

Mao Zedong. Mr. Garside contends that these were “falsehoods propagated unwittingly by Snow” and “myths about the Long March that have held the world in thrall until now.”

Notable among such “myths” is Snow’s description, as told to him by Mao, of the Dadu Bridge battle in 1935. Chang and Halliday claim that no such battle took place, though they offer no concrete evidence that it did not. Granted, the battle could have been somewhat exaggerated by Mao in the telling, but source after source affirms that a battle did indeed take place there. Otto Braun, the German who made the Long March and who was no particular admirer of Mao, reported events that he himself had witnessed at Dadu Bridge and that resemble Mao’s description as given to Snow.

I understand the fury that Jung Chang carries with her owing to the cruel treatment she and her family endured in the past, but that is no justification for misrepresenting historical facts. The book is one-dimensional and one-sided. Instead of presented a balanced and accurate view of events, it paints a totally black portrait of Mao as a born monster, Zhou Enlai as a sycophantic toady and the young men and women in Baoan and Yenan as terrorized victims trapped by a leader they despised, who relished torture and sacrificed anything and anybody in his lust for power. Nicholas Kristof noted in *The New York Times* that “Mao comes across as such a villain that he never really becomes three-dimensional. As readers, we recoil from him but don’t really understand him. He is presented as such a bumbling psychopath that it’s hard to comprehend how he bested all his rivals to lead China.”

In *The Observer*, Jonathan Fenby wrote, “By concentrating on the man and his misdeeds, critics say, the book does not explain the context of Mao’s rise, his ability to hold power for 26 years and his international impact. ‘More needs to be taken into account than a simple personalisation of blame,’ one leading historian, Jonathan Spence of Yale, wrote in *The New York Review of Books*.”

Also in *The New York Review of Books*, Jonathan Mirsky, who has highly praised *The Unknown Story*, wrote, “The factor that Ms. Chang and Mr. Halliday omit—although it is plain enough in Ms. Chang’s *Wild*

Swans—is that hundreds of millions adored the chairman and . . . would have died for him. They were in awe of him but that is not the same as fear of a monster.” An American woman who lived and worked in China in the 1940s has written, “Nor are such accounts [as *Red Star Over China*] invalidated by the excesses to which the revolution was later taken by Mao . . . Let’s keep facts and reports and their authors in context with [their] times.”

Despite some critical remarks on the Chang-Halliday book, Roger Garside concludes that “we owe a huge debt to the authors for enabling us to draw from this life lessons that are both timely and timeless.” He does not specify what these lessons are, and it would appear difficult to do so. His review adds to the mean, dark shadow cast by the authors on the reputation and integrity of Snow, a journalist whose reporting was based not only on personal contact with the leaders of the revolution, but also on many hours spent listening to the unknown soldiers and peasants who participated in its daily events. The achievements of those who flocked to join the Communist struggle and who believed in and helped bring about some of their expressed revolutionary goals are ignored. Garside emphasizes the authors’ caricature of Snow as a gullible mouthpiece for Mao, while ignoring the role Snow played over the years in bringing first-hand reports on China back home to the United States and keeping the door open between the two countries at a time when the United States was cut off, by its own doing, from an understanding of events involving one fourth of humanity.

The writer is the widow of Edgar Snow.

Resource List

CHINA, TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

COMPILED BY KEVIN CHONG
WITH SI-SI LIU

This resource list provides a wide range of information related to China’s development in information and communication technologies (ICT) and human rights protection. “Web Resources” include information from NGOs, policy institutes and academia. “NGO Reports on Chinese ICT Development” include NGOs’ recommendations for ways of protecting human rights through use of ICT. The section on “Multilateral Institution and Government Reports and Documents” details international efforts to secure human rights protection. The list of “Books and Journals” provides recommendations for more in-depth analysis on China’s ICT advances.

WEB RESOURCES

NGOS/POLICY INSTITUTES/ACADEMIA

Human Rights in China (HRIC)

<http://www.hrichina.org>
English

HRIC, an NGO established in 1989, aims to promote universally recognized human rights and advance the institutional protection of these rights in China. The Web site contains information regarding HRIC’s research, advocacy and communications work, which targets a broad cross-section of citizens, activists, government officials, lawyers, scholars, corporate leaders and journalists.

