

collective image. Transnational corporations, particularly in the "knowledge" and financial services sectors such as banking, insurance, telecommunications, and entertainment, not only command enormous sums of wealth, but have a material interest in the development of secure global networks. As their corporate structures move further in the direction of flexible, just-in-time production arrangements dispersed across multiple national locations involving mobile and wireless communications, their dependence on the network rises in importance. This has generated not only a structural pressure on states, but a powerful constituency actively lobbying for the relaxation of encryption regulations and generating a vast market of ever-sophisticated network security products as well.⁸⁶ As more states mold their policies according to liberal-capitalist principles and in the direction of so-called "knowledge economies" (partially as a product of the structural pressures of transnational capital) the constituencies resisting or contradicting the network security collective image wither in importance and influence. Advocates of privacy, though having a largely independent set of concerns, gain in the wake created by this constituency's support of encryption technologies, though not enough on their own to override the latter's hegemony.

Although the four collective images outlined above can all be discerned across various states, the environment in which they circulate and compete is not a "level-playing field." The properties of new information and communication technologies, as well as the social

⁸⁶ See "Group of Companies to Lobby Globally on Internet Concerns," Wall Street Journal, (December 11, 1996).