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前美國財長、高盛總裁鮑爾森 二十多年來,深度往來中國三代領導人與政商精英 獨家講述中國崛起的內幕故事 評析中國未來之進路與困境!

——各界人士與中國經商交流必讀之經典文本和權威註解————

從中國三代領導人——江澤民朱鎔基、胡錦濤溫家寶、習近平李克強⋯⋯等人 鮑爾森以精湛的協商技巧和社交手腕,近距離觀察中國領導階層與政商精英,

重現精彩的歷史瞬間!

台積電創辦人張忠謀公開推薦:很多台灣人相當懂中國,但從書中可以用不同的視角,看看美國人怎麼看中國,「這是我們一般人難以理解的角度。」

臉書創辦人祖克伯年度推薦書單:「我迫不急待想從鮑爾森的觀點了解,中國崛起對世界的意義與影響⋯⋯這本書幫助我對中國現代文化有更多的洞見。」

《紐約時報》暢銷書、中國禁止出版!本書是中國政府不願對外揭露的第一手觀察資料! 本書是中國崛起的內幕故事,也是前高盛總裁、小布希時代的美國財長亨利.鮑爾森的回憶錄。在與中國打交道的二十多年間,鮑爾森前後共一百多次前往中國。他以新聞寫實的筆觸,記錄了與中國接觸的關鍵事件和豐富細節。

本書第一部分,詳述鮑爾森作為高盛總裁,深入交往中國政府和國企精英,協助中國電信、中國石油、粵海企業、中銀香港等國企進行資本重組,將其引入國際資本市場,推動國企改革;第二部分回顧了鮑爾森在任美國財長期間,創立「美中經濟戰略對話」機制,兩國政治家在人民幣匯率、能源、環保、人權等議題上展開的各種合作與角力;第三部分,鮑爾森則深入分析在經濟放緩的情況下,中國深化改革所遇到的困難,並對習近平的治國政策進行了近距離的觀察和深刻評述。 鮑爾森以嫻熟的社交技巧往來中國領導階層和政商精英之間,人物形象和關鍵歷史瞬間躍然紙上,豐富且生動。這本充滿趣聞軼事、引人入勝的回憶錄,是與中國互動之經典教程和權威註解,也為觀察中國的發展和未來前行之路,提供了重要的歷史素材。

Federal Broadband Law provides an in-depth discussion of the entire range of broadband technologies, with detailed coverage of such significant concerns as: Copyright, privacy and freedom of speech -- Attempts to censor pornography and violence -- Role of advertising -- Federal vs. state authority -- Antitrust law aspects -- FCC powers -- Constitutional challenges -- and much more. As freewheeling new media continue to obliterate the traditional legal distinctions between common carriers and private communications -- and as unprecedented new technologies challenge established jurisdictional lines -- this is the source that will be relied upon and cited increasingly in the
years to come. Along with your order you'll receive -- absolutely RISK-FREE -- a copy of the Special Report, The Telecommunications Act of 1996 by Thorne, Huber and Kellogg. This Special Report provides you with a comprehensive overview of the biggest change in telecommunications law in the last 60 years. And it gives you an in-depth analysis of each of the law's provisions and clearly explains their implications for the future so you can arm yourself for the challenges ahead. The widespread use of the Internet as a tool for gathering and disseminating information raises serious questions for journalists--and their readers--about the process of reporting information. Using virtual sources and publishing online is changing the way in which journalism takes place and its effect on the society it serves. USE LAST THREE PARAGRAPHS ONLY FOR GENERAL CATALOGS The Electronic Grapevine explores the use of online media by reporters in the United States, and examines the impact that usage may have on how journalism is framed in the cultural sphere, as well as how it is conducted in the professional one. It contains a mix of material examining how it feels to "do" online journalism, how it affects those who consume it, different ways that media scholars go about trying to understand it better, and the likely social and cultural impact of Internet-like technologies on the public, at whom all this electronic information is eventually aimed. Drawing from the emerging scholarly work in the field and from the real-life experiences of working journalists, Borden and Harvey collect contributions that examine why journalists use the Internet, what changes it makes in how they approach their jobs, and what differences they see in conducting their daily newsgathering with this medium rather than other methods. The volume also analyses when and why journalists do not use online media and what the impact of the decision to use or not use the Internet may mean for the outer world, whose perceptions of itself are so often shaped by journalistic portrait. This series of thought-provoking, original essays explores the impact of computer-based information and communication services on traditional journalistic routines and practices, and thereby addresses a critical gap in the scholarly literature on communication, law, and culture. Distinguishing between linkage devices like the Internet, and database resources such as LEXIS/NEXIS, America Online, and others, this book examines the ways in which both types of online services may reshape and redefine not only the products of journalistic effort, but the newsgathering process itself. As we begin a new century, the astonishing spread of nationally and internationally accessible computer-based communication networks has touched the imagination of people everywhere. Suddenly, the Internet is in everyday parlance, featured in talk shows, in special business "technology" sections of major newspapers, and on the covers of national magazines. If the Internet is a new world of social behavior it is also a new world for those who study social behavior. This volume is a compendium of essays and research reports representing how researchers are thinking about the social processes of electronic communication and its effects in society. Taken together, the chapters comprise a first gathering of social psychological research on electronic communication and the Internet. The authors of these chapters work in different disciplines and have different goals, research methods, and styles. For some, the emergence and use of new technologies represent a new perspective on social and
behavioral processes of longstanding interest in their disciplines. Others want to draw on social science theories to understand technology. A third group holds to a more activist program, seeking guidance through research to improve social interventions using technology in domains such as education, mental health, and work productivity. Each of these goals has influenced the research questions, methods, and inferences of the authors and the "look and feel" of the chapters in this book. Intended primarily for researchers who seek exposure to diverse approaches to studying the human side of electronic communication and the Internet, this volume has three purposes: * to illustrate how scientists are thinking about the social processes and effects of electronic communication; * to encourage research-based contributions to current debates on electronic communication design, applications, and policies; and * to suggest, by example, how studies of electronic communication can contribute to social science itself.