HRIC Incorporating Responsibility Campaign 2008 (IR2008)

<http://www.ir2008.org>
English

IR2008 is a research and monitoring campaign targeting domestic and foreign governments, corporations, civil society and the International Olympics Committee, with the aim of advocating scrutiny of the Chinese government’s human rights practices in the run-up to the 2008 Olympics. The Web site contains articles on construction projects related to the Beijing Olympics, the

case of Internet dissident Shi Tao, information on political prisoners, censorship of the Internet, and corporate social accountability for equitable development.

Center for Democracy and Technology (CDT)

<http://www.cdt.org>

English

CDT aims to promote democratic and constitutional liberties in the digital age, in particular by advancing freedom of expression and privacy in global communication technologies. The Web site provides an archive of articles, papers and information related to public policy in technology.

Digital Freedom Network (DFN)

<http://www.dfn.org>

English

DFN is a non-profit group promoting human rights as an attainable goal for all countries. The Web site contains articles on political philosophy and the protection of human rights and freedoms, and links to various relevant organizations.

Reporters Without Borders

<http://www.rsf.org>

English, French, Spanish

Founded in 1991, Reporters Without Borders works to defend press freedom around the world. Its Web site provides a daily tally of attacks on press freedom, articles that have been censored in their country of origin, reports and online petitions for jailed journalists.

Human Rights Watch

Global Issues: Free Expression and the Internet

<http://hrw.org/doc/?t=internet>

English, Chinese, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch and Russian

Established in 1978, Human Rights Watch is committed to protecting the human rights of people around the world. This Web page contains worldwide human rights news related to the use of Internet.

Open Net Initiative (ONI)

<http://www.opennetinitiative.net>

English

ONI is a collaborative partnership of leading academic institutions aiming to excavate, expose and analyze filtering and surveillance practices in a credible and non-partisan

fashion. The site contains country studies, articles and an archive of ONI's bulletin.

Privaterra

<http://www.privaterra.org>

English

Founded in 2001, Privaterra aims to provide technological education and support for civil society organizations in the area of data privacy, secure communications and information security. The site provides technical support to human rights NGOs and links to blogs that provide information related to Internet and system security. Registration is required for access to some Web pages.

Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF)

<http://www.eff.org>

English

Founded in 1990, EFF is a non-profit group working to protect people's digital rights and aiding the development of technologies that enhance freedom. The Web site provides legal cases and articles related to ICT.

Berkman Center for Internet & Society

<http://cyber.law.harvard.edu>

English

The Berkman Center is a research centre at Harvard Law School dedicated to exploring cyberspace and contributing to its development. The Web site contains information on projects and issues relating to Internet filtering, teaching and publication. Links to various project blogs are also provided.

BLOGS

Bobson Wong Research

<http://bobsonwong.com/research>

English

The blog provides Bobson Wong's research articles and presentations on Internet technology and its effects on society. Wong argues that the Internet can be a powerful tool for social change if censorship is removed and users can access reliable and trustworthy content.

China Digital News Web Log

<http://chinadigitaltimes.net>

English

Operated by the Berkeley China Internet Project, China Digital Times provides readers with links to articles and photos on China appearing in news reports, blogs and

BBS. Its "Sci-Tec" session contains news and articles related to Internet censorship and crackdowns on cyber-dissidents.

Greg Walton

<http://gregwalton.civiblog.org>

English

Walton's blog provides articles and reports on various topics, most of which are related to the Internet, and in particular to Internet censorship in China.

Internet Censorship Explorer (ICE)

<http://ice.citizenlab.org>

English

ICE is an incubator for exploring the politics of technology (hacktivism, infowar/cyberterrorism and Internet filtering), developing initial ideas, and posting snippets of raw data that don't really have a place anywhere else. It also contains bleeding-edge Internet filtering and censorship research, including censorship circumvention technology.

Rebecca Mackinnon: Rconversations

<http://rconversation.blogs.com>

English

Mackinnon, a former television journalist, addresses issues of censorship and privacy protection in the relation to the Internet. Her blog provides plentiful information on Internet security and notable bloggers, including some in China.

EastSouthWestNorth Blog

<http://www.zonaeuropa.com/weblog.htm>

English

Operated by Roland Soong, this blog supplies a collection of recommended readings, articles and blog posts pertain to Internet censorship and the human rights movement in China, including many translations from Chinese materials.

HACKTIVISTS/CIRCUMVENTION TECHNOLOGY

Citizen Lab

<http://www.citizenlab.org>

English

Citizen Lab, hosted at the University of Toronto's Munk Centre for International Studies, carries out advanced research at the intersection of digital media and world civic politics. The lab's blog contains articles on Internet censorship, surveillance and cyber-terrorism.

