade Organization, 145, 151
  - China's entry in, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22–25, 41–42
- Wright, Robert, 1
- Wriston, Walter, 1
  
- Xinhua News Agency, 26
  
- Zapatista uprising, 11
- Zhao Yuezhi, 18
- Zhu Rongji, 19, 27–28, 35

