

# When Google Met Wikileaks Julian Assange

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## **Kaapse bibliotekaris**

In December 2016, the Guardian reporter and former  
Moscow bureau chief Luke Harding, quietly met  
Christopher Steele, who's infamous dossier sparked  
one of the most sensational scandals to rock modern  
political and the biggest threats to the Trump  
campaign and presidency. In the explosive first pages  
of the #1 New York Times bestseller Collusion,  
Harding chronicles Steele's incredible background as  
an MI6 officer on the Moscow desk and the secret  
sources behind one the most incendiary and

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devastating reports in American and Russian political history. A Vintage Shorts Selection. An ebook short.

### **Taking the Stand**

Bridget Beck accidentally achieves sudden internet fame, marking the beginning of a cascade of events including political and corporate scandals, new love, a pyramid scheme, possible emigration, and a 10-year-old blackjack expert. As relationships both personal and professional unravel all around her, will Bridget find a way to keep her own life from coming undone?

### **Collusion**

Former WikiLeaks Insider and Spokesman Daniel Domscheit-Berg Authors an Exposé of the “World’s Most Dangerous Website” In an eye-opening account, Daniel Domscheit-Berg, the former spokesman of WikiLeaks, reveals never-disclosed details about the inner workings of the increasingly controversial organization that has struck fear into governments and business organizations worldwide and prompted the Pentagon to convene a 120-man task force. In addition to Germany and the U.S., Inside WikiLeaks will be published simultaneously in 12 other countries. Under the pseudonym Daniel Schmitt, Domscheit-Berg was the effective No. 2 at WikiLeaks and the organization’s most public face, after Julian Assange. In this book, he reveals the evolution, finances, and inner tensions of the whistleblower organization, beginning with his first meeting with Assange in December 2007. He also describes what led to his

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September 2010 withdrawal from WikiLeaks, including his disenchantment with the organization's lack of transparency, its abandonment of political neutrality, and Assange's increasing concentration of power. What has been made public so far about WikiLeaks is only a small fraction of the truth. With Domscheit-Berg's insider knowledge, he is uniquely able to tell the full story. A computer scientist who worked in IT security prior to devoting himself full-time to WikiLeaks, he remains committed to freedom of information on the Internet. Today he is working on a more transparent secret-sharing website called OpenLeaks, developed by former WikiLeaks people, to be launched in early 2011.

### **Julian Assange**

Staatsvijand nummer 1 is geschreven door Holger Stark en Marcel Rosenbach, twee journalisten van Der Spiegel. WikiLeaks werkt in alle grote landen van de wereld samen met een gerenommeerd medium, dat vroegtijdig de documenten voor analyse en berichtgeving krijgt. Naast de internationale dagbladen The Guardian, The New York Times, Le Monde en El Pais is Der Spiegel één van de officiële partners van WikiLeaks. In Staatsvijand nummer 1 wordt het jarenlange onderzoek van het belangrijkste Duitse opinieweekblad naar WikiLeaks en de oprichter Julian Assange omschreven door twee specialisten. Niet in de laatste plaats bespreekt Staatsvijand nummer 1 ook de gevaren van het onthullingsplatform voor de internationale veiligheid en verdiept men zich in de rol van de media in

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bijvoorbeeld de berichtgeving over WikiLeaks-thema's die nog lang besproken zullen worden.

### **Democracy Declassified**

America's most prominent legal mind and the #1 bestselling author of *Chutzpah* and *The Best Defense*, Alan Dershowitz, recounts his legal autobiography, describing how he came to the law, as well as the cases that have changed American jurisprudence over the past 50 years, most of which he has personally been involved in. In *Taking the Stand*, Dershowitz reveals the evolution of his own thinking on such fundamental issues as censorship and the First Amendment, Civil Rights, Abortion, homicide and the increasing role that science plays in a legal defense. Alan Dershowitz, the Felix Frankfurter Professor of Law at Harvard University, and the author of such acclaimed bestsellers as *Chutzpah*, *The Best Defense*, and *Reversal of Fortune*, for the first time recounts his legal biography, describing his struggles academically at Yeshiva High School growing up in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, his successes at Yale, clerking for Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, his appointment to full professor at the Harvard at age 28, the youngest in the school's history. Dershowitz went on to work on many of the most celebrated cases in the land, from appealing (successfully) Claus Von Bulow's conviction for the murder of his wife Sunny, to the O.J. Simpson trial, to defending Mike Tyson, Leona Helmsley, Patty Hearst, and countless others. He is currently part of the legal team advising Julian Assange.