The Free Haven Project

<http://freehaven.net>

English

The Free Haven Project provides methods for safeguarding privacy and security on the internet, including systems to avoid information damage by hackers. Links to relevant scholarly papers are also provided.

Hactivismo

<http://www.hactivismo.com>

English

The Web site provides links to information on hackers and Internet security, including recommended Web sites for Internet security assessments.

Peacefire

<http://peacefire.org>

English

Peacefire.org, set up in August 1996, represents the views of teenagers under 18 in the debate over freedom of speech on the Internet. The Web site provides clear instructions for disabling blocking software, along with articles and reports on Internet censorship worldwide.

Tor

<http://tor.eff.org>

English

Tor is a toolset for improving Internet security through anonymized Web browsing and publishing, instant messaging, IRC, SSH and other applications. The Web site provides free downloads of the Tor communication system managed by the Free Heaven Project.

OTHER

Dynamic Internet Technology, Inc.

<http://www.dit-inc.us>

English

Founded in 2001, DIT Inc. provides reliable low-cost Internet solutions, including methods for mainland Chinese Internet users to access blocked Web sites.

Freenet

<http://www.freenet-china.org>

Chinese

Freenet's special page on China provides links to banned Web sites and archives of articles by political dissidents, as well as free downloads of software to enhance Internet security and privacy. It also offers

free downloads of books related to China, including *June Fourth—The True Story*.

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

<http://www.intgovforum.org>

English

This Web site was established as a forum for a multi-stakeholder policy dialogue in support of the Internet Governance Forum convened by UN Secretary General Kofi Annan under invitation of The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society. The site also promotes the Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) of the World Wide Web Consortium.

UltraReach Internet Corp.

<http://www.ultrareach.com>

English

UltraReach Internet provides free software downloads to assist individuals in countries with Internet censorship and surveillance to visit otherwise inaccessible Web sites. The Chinese-language sister site (<http://www.ultrareach.net>) includes a bulletin board with postings about Chinese dissidents and articles criticizing the government.

Anonymizer

<http://www.anonymizer.com>

English

The Anonymizer offers software for individuals and companies to protect their online privacy. The Web site also provides tips to avoid IP cloaking and blocking.

NGO REPORTS ON TECHNOLOGY IN CHINA

Human Rights in China, "Human Rights and Spam: A China Case Study," in *Spam 2005: Technology, Law and Policy*

Center for Democracy and Technology

March 2005, p.63

<http://www.hrichina.org/public/highlight/control/can-spam.html>

English

This article discusses the digital divide, Internet censorship and spam control in China. It treats ICT as a tool for social activism, including the promotion of human rights protection, and regards China's control of spam as a constraint on the free flow of information online. HRIC advocates the application of international human rights standards to China's anti-spam legislation

and technology, and an infrastructure ensuring free expression and access to information on the Internet.

Testimony of Sharon Hom, Executive Director, Human Rights in China, at "The Internet in China: A Tool for Freedom or Suppression?"

U.S. House of Representatives Committee on International Relations, Subcommittee on Global Human Rights, Africa and International Operations, February 15, 2006

http://www.house.gov/international_relations/109/hom021506.pdf

English

The testimony reviews how the Chinese government has used the Internet as an instrument for censorship and surveillance with the assistance of some U.S. IT companies.

Amnesty International, "State Control of the Internet in China," November 26, 2002

<http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engasa170072002>

English

The article details the cases of dissidents imprisoned for exercising their right to free expression. It also describes how China has used legislation to control Internet users, service providers and other related stakeholders.

Deborah Hurley, "Polestar Human Rights in the Information Society"

Rights and Democracy, 2003

<http://www.dd->

[rd.ca/english/commdoc/publications/globalization/wsis/PoleStar-Eng.html](http://www.dd-rd.ca/english/commdoc/publications/globalization/wsis/PoleStar-Eng.html)

English

This essay, presented at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), describes how some ICT developments compromise human rights and challenge the protection of privacy, security, movement and intellectual property. Recommendations include a review of existing legislation on intellectual property, telecommunications and anti-terrorism from the perspective of human rights.

