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Le gouvernement élargit l'accès à Internet haute vitesse

Entreprises Nouveau-Brunswick - <http://www.gnb.ca>

WOODSTOCK (CNB) - Le gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick collabore avec Barrett Xplore Inc. pour voir à ce que les 10 % restants des foyers et des entreprises de la province qui n'ont pas accès à un service Internet haute vitesse puissent l'avoir d'ici à juillet 2010. C'est ce qu'a annoncé

aujourd'hui le premier ministre, Shawn Graham, et le ministre d'Entreprises Nouveau-Brunswick, Greg Byrne.

« L'infrastructure va au-delà des routes et de l'eau, a déclaré M. Graham. Il y a aussi l'infrastructure des communications et il faut voir à l'améliorer. Tout le monde doit avoir accès à Internet haute vitesse pour que le Nouveau-Brunswick chemine rapidement vers son objectif d'autosuffisance. »

Le gouvernement versera jusqu'à 13 millions de dollars pour la construction de l'infrastructure nécessaire pour assurer, d'ici 18 mois, un accès à Internet haute vitesse à tous les Néo-Brunswickois qui ne peuvent pas encore l'avoir. Cet investissement contribuera à créer 200 emplois.

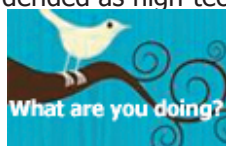
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Twitter

www.nytimes.com

Twitter, which was created by a 10-person start-up in San Francisco called Obvious, is a heady mixture of messaging, social networking, "microblogging" and something called "presence," shorthand for the idea that people should enjoy an "always on" virtual omnipresence.

Twitter's rapid growth made it the object of intense interest and a fair amount of ridicule, as it was derided as high-tech trivia or the latest in time-wasting devices. But its use in Iran in the wake of the disputed presidential election of June 2009 to organize protests and disseminate information in the face of a press crackdown brought it new respect.



"Twitterers" send and receive short messages, called "tweets," on Twitter's Web site, with instant messaging software, or with mobile phones.

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How drivers can avoid getting a ticket for using a cell phone

By Brian Jackson - www.itbusiness.ca



Many Canadian provinces have passed a law banning the use of handheld devices while driving, as have several U.S. States. But yakking while driving doesn't have to mean getting a ticket. There

are several technology options to keep your hands on the wheel and your cell phone off the hook.

Ontario is the latest jurisdiction to equate holding a cell phone to your ear to speeding or running a red light - it's dangerous and will get you a ticket.

Talking on the phone while we drive is something we all do, even though we know we shouldn't. Just like we can't avoid the temptation of looking at a car wreck on the side of the road, we can't seem to resist testing fate by yakking while behind the wheel.

[Full story.](#)

New online services face threat from ISPs, CRTC told

By Emily Chung - www.cbc.ca

New services such as internet-to-TV video rentals could face unfair hurdles if internet service providers have the power to slow the applications of their choosing, Canada's internet regulator was told Tuesday.



"Giving carriers the power to slow down applications at their own discretion will change user behaviours, distort innovation and undermine the competitive market in applications," said Jacob Glick, Canada policy counsel for Google, at the second day of Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission hearings in Gatineau, Que.

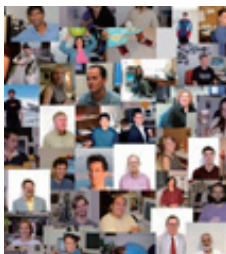
The hearings, which will run until July 13, are intended to help the CRTC set guidelines for how internet service providers (ISPs) can control internet traffic and congestion, including whether they are allowed to selectively slow certain applications.

[Find out more.](#)



Planter les TI avec succès: tenir compte du facteur humain

Par Liette Lapointe et Suzanne Rivard -
www.directioninformatique.com



Chaque jour, de nombreuses organisations se dotent de nouveaux systèmes d'information susceptibles de les aider à atteindre leurs objectifs stratégiques. Malheureusement, même l'introduction des outils les plus prometteurs se transforme parfois en véritable cauchemar.

Il arrive en effet que l'enthousiasme de départ des usagers cède la place à une frustration profonde, voire mène à des actes de rébellion. Comment minimiser les risques que cela se produise?

On ne compte plus le nombre de fois où une organisation, après avoir dépensé des milliers, voire des millions de dollars pour implanter des technologies de l'information (TI) susceptibles de lui permettre de mieux remplir sa mission, s'est vue contrainte de mettre celles-ci à l'écart ou d'abandonner certaines de leurs fonctionnalités les plus prometteuses.

[Continuez.](#)

Cool Search Engines That Are Not Google

By Ryan Singel - www.wired.com

How do you find a new search engine if all you know is Google? Typing "search engine" into the usual box might lead you to Microsoft's newly launched Bing, the combined search at Dogpile, or the former king of search, Altavista.



But for those willing to dig around, searching for search engines can reveal a treasure trove: The net is rich with specialized search services, all trying to find a way to get their slice of the billions of dollars Google makes every year answering queries.

For this article, we surveyed some 50 specialty search

services and picked out our favorites. What follows is not a systematic ranking or review, but a general guide to a very vibrant world that few have bothered to explore in depth.
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Who should police Internet traffic?

By Karim Bardeesy -
www.globeandmail.com



It sounds like something an overbearing customs officer would do with your airport bag. But deep packet inspection, or DPI – the practice of examining Internet transmissions to figure out what kind of content is being sent – is a hot-button issue in the online world.

Activists for a more open Internet say DPI limits freedom and innovation and threatens privacy. Big Internet service providers (ISPs) call it a reasonable way to keep costs and congestion down on their networks. Representatives from BCE Inc.'s BCE-T Bell Canada unit and Rogers Communications Inc. RCI.B-T will testify about the practice today at hearings of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.

The controversy is about how and why Internet traffic in Canada is managed and controlled. If the CRTC chooses to get involved, it may swing that control away from the providers, which could signal that the regulator wants to have greater influence in the direction of the Internet than it has taken so far.

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