## **Cypherpunks**

La révolution informatique et l'explosion d'Internet, deux formidables avancées technologiques, produisent des "dommages collatéraux" d'énorme envergure. Nul n'ignore, par exemple, que la protection de notre vie privée est désormais menacée par la surveillance permanente à laquelle nous soumettent ces merveilleux outils (smartphones, tablettes, ordinateurs) qui ont, apparemment, élargi notre espace de liberté. Mais on imagine mal à quel point nous sommes espionnés. Et donc contrôlés. Dans un texte fort documenté, nourri d'exemples tirés d'expériences concrètes, Ignacio Ramonet dénonce ce nouvel "empire de la surveillance" qui défie les citoyens, restreint leurs droits civiques et met en péril une certaine conception de la démocratie. A l'appui de ses thèses, l'auteur convoque deux grands témoins avec lesquels il s'entretient : Julian Assange, le fondateur de WikiLeaks, et Noam Chomsky, l'un des plus grands intellectuels de notre temps. Aussi bien Assange que Chomsky confirment le péril que représente, pour les individus libres, cet "empire de la surveillance", un monstre qui possède cent mille yeux et cent mille oreilles. Et qui ne dort jamais.

## **Extra Time: 10 Lessons for an Ageing World**

Issues for Nov. 1957- include section: Accessions.  
Aanwinste, Sept. 1957-

## **Asunderland**

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In June 2011, Julian Assange received an unusual visitor: the chairman of Google, Eric Schmidt, arrived from America at Ellingham Hall, the country residence in Norfolk, England where Assange was living under house arrest. For several hours the besieged leader of the world's most famous insurgent publishing organization and the billionaire head of the world's largest information empire locked horns. The two men debated the political problems faced by society, and the technological solutions engendered by the global network--from the Arab Spring to Bitcoin. They outlined radically opposing perspectives: for Assange, the liberating power of the Internet is based on its freedom and statelessness. For Schmidt, emancipation is at one with US foreign policy objectives and is driven by connecting non-Western countries to American companies and markets. These differences embodied a tug-of-war over the Internet's future that has only gathered force subsequently. When Google Met WikiLeaks presents the story of Assange and Schmidt's encounter. Both fascinating and alarming, it contains an edited transcript of their conversation and extensive, new material, written by Assange specifically for this book, providing the best available summary of his vision for the future of the Internet.

### **I Lost My Love in Baghdad**

A youth and technology expert offers original research on teens' use of social media, the myths frightening adults, and how young people form communities. What is new about how teenagers communicate through services like Facebook, Twitter,

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and Instagram? Do social media affect the quality of teens' lives? In this book, youth culture and technology expert Danah Boyd uncovers some of the major myths regarding teens' use of social media. She explores tropes about identity, privacy, safety, danger, and bullying. Ultimately, Boyd argues that society fails young people when paternalism and protectionism hinder teenagers' ability to become informed, thoughtful, and engaged citizens through their online interactions. Yet despite an environment of rampant fear-mongering, Boyd finds that teens often find ways to engage and to develop a sense of identity. Boyd's conclusions are essential reading not only for parents, teachers, and others who work with teens, but also for anyone interested in the impact of emerging technologies on society, culture, and commerce. Offering insights gleaned from more than a decade of original fieldwork interviewing teenagers across the United States, Boyd concludes reassuringly that the kids are all right. At the same time, she acknowledges that coming to terms with life in a networked era is not easy or obvious. In a technologically mediated world, life is bound to be complicated. "Boyd's new book is layered and smart . . . It's Complicated will update your mind." —Alissa Quart, New York Times Book Review "A fascinating, well-researched and (mostly) reassuring look at how today's tech-savvy teenagers are using social media." —People "The briefest possible summary? The kids are all right, but society isn't." —Andrew Leonard, Salon