Jonathan Zittrain and Benjamin Edelman, "Empirical Analysis of Internet Filtering in China"

Harvard Law School Berkman Center for Internet & Society, 2002

<http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/filtering/china/>

English

This article outlines the methods, scope and depth of selective barriers to Internet access through Chinese networks. The Berkman Center found 19,032 Web sites inaccessible from China on multiple occasions while accessible from the United States.

The report concludes that the Chinese government's censorship extends well beyond its claimed focus on pornographic or violent Web pages, and that China is now equipped with sophisticated blocking systems.

OpenNet Initiative Report, "Internet Filtering in China in 2004-2005: A Country Study," April 14, 2005

<http://www.opennetinitiative.net/studies/china/>

English

This study ranks China as having the most refined, pervasive and effective Internet filtering regime in the world. It illustrates how China controls the Internet in all aspects of life through a set of law and regulations that "legitimize" content filtering, keyword search blocking and holding records of cybercafé users.

Reporters Without Borders, "2006 Annual Report Internet," 2006

http://www.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/internet_report.pdf

English

The report describes how China uses filtering technology, repression and diplomacy to impose self-censorship on Internet users, and how Cisco Systems has provided censoring technology and expertise to China. The report also accused China of transferring Internet-spying technology to Cuba, Zimbabwe and Belarus.

Reporters Without Borders, "Living dangerously on the Net: Censorship and surveillance of Internet forums," May 12, 2003
http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=6793

English and Chinese

The article describes censorship on China's online discussion forums through a survey conducted by a BBC journalist. After posting messages on online discussion forums, the journalists found that his overall 60 percent success rate dropped to 55 per cent when messages contained political views, and that only 30 per cent of politically sensitive messages could remain online.

Rights and Democracy, "China's Golden Shield: Corporations and the Development of Surveillance Technology in the People's Republic of China," 2001

<http://www.dd-rd.ca/english/commdoc/publications/globalization/goldenShield-Eng.html>

English

The report focuses on China's Golden Shield project, which integrates a gigantic online database with an all-encompassing surveillance network. The report also outlines the ways in which foreign companies have contributed to the project with technological expertise and equipment.

Rights and Democracy, "Human Rights at Risk on the Cyber-battlefield: The Sale of Security & Surveillance Technology to China"

http://www.dd-rd.ca/english/commdoc/publications/globalization/surveillance_techChina/briefingpaper.htm

English

The article highlights the sale of surveillance technology from Canada to China for China's Golden Shield Project, resulting in human rights violations. It urges the Canadian government to enact a set of measures preventing the misuse of technology in China.

MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNMENTS: REPORTS/DOCUMENTS

UNITED NATIONS

"Promotion and Protection of Human Rights" Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, February 22, 2006

<http://www.cdt.org/international/china/20060222srgs.pdf>

English

This interim report identifies the role of corporate responsibility and accountability in the protection of human rights, and the role of states in supervising transnational corporations' compliance with human rights standards.

Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights

"Report of the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights on the respon-

sibilities of transnational corporations and related business enterprises with regard to human rights"

Commission on Human Rights, 61st Session, Item 16 of the provisional agenda, E/CN.4/2005/91, 15 February 2005

<http://www.eldis.org/static/DOC17990.htm>

English

The report highlights gaps between theory and practice in corporate social responsibility and concludes that there is a need to develop tools for assessing the existing and future business activities. The report also discusses the possibility of applying human rights principles and standards to business activities.

"The Global Compact and Human Rights: Understanding Sphere of Influence and Complicity: OHCHR Briefing Paper," in UN Global Compact/OHCHR

http://www.unglobalcompact.org/Issues/human_rights/gc_and_human_rights.pdf

English

The Global Compact was established to unite corporations, UN agencies and NGOs in preventing human rights violations and sustaining healthy development of globalization. This briefing paper gives an overview of the Global Compact's action plan.

World Summit on the Information Society

<http://www.itu.int/wsis>

English

UN General Assembly Resolution 56/183 gave birth to this summit, in which political leaders meet to hash out agreements on developing the information society. Issues discussed include the financing and implementation of Internet governance.

WSIS Outcome Documents:

Geneva Declaration of Principles

http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/doc_multi.asp?lang=en&id=1161|0

English, French, Spanish

The Declaration, jointly announced by leaders from 175 countries, including China, outlines principles for the future development of the information society, including the protection of Internet security and promotion of ICT throughout society.

Geneva Plan of Action

http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/doc_multi.asp?lang=en&id=1160|0

English, French, Spanish

The Geneva Plan of Action, adopted after the Geneva Declaration, sets a concrete action plan to promote the building of a free information society and promote the goals of established treaties and principles in less-developed countries.

Tunis Commitment

http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/doc_multi.asp?lang=en&id=2266

English, French, Spanish

The Commitment reaffirms ICT as a tool for economic and social development, and establishes the bridging of the digital divide as a vital issue of the Summit.

Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,

http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/doc_multi.asp?lang=en&id=2267

English, French, Spanish

The Agenda reviews the implementation of the Geneva Declaration and related documents and expresses concern over the digital divide.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

“The Internet in China: A Tool for Freedom or Suppression?”

U.S. House of Representatives Committee on International Relations, Subcommittee on Global Human Rights, Africa and International Operations, February 15, 2006

<http://www.state.gov/p/eap/rls/rm/61275.htm>

English

The statement identifies the Internet as a tool for promoting Chinese democracy and freedom as well as a tool for suppression. It expresses concern over the Chinese leadership's efforts to control the Internet in order to suppress dissenting voices.

Congressional Executive Commission on China

“China's Cyber-Wall: Can Technology Break Through?”

CECC roundtable, November 4, 2002

<http://www.cecc.gov/pages/roundtables/110402>

English

IT technicians and the U.S. intelligence community participated in this roundtable discussing China's censorship and surveillance of the Internet.

“Wired China: Whose Hand is on the Switch?”

CECC roundtable, April 15, 2002

<http://www.cecc.gov/pages/roundtables/041502>

English

Participants of the roundtable criticized China's Internet censorship.

PRC REPORTS/DOCUMENTS ON TECHNOLOGY

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, “Surveying Internet Usage and Impact in Five Chinese Cities—Research Center for Social Development”

Funded by Markle Foundation, November 2005

http://www.markle.org/downloadable_assets/china_final_11_2005.pdf

English

The report analyses Internet usage, surfing patterns and impact in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu and Changsha.

China Internet Network Information Center,

“17th Statistical Survey Report on the Internet Development in China,” January 2006

<http://www.cnnic.net.cn/download/2006/17threport-en.pdf>

English

The survey, conducted by the China Internet Network Information Center under the Ministry of Information Industry, focuses on Internet users' behavior and industry developments in 2005. Similar development reports on Internet use in Hong Kong, conducted by the City University of Hong Kong, and Macau, conducted by the University of Macau, are also available.

Statement by Wang Xudong, Minister of Information Industry, People's Republic of China, “Strengthening cooperation, promoting development and moving towards the information society together”

World Summit on Information Society, December 10, 2003

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/geneva/coverage/statements/china/cn.pdf>

English

The statement includes Wang's observations on the development of information industry in China, as well as pledges to build a free and secure information society and to bridge the digital divide.

ARTICLES

Hom, Sharon, Amy Tai, and Gabriel Nichols, “The Rise of the Internet and Advancing Human Rights”

China Rights Forum, No. 3 (2004), p.37

<http://www.ir2008.org/PDF/initiatives/Internet/rise-of-internet.pdf>

English

The article analyzes the Internet's development in China and argues that surveillance hinders the development of civil society. It calls for alliance of conscience to make the Internet and other advanced technologies function as a positive force rather than a tool of repression in China.

Human Rights in China, “Logging on in China's Internet Cafés”

China Rights Forum, No. 3 (2005), p.102

<http://ir2008.org/PDF/initiatives/Internet/China-Internet-Cafe.pdf>

English

The field study surveyed cybercafés in several provinces and cities, describing environments, user demographics and censorship. The survey found that official rules and regulations were generally enforced haphazardly and unequally, but that monitoring software was installed on all computers without exception.

Human Rights in China, “Recommendations to the Global Online Freedom Act of 2006,” (March 9, 2006)

<http://ir2008.org/article.php?sid=143>

English

HRC recommends that all sorts of corporate activities be regulated within the framework of the Act, and that companies set specific standards for the protection of human rights. The Act can be viewed at the U.S. Library of Congress, <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c109:H.R.4780>. IH:

Cherry, Steven, “The Net Effect”

IEEE Spectrum, June 1, 2005

<http://www.spectrum.ieee.org/jun05/1219>

English

The article focuses on ChinaNet Next Carrying Network (CN2), a project implemented by China Telecom Corporation in 2004 with the cooperation of Cisco, Juniper, Alcatel and Huawei. CN2 is ostensibly designed to resolve Internet overloading, but effectively serves to strengthen Internet censorship.