Computing and communications in colleges and universities. Since its original publication in 1999, this foundational book has become a classic in its field. This second edition, Code Version 2.0, updates the work and was prepared in part through a wiki, a web site allowing readers to edit the text, making this the first reader-edited revision of a popular book. Code counters the common belief that cyberspace cannot be controlled or censored. To the contrary, under the influence of commerce, cyberspace is becoming a highly regulable world where behavior will be much more tightly controlled than in real space. We can - we must - choose what kind of cyberspace we want and what freedoms it will guarantee. These choices are all about architecture: what kind of code will govern cyberspace, and who will control it. In this realm, code is the most significant form of law and it is up to lawyers, policymakers, and especially average citizens to decide what values that code embodies. The study of new media opens up some of the most fascinating issues in contemporary culture, bringing together key readings on new media, what it is, where it came from, how it affects our lives, and how it is managed. It encourages readers to pay attention to the 'new' in new media, as well as consider it as a historical phenomenon.

Neoliberalism is fast becoming the dominant ideology of our age, yet politicians, businessmen and academics rarely identify themselves with it and even political forces critical of it continue to carry out neoliberal policies around the globe. How can we make sense of this paradox? Who actually are "the neoliberals"? This is the first explanation of neoliberal hegemony, which systematically considers and analyzes the networks and organizations of around 1.000 self conscious neoliberal intellectuals organized in the Mont Pèlerin Society. This book challenges simplistic understandings of neoliberalism. It underlines the variety of neoliberal schools of thought, the various approaches of its proponents in the fight for hegemony in research and policy development, political and communication efforts, and the well funded, well coordinated, and highly effective new types of knowledge organizations generated by the neoliberal movement: partisan think tanks. It also closes an important gap in the growing literature on "private authority", presenting new perspectives on transnational civil society formation processes. This fascinating new book will be of great interest to students of international relations, political economy, globalization and politics. The story of Rupert Murdoch’s attempt to establish himself as the most powerful media figure on the
planet. Even while battling cancer, Murdoch took his greatest gamble - floating the world's biggest satellite platform on Wall Street. In alternating chapters of fiction and nonfiction, Huber turns the computer against Orwell's words, reimagining Orwell's 1984 from the computer's point of view, interpolating Huger's own explanations and arguments.