### **Altijd naakt**

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The much-anticipated book by first time author Michael Hastings which was sold by the Wylie agency in a very high-profile deal to Scribner in the USA. MUP is proud to have acquired the ANZ rights to I Lost My Love in Baghdad. In January 2007, Andi Parhamovich was killed in Baghdad. She was a 28-year-old American aid worker whose car had been ambushed in one of Baghdad's worst neighbourhoods. Andi was also engaged to the author, Newsweek's Iraqi correspondent Michael Hastings. Hastings charts the ups and downs of their relationship, a modern love story played out against the ultra-violent backdrop of Iraq. From the day they met in New York to her tragic killing, it is a story that tries to answer questions about our involvement in the war in Iraq. This is Michael Hastings' scathing, savage picture of a hopeless war gone horribly wrong.

## **Contre l'empire de la surveillance**

### **New Statesman**

Vincent McCrudden was born and raised on Long Island, New York. Most of his adult career was spent on Wall Street. During 20 plus years, McCrudden either executed or traded hundreds of billions of dollars of sophisticated financial instruments for the top financial institutions in the world. During some of his time on Wall Street, he worked in the World Trade Center and survived both attacks in 1993 and 2001. On 9/11 he lost 23 friends. In 1995 McCrudden started a small hedge fund but unfortunately was the victim

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of fraud in the copper markets that resulted in some of the biggest fines in futures history against Sumitomo Bank, JP Morgan, Merrill Lynch and others. McCrudden became a lead plaintiff against these large financial institutions. Unknown to him at the time, McCrudden became a target of these big financial institutions and the US Financial Regulators that do their bidding. Ultimately, McCrudden would be denied licenses that he had worked so hard to get, and would shockingly be charged with mail fraud in 2000. In 2003, eight years after the Sumitomo, JP Morgan, Merrill Lynch fraud, McCrudden was acquitted in federal court after a 2.5 week trial in less than an hour of deliberations. He faced over six years in jail even though his fund was the actual victim of fraud and the investors suffered no economic loss. McCrudden would endure sixteen years and counting of harassment and abuse of authority at the highest levels in Government. In 2008 and 2009 when the world was embroiled in the financial crisis, McCrudden ran a small hedge fund that produced a 138% net audited return. In 2008 with a return of 99.6% return, McCrudden's fund was one of the best performing multi-strategy funds in the world. The Government and US Financial Regulators would not tolerate McCrudden's success and went after him harder, forcing him to sell his successful fund. McCrudden left all he has ever known including his two children to try and re-start his life in Singapore. Less than 3 months in Singapore however, McCrudden continued to be harassed and was sued by the CFTC for \$58 million dollars for a "simple registration violation." Around the same time, the house that McCrudden's ex-wife and children lived in was raided by the Government, a

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place where McCrudden had not lived in four years. They interrogated McCrudden's nineteen year old daughter who was home alone from college. Angry, as any parent would be, McCrudden wrote some provocative things on his company website after seeing from the website host that all the top IP addresses viewing the website were all Government agencies. After consulting with his attorney, on January 14, 2011, McCrudden left his fiancé in Singapore to “speak” with law enforcement about what was written. After a nineteen hour direct flight, McCrudden was met at the airport by 40 armed federal agents and would never see the light of day again for two years. McCrudden was denied bail and charged with the web site postings, but was also was charged with an email that he denied he ever sent from September. McCrudden now believes that the NSA or some Government agency set him up or framed him. McCrudden was incorrectly told he faced 30 years in prison and was extorted to plead guilty. McCrudden has written a true memoir with a little bit of his upbringing, his stint as a professional soccer player, his experiences in New York City, his career on Wall Street, and his struggles with the US Government and all of its tentacles. McCrudden believes with Julian Assange, Wiki leaks and Edward Snowden, the public would be more open and outraged to read and hear a story like his. McCrudden views himself as just a father, an apprentice that learned a trade and tried to excel at it only to be thwarted at every turn by Government lawyers who abused their authority.....for sport no less. I hope you will find time to read this story and help McCrudden on his journey to educate people, and ultimately,

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evoke change.