Deibert, Ronald and Nart Villeneuve, "Firewalls and power: An overview of global state censorship of the Internet"

In Andrew Murray and Mathias Klang (editors), *Human rights in the digital age*, GlassHouse, 2004.

English summary available at <http://www.digital-rights.net/chap9.pdf>

The article provides an overview of Internet content filtering, and a survey of national Internet censorship. It also provides observations on the implications of Internet censorship on global communication policies, the practices of civil society, and democracy and liberalization.

Kalathil, Shanthi, "Chinese Media and the Information Revolution"

Originally published in *Harvard Asia Quarterly*, Winter 2002

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=924&prog=zot>

English

This article argues that the trends of commercialization, globalization and pluralization are breaking down the Chinese government's monopoly on information. It outlines the growing importance of local satellite TV and foreign media companies, and explains how efforts by local and national newspapers to compete for audience and advertising sometimes result in newspaper Web sites posting news reports considered too politically sensitive for newsprint.

Kalathil, Shanthi, with Taylor Boas, "Internet and State Control in Authoritarian Regimes: China, Cuba, and the Counterrevolution"

Carnegie Paper No 21, July 2001

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=728&prog=zgp>

English (pdf)

This paper illustrates how China and Cuba have controlled the Internet by adopting a collection of reactive and proactive strategies, and describes attempts in China to tackle corruption and increase transparency via e-government.

Villeneuve, Nart, "Choosing Circumvention: Technical Ways To Get Around Censorship" Reporters Without Borders, *Handbook for Bloggers and Cyber-dissidents*, 2005

http://www.rsf.org/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=542

English (pdf), Chinese (pdf)

The handbook provides cyber-dissidents and bloggers with methods to circumvent tracking and censorship, and ethical standards for publicizing blogs.

Wong, Bobson, "A Matter of Trust: The Internet and Social Change"

China Rights Forum, No. 3 (2003), p.41

http://www.hrichina.org/fs/downloadables/pdf/downloadableresources/Bobson_Wong.pdf?revision_id=10352

English

The author suggests the reconfiguration of "human software"—the attitudes of Internet users and content providers—is as important as developing anti-censorship software in making the Internet a tool for social change.

Wong, Bobson, "The Tug of War for Control of China's Internet"

China Rights Forum, No.1 (2004), p.32

http://www.hrichina.org/fs/downloadables/pdf/downloadable-resources/a3_Tugofwar.2004.pdf?revision_id=8986

English

The article describes how China has "flexibly" applied its Internet censorship system to target Internet dissidents who are members of banned groups.

Xia, Bill, "The Coming Crash of the Matrix"

China Rights Forum, No.3 (2004), p.42

http://www.hrichina.org/fs/view/downloadables/pdf/downloadable-resources/The_Coming_Crash_of_the_Matrix.pdf

English

The writer examines a paradoxical situation in which the Chinese government's excessive censorship of information may eventually lead to a collapse of the entire system of control.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS

Lokman Tsui (editor), *China Information:*

A Journal on Contemporary China Studies,

vol. XIX, No.2

(UK: SAGE Publications, 2005)

English

The journal provides an in-depth analysis of the development of modern China in terms

of politics, law, economics, culture, ecology and society.

Goldsmith, Jack and Tim Wu, *Who Controls the Internet? Illusions of a Borderless World* Oxford University Press, 2006

English

The book describes the challenges that the Internet poses to governments and how the Internet has changed the ways in which territorial governments rule.

Gutmann, Ethan, *Losing the New China: A story of American commerce, desire and betrayal*

Encounter Books, 2004

English

The book debunks the prevailing view that China will become more democratic with the development of market capitalism, using as an example the way in which some U.S. companies have collaborated with the Chinese government on Internet censorship.

Hughes, Christopher R. and Gudrun

Wacker, *China and the Internet: Politics and the digital leap forward*

MPG Books, 2003

English

The book analyses the political and economic influence of ICT in Chinese society, its economic development, international relations and security. It also provides an assessment of China's ability to maintain control over the Internet and the impact of international ICT developments.

Latham, Robert, *Bombs and Bandwidth: The Emerging Relationship between Information Technology and Security*

New Press, 2003

English

The book presents research by scholars of various disciplines joining to probe the nature of IT-related threats, the new power structure after ICT development, and the ethical and political results of these developments.