In his bestselling The End of History and the Last Man, Francis Fukuyama argued that the end of the Cold War would also mean the beginning of a struggle for position in the rapidly emerging order of 21st-century capitalism. In Trust, a penetrating assessment of the emerging global economic order "after History," he explains the social principles of economic life and tells us what we need to know to win the coming struggle for world dominance. Challenging orthodoxies of both the left and right, Fukuyama examines a wide range of national cultures in order to divine the underlying principles that foster social and economic prosperity. Insisting that we cannot divorce economic life from cultural life, he contends that in an era when social capital may be as important as physical capital, only those societies with a high degree of social trust will be able to create the flexible, large-scale business organizations that are needed to compete in the new global economy. A brilliant study of the interconnectedness of economic life with cultural life, Trust is also an essential antidote to the increasing drift of American culture into extreme forms of individualism, which, if unchecked, will have dire consequences for the nation's economic health. The information age technology revolution promises enormous benefits to the U.S. and global economies. Yet if those benefits are to be fully realized, policymakers in the U.S. and abroad must rethink some fundamental premises about how economic activity has traditionally been governed. Should we continue to regulate industries the way we have in the past? Does the digital age require a new approach to antitrust enforcement? To best facilitate global electronic commerce, what changes are needed in intellectual property law, professional licensing requirements, laws governing privacy and content, and policies relating to standards? And what steps, if any, are required to best ensure that all citizens have access to the new technologies? This book examines these and other policy issues. It draws on a spring 1997 conference sponsored by the Brookings Institution and the Cato Institute where leading experts in various fields related to information technology presented their views. Copublished with the Cato Institute Accessible and affordable biography, illustrated throughout in color The impact of internet technologies on international politics. "George Orwell (1903-1950) is one of the most influential authors in the English language. This literary companion provides an extensive chronology and 175+ entries about both his literary works and personal life. Also included are discussion questions and research topics, notable quotations by Orwell and an extensive bibliography of related sources." -- This book is a trenchant critique of globalization under the sign of neo-liberal economic policies and is a powerful proposal for a different and democratic way forward. It argues that the political Achilles Heel of globalization is that it is taking place without the engagement of citizens at large, or even consulting them. The author argues that the neo-liberal mindset cannot appreciate the differences between economic efficiency and vitality or
between productive and unproductive investment, and has no notion of the Common Good. Predictions about the world have the power to grip whole societies, and shape the actions of many groups whether working in politics, ecology or religion. At the end of epochs and eras humans tend to reflect on the shape of things to come. Most recently, fears about the 'millennium bug' had thousands rushing to stock up on candles and food in the weeks before New Year's Eve. Concerns about the future have been expressed differently throughout history. This book explores the historical context surrounding various debates, decisions and beliefs about the future in recent centuries. Religious, political, literary and ecological visions of the future in America and Germany are addressed comparatively. In particular, scholars from the United States and Germany explore the meaning of eschatological and utopian thoughts pursued during the last three centuries and tackle subjects ranging from science fiction to religious radicalism, utopian social experiments, and visions of race relations. This book delves into the hopes and fears for the future that have shaped the past and will be of interest to comparative historians as well as to historians of Europe and the United States intrigued by the subject of utopias. Previous ed. titled: Code and other laws of cyberspace, c1999. In The Civil Society Reader Don Eberly presents the classic writings of the leading scholars and organizers who have brought the civil society debate to the forefront of American politics. The historic European Union Directive on Data Protection will take effect in October 1998. A key provision will prohibit transfer of personal information from Europe to other countries if they lack “adequate” protection of privacy. If enforced as written, the Directive could create enormous obstacles to commerce between Europe and other countries, such as the United States, that do not have comprehensive privacy statutes. In this book, Peter Swire and Robert Litan provide the first detailed analysis of the sector-by-sector effects of the Directive. They examine such topics as the text of the Directive, the tension between privacy laws and modern information technologies, issues affecting a wide range of businesses and other organizations, effects on the financial services sector, and effects on other prominent sectors with large transborder data flows. In light of the many and significant effects of the Directive as written, the book concludes with detailed policy recommendations on how to avoid a coming trade war with Europe. The book will be of interest to the wide range of individuals and organizations affected by the important new European privacy laws. More generally, the privacy clash discussed in the book will prove a major precedent for how electronic commerce and world data flows will be governed in the Internet Age. With close to 15,000 entries, this bibliography is the most comprehensive guide to published writing in the tradition of Leo Strauss, who lived from 1899 to 1973 and was one of the most influential political philosophers of the twentieth century. John A. Murley provides Strauss’s own complete bibliography and identifies the work of hundreds of Strauss's students and their students’ students. Leo Strauss and His Legacy charts the path of influence of a beloved teacher and mentor, a deep and lasting heritage that permeates the classroom of the twenty-first century. Each new generation of students of political philosophy will find this bibliography an indispensable resource. This volume lists and annotates more than 2000 articles, books, dissertations and papers, that, with few exceptions, appeared in 1994. It includes an
index of authors, a subject index and entries cross-referenced according to subject matter. Kopel (a researcher for the Heartland Institute) draws lessons from the Microsoft case and applies them to anti-trust laws on the whole. He describes the impact of emerging technologies, the shifts created by new competitors, the details of the Microsoft case, and its relationship to business practices and politics. His argument is deeply suspicious of government regulation of business, especially the regulation of communication technology.

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A global catastrophic risk is one with the potential to wreak death and destruction on a global scale. In human history, wars and plagues have done so on more than one occasion, and misguided ideologies and totalitarian regimes have darkened an entire era or a region. Advances in technology are adding dangers of a new kind. It could happen again. In Global Catastrophic Risks 25 leading experts look at the gravest risks facing humanity in the 21st century, including asteroid impacts, gamma-ray bursts, Earth-based natural catastrophes, nuclear war, terrorism, global warming, biological weapons, totalitarianism, advanced nanotechnology, general artificial intelligence, and social collapse. The book also addresses over-arching issues - policy responses and methods for predicting and managing catastrophes. This is invaluable reading for anyone interested in the big issues of our time; for students focusing on science, society, technology, and public policy; and for academics, policy-makers, and professionals working in these acutely important fields.

An unauthorized portrait of the News Corp mogul discusses Murdoch’s contributions toward the success of his media empire, controversial marriage, role in communications technologies, and relationships with top businesspeople. 20,000 first printing.

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