goal: share some thoughts, spark discussion
[inter]net: interconnected network of networks

where

the networks and the devices comprising them
use tcp/ip to communicate with each other
web: is part of the internet

consists of websites, like

   https://www.gnu.org

which consist of webpages, like

   https://www.gnu.org/gnu/about-gnu.html

which are written in html
html + css

... + javascript
web initially a method/protocol for sharing
documents, information, media, ...

example: the first website (still accessible):
http://info.cern.ch/hypertext/WWW/TheProject.html
aside: shout out and thanks to

wayback machine - https://web.archive.org
early on:

small websites consisting entirely of text

and a bit later images/photos as well
joan stark (jgs)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joan_Stark

Veronica Karlsson (vk)
javascript:

webpages were fully static

this was not desired by web developers

netscape decided to add a scripting language to their web browser, netscape navigator
netscape hired Brendan Eich to embed the scheme language into their browser
yay!!

right?

... right??
nestscape collaborated with sun microsystems to embed java into their browser

netscape management decided the new scripting language must have a syntax similar to java rather than scheme

Eich designed and implemented javascript in 10 days
no shortage of interesting takes and/or criticisms of javascript as a language, and its impacts

"the birth & death of javascript" and "wat" talks by Gary Bernhardt

other interesting reads, such as
https://wiki.haskell.org/The_JavaScript_Problem
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browser_security
https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvekey.cgi?keyword=javascript
... programs that run on your machine
... and they are virtually everywhere!
why are we okay with this, when we know we can do better?
how gnu/linux (and other unix-like) distributions handle distributing of software to their users
we need similar control/trust/consent in the browser

and a shift in the norms and status quo among web developers

for instance by creating and documenting publicly-accessible
api endpoints, so that anyone could write and use a custom
application for communicating with their website/service
"taking back the web with haketilo"
libreplanet 2022 (day 1) talk
by Nicholas Johnson and Wojciech Kosior

https://libreplanet.org/2022/speakers/#5790
https://hydrillabugs.koszko.org/projects/haketilo
what about other protocols?

gopher, gemini, spartan, ...
one idea:

plain text + some rules + convenience (via extension)

some *bold* text, _emphasized_ text,

a dashed title

[ image-filename.png ]

and a simple caption

a link to the <contact.txt> page

> a tiny block of
> quoted text

(message "and a 4-space indented code block")
(call-interactively #'butterfly); M-x butterfly
\( \sqrt{b^2-4ac} \)
do we want a programming language?

maybe, maybe not. if we do,

1. be used only when really needed

2. code blocks be clearly & freely licensed

3. any code executed only with user’s consent, potentially along with a permission system that gives the user fine control over what functions can execute for each site
user should have ultimate control over how documents look
http does not have to be the only transport

people have been thinking about or experimenting with other transport methods/protocols

https://alexschroeder.ch/wiki/2022-02-08_NNCP_distributed_text

gopher://zaibatsu.circumlunar.space/0/~solderpunk/phlog/low-budget-p2p-content-distribution-with-git.txt

what to do? how to help?
as a user:

- use freedom- and privacy-enhancing browser extensions such as: gnu.org/s/librejs, jshelter.org, haketilo, and ublock origin

  (see "taking back the web with haketilo" by Nicholas and Wojciech for a list of even more such extensions)

- say no to nonfree javascript "saying no even once helps" https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/saying-no-even-once.html

- check out and participate in small web or small net initiatives, as well as tilde or pubnix communities like tilde.team and sdf.org
as a developer:

- release and label your javascript as free software
  https://www.gnu.org/software/librejs/free-your-javascript.html

- check out protocols like gopher and gemini,
  see what they have to offer, and think about
  what an http-based approach could look like

- contribute:
  - other browsers like luakit, netsurf, and visurf
  - help maintain liberated and privacy-enhanced
    versions of firefox like gnu icecat and abrowser

- don’t use javascript unless you really need to.
  when you do, please license it freely, and follow
  principles like 'progressive enhancement' to make
  sure your website works without javascript and css
if you happen to work on either side of the current web browser duopoly, or work on web standards, please consider:

do we really *need* all the new complexity?

12 years ago, mozilla removed support for gopher on the grounds of reducing complexity and attack vectors. do the current web and its browsers resemble anything but complexity?

firefox and chromium are now each more than 30 million lines of code, on the same order of magnitude and in fact currently larger than the kernel linux. new code and complexity keeps being added, while at the same time, user freedom, control, and often privacy seem to be gradually lessened and eroded.
the net i’d like to see beyond the current web

1. does not facilitate tracking users;

2. has freedom, control, and consent built in; and

3. is in many ways simpler, has a reasonable and finite scope, and has several server and client implementations.

thanks!

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