## **It's Complicated**

### **Cahiers du cinéma**

Social media shapes the ways in which we communicate, think about friends, and hear about news and current events. It also affects how users think of themselves, their communities, and their place in the world. This book examines the tremendous impact of social media on daily life. • Provides an insightful perspective on the past and future that demonstrates how the technologies of communication serve to create the nexus of social interaction • Examines the fundamental need and desire of humanity to communicate, which in turn determines what we think of ourselves, how we see the world, and how we make meaning • Focuses on social media as a powerful tool, not only for communication and entertainment but also for potentially equalizing power and social mobility locally, nationally, and globally • Considers the financial impact of social media as it challenges legacy media for consumers, users, and audiences

## **The Most Dangerous Man in the World**

Recent scandals like WikiLeaks and Edward Snowden's disclosure of NSA documents have brought public debates over government accountability and secrecy bubbling to the surface. How can modern

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democracies balance the need for privacy in delicate foreign policy matters with the necessity of openness in gaining and maintaining the trust of citizens? Democracies keep secrets from potential enemies and their citizens. This simple fact challenges the surprisingly prevalent assumption that foreign policy successes and failures can be attributed to public transparency and accountability. In fact, the ability to keep secrets has aided democratic victories from the European and Pacific theatres in World War II to the global competition of the Cold War. At the same time, executive discretion over the capacity to classify information created the opportunity for abuse that contributed to Watergate, as well as domestic spying and repression in France, Norway and Canada over the past forty years. Therefore, democracies face a secrecy dilemma. Secrecy is useful, but once a group or person has the ability to decide what information is concealed from a rival, citizens can no longer monitor that information. How then can the public be assured that national security policies are not promoting hidden corruption or incompetence? As Democracy Declassified shows, it is indeed possible for democracies to keep secrets while also maintaining useful national security oversight institutions that can deter abuse and reassure the public. Understanding secrecy and oversight in democracies helps us explain not only why the Maginot Line rose and the French Republic fell, or how the US stumbled but eventually won the Cold War, but more generally how democracies can benefit from both public consent and necessary national security secrets. At a time when ubiquitous debates over the issue of institutional accountability and transparency have reached a fever

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pitch, Democracy Declassified provides a grounded and important view on the connection between the role of secrecy in democratic governance and foreign policy-making.

### **The Social Media Revolution: An Economic Encyclopedia of Friending, Following, Texting, and Connecting**

#### **How I Lost By Hillary Clinton**

In December 2010, Julian Assange signed a contract with Canongate Books to write a book – part memoir, part manifesto – for publication the following year. At the time, Julian said: ‘I hope this book will become one of the unifying documents of our generation. In this highly personal work, I explain our global struggle to force a new relationship between the people and their governments.’ In the end, the work was to prove too personal. Despite sitting for more than fifty hours of taped interviews and spending many late nights at Ellingham Hall (where he was living under house arrest) discussing his life and the work of WikiLeaks with the writer he had enlisted to help him, Julian became increasingly troubled by the thought of publishing an autobiography. After reading the first draft of the book at the end of March, Julian declared: ‘All memoir is prostitution.’ In June 2011, with thirty-eight publishing houses around the world committed to releasing the book, Julian told us he wanted to cancel his contract. We disagree with Julian’s assessment of the book. We believe it explains both

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the man and his work, underlining his commitment to the truth. Julian always claimed the book was well written; we agree, and this also encouraged us to make the book available to readers. And the contract? By the time Julian wanted to cancel the deal he had already used the advance money to settle his legal bills. So the contract still stands. We have decided to honour it – and to publish. This book is the unauthorised first draft. It is passionate, provocative and opinionated – like its author. It fulfils the promise of the original proposal and we are proud to publish it. Canongate Books, September 2011

### Repère

**#1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER** An explosive exposé that lays out the story behind the Steele Dossier, including Russia's decades-in-the-making political game to upend American democracy and the Trump administration's ties to Moscow. "Harding...presents a powerful case for Russian interference, and Trump campaign collusion, by collecting years of reporting on Trump's connections to Russia and putting it all together in a coherent narrative." —The Nation December 2016. Luke Harding, the Guardian reporter and former Moscow bureau chief, quietly meets former MI6 officer Christopher Steele in a London pub to discuss President-elect Donald Trump's Russia connections. A month later, Steele's now-famous dossier sparks what may be the biggest scandal of the modern era. The names of the Americans involved are well-known—Paul Manafort, Michael Flynn, Jared Kushner,

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George Papadopoulos, Carter Page—but here Harding also shines a light on powerful Russian figures like Aras Agalarov, Natalia Veselnitskaya, and Sergey Kislyak, whose motivations and instructions may have been coming from the highest echelons of the Kremlin. Drawing on new material and his expert understanding of Moscow and its players, Harding takes the reader through every bizarre and disquieting detail of the “Trump-Russia” story—an event so huge it involves international espionage, off-shore banks, sketchy real estate deals, the Miss Universe pageant, mobsters, money laundering, poisoned dissidents, computer hacking, and the most shocking election in American history.

### **Wikileaks**

### **Hastings Communications and Entertainment Law Journal (Comm/Ent)**

Tot vorig jaar zomer was Hans Laroes hoofdredacteur van alle nieuwsuitingen van de NOS van Het Achtuur Journaal en Het Jeugdjournaal tot Met Het Oog Op Morgen en de websites. Jarenlang stond hij midden in het nieuws. Hij maakte mee hoe geheime diensten opereren richting de journalistiek. Hoe de staat probeert berichtgeving te voorkomen. Hoe er gemanipuleerd wordt, en hapklare brokjes van spindoctors en bedrijven zo in het nieuws komen. Hoe kijkers en luisteraars zijn veranderd, boos zijn, samenzweringen zien, vooral bij een publieke omroep als de NOS. Hoe de journalistiek is veranderd,

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mislukkingen kent, maar zich ook een weg zoekt in de nieuwe, digitale wereld. Laroes heeft stevige opvattingen over wat nieuws is, over wat nieuws zou moeten zijn en wat je van journalisten mag verwachten. Velen kijken niet zozeer naar wat hun vrienden en collega's mooi en goed vinden. Zo worden feiten genegeerd en meningen gekoesterd. De journalistiek heeft veel van zijn monopolies verloren: op 'brekend nieuws, op het maken van nieuws en op de definitie van nieuws. Geen probleem,' stelt Laroes. Als een journalist ziet welke kansen er liggen, hoe je samen nieuws kunt maken met Egyptische Facebookers, met de kleine Wikileaks-club, maar ook met makelaars, leerkrachten of wijkagenten dan wordt 'nieuws alleen maar mooier en interessanter. En van veel meer mensen.' Laroes schrijft openhartig over de geheime contacten met Julian Assange. Over kranten en anderen die de boot missen. De knellende klem tussen Hilversum en Den Haag. Over conflicten en pogingen tot beïnvloeding. Maar vooral: over de toekomst. Dat maakt De littekens van de dag een optimistisch boek, over de stille revolutie die nu gaande is. Voor alle lezers van Het zijn net mensen en Het maakbare nieuws.

### **Inside WikiLeaks**

?Eerlijke reclame. Het lijkt wel een contradictio in terminis. Nochtans kan reclame alleen maar werken als ze eerlijk en open is, zeker in een wereld waar openheid en transparantie steeds belangrijker worden. Bedrijven en organisaties moeten inzien dat ze alleen met eerlijke, authentieke, inhoudelijke

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communicatie de ziel van hun merk naar buiten kunnen brengen. Die communicatie kan bovendien enkel succesvol zijn als de consument de hoofdrol krijgt. Open boek gaat ook over hoe open en transparant onze samenleving wordt en over hoe open en sociaal de bedrijven en de overheid zullen moeten worden. In mei '68 werd er nog luidop van gedroomd, nu heeft de burger/ consument echt de macht. Naast de vraag naar transparantie is er ook een enorme groeiende behoefte aan betrokkenheid en inspraak. Met zijn Open boek laat Marc Michils je binnenkijken in de wereld van reclame en communicatie. Je maakt kennis met heerlijk sterke en irriterend zwakke campagnes en ontdekt hoe je afrekenet met domme, leugenachtige reclame. Want wie de consument vandaag misleidt, wordt genadeloos afgestraft.

### **Things That Can and Cannot Be Said**

Activist, hacker, publisher, whistle-blower, hero, criminal, intelligent, paranoid, tragic, champion of truth. All these words have been used to describe Julian Assange, the founder of WikiLeaks. This is the story of Assange's life, which is also the story of WikiLeaks, the website that has published millions of classified documents. Assange was born in 1971 in Australia, and he was an adventurous real-life Tom Sawyer, he has said. As a teenager, he discovered yet another seemingly infinite playground: computer networks. Though Assange has maintained political asylum since 2012, he continues to lead WikiLeaks, revealing and changing the world. Your readers will

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be intrigued by this revealing biography.

## **Julian Assange**

‘An inspirational call to arms’ DAILY MAIL ‘This book is so sensible, so substantially researched, so briskly written, so clear in its arguments, that one wishes Baroness Cavendish was still whispering into the prime ministerial ear’ THE TIMES

## **The End of History Not**

In the winter of 2014, Arundhati Roy and actor John Cusack met Edward Snowden and Daniel Ellsberg, the Snowden of the 1960s. Their conversations touched on some of the great themes of our times ð the nature of the state, surveillance in an era of perpetual war, and the meaning of patriotism

## **Court traité de complotologie**

A comprehensive political and design theory of planetary-scale computation proposing that The Stack—an accidental megastructure—is both a technological apparatus and a model for a new geopolitical architecture. What has planetary-scale computation done to our geopolitical realities? It takes different forms at different scales—from energy and mineral sourcing and subterranean cloud infrastructure to urban software and massive universal addressing systems; from interfaces drawn by the augmentation of the hand and eye to users identified by self—quantification and the arrival of

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legions of sensors, algorithms, and robots. Together, how do these distort and deform modern political geographies and produce new territories in their own image? In *The Stack*, Benjamin Bratton proposes that these different genres of computation—smart grids, cloud platforms, mobile apps, smart cities, the Internet of Things, automation—can be seen not as so many species evolving on their own, but as forming a coherent whole: an accidental megastructure called *The Stack* that is both a computational apparatus and a new governing architecture. We are inside *The Stack* and it is inside of us. In an account that is both theoretical and technical, drawing on political philosophy, architectural theory, and software studies, Bratton explores six layers of *The Stack*: Earth, Cloud, City, Address, Interface, User. Each is mapped on its own terms and understood as a component within the larger whole built from hard and soft systems intermingling—not only computational forms but also social, human, and physical forces. This model, informed by the logic of the multilayered structure of protocol “stacks,” in which network technologies operate within a modular and vertical order, offers a comprehensive image of our emerging infrastructure and a platform for its ongoing reinvention. *The Stack* is an interdisciplinary design brief for a new geopolitics that works with and for planetary-scale computation. Interweaving the continental, urban, and perceptual scales, it shows how we can better build, dwell within, communicate with, and govern our worlds. [thestack.org](http://thestack.org)

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Waarschuwing: ook jij staat naakt op het internet! Het internet was lange tijd een plek om ongestoord te experimenteren met je identiteit en je voorkeuren. Met de komst van sociale media zijn de redenen waarom we online gaan niet veranderd: we willen bijleren, mensen ontmoeten, maar ook gewoon de tijd doden of onnozel doen. Ondertussen steunt het zakelijk model van de grote social media-spelers op een zo groot mogelijk aantal gebruikers die allemaal hun echte naam gebruiken. En plotseling is het gevoel van vrijheid weg. Je reputatie in het echte leven wordt namelijk bepaald door wat er online over jou te vinden is. En wat je online uitspookt, blijft niet langer onopgemerkt of ongestraft in het echte leven. Clo Willaerts toont bedrijven en individuen de weg om via internet en sociale media hun eigen stijl te vinden en zelf controle te houden over hun onlinereputatie.

### **Open boek**

The harassment of WikiLeaks and other Internet activists, together with attempts to introduce anti-file sharing legislation such as SOPA and ACTA, indicate that the politics of the Internet have reached a crossroads. In one direction lies a future that guarantees, in the watchwords of the cypherpunks, “privacy for the weak and transparency for the powerful”; in the other lies an Internet that allows government and large corporations to discover ever more about internet users while hiding their own activities. Assange and his co-discussants unpick the complex issues surrounding this crucial choice with clarity and engaging enthusiasm.

## **Staatsvijand nummer 1**

Het verhaal over de geschiedenis van klokkenluiderssite WikiLeaks leest als een spectaculaire spionagethriller. Een ontzagwekkende hoeveelheid geheime documenten, een ondergrondse internetgrot bij Stockholm, een internetoorlog en een gescheurd condoom zijn ingrediënten voor een bizar verhaal met in de hoofdrol de Australische meesterhacker Julian Assange. Wat drijft Julian Assange? Wat wil hij met WikiLeaks? Welke geheimen heeft hij gelekt? Hoe probeert men hem daarvoor te pakken? En wat betekent WikiLeaks voor de toekomst van internet? WikiLeaks. Alles wat je niet mocht weten schetst in sneltreinvaart het verhaal tot nu toe. Op heldere en humoristische wijze verschaft het inzicht in de verbijsterende mediahype die WikiLeaks heet. Alexander Klöpping (1987) is een spraakzame nerd van de nieuwe generatie. Hij runt een succesvolle onlinegadgetwinkel, blogt over internethypes, schrijft columns over internettrends en schuift als vaste gast regelmatig aan bij Matthijs van Nieuwkerk in De Wereld Draait Door. Al sinds zijn achtste levensjaar begeeft hij zich in de digitale wereld en hij volgt WikiLeaks al jaren op de voet. Hij is de eerste Nederlandse auteur die een boek over WikiLeaks schrijft.

## **De littekens van de dag**

Penser d'une façon conspirationniste, c'est non pas croire que les complots existent, car ils n'ont jamais cessé d'exister, mais voir des complots partout et

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croire qu'ils expliquent tout ou presque dans la marche du monde. Il faut clarifier les termes employés, car l'expression « théorie du complot » (conspiracy theory, Verschwörungstheorie) est trompeuse. L'histoire universelle est remplie de complots réels, qui ont abouti ou échoué. Mais elle est aussi pleine de complots fictifs ou imaginaires attribués à des minorités actives ou aux autorités en place (gouvernements, services secrets, etc.), objets de croyances collectives. Dans l'expression mal formée « théorie du complot », le « complot » est nécessairement un complot. Dans un monde de fortes incertitudes et de peurs, où l'adhésion aux « grands récits » de nature religieuse a faibli, la multiplication des représentations ou des récits conspirationnistes, leur diffusion rapide et leur banalisation, est un phénomène remarquable, mais aisément explicable : ces récits, aussi délirants soient-ils, présentent l'avantage de rendre lisibles les événements. Ils permettent ainsi d'échapper au spectacle terrifiant d'un monde chaotique dans lequel tout semble possible, à commencer par le pire. D'où le succès public de ces récits. Sous le regard conspirationniste, les coïncidences ne sont jamais fortuites, elles révèlent des connexions cachées, et permettent de fabriquer des modèles explicatifs des événements. Les cas fourmillent, de l'« affaire DSK » à la grande crise financière actuelle

### **Leverage & Extortion**

Judging by the stance of the leadership of the Democratic Party and much of the media, Hillary

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Clinton's devastating loss in the presidential election of November 2016 was all the fault of pernicious Russian leaks, unwarranted FBI investigations and a skewed electoral college. Rarely blamed was the party's decision to run a deeply unpopular candidate on an uninspiring platform. At a time of widespread dissatisfaction with business-as-usual politics, the Democrats chose to field a quintessential insider. Her campaign dwelt little on policies, focusing overwhelmingly on the personality of her opponent. That this strategy was a failure is an understatement. Losing an election to someone with as little competence or support from his own party as Donald Trump marked an extraordinary fiasco. The refusal of the Democratic leadership to identify the real reasons for their defeat is not just a problem of history. If Democrats persevere with a politics that prioritizes well-off professionals rather than ordinary Americans, they will leave the field open to right wing populism for many years to come. Drawing on the WikiLeaks releases of Clinton's talks at Goldman Sachs and the e-mails of her campaign chief John Podesta, as well as key passages from her public speeches, *How I Lost By Hillary Clinton* also includes extensive commentary by award-winning journalist Joe Lauria, and a foreword by Julian Assange, editor-in-chief of WikiLeaks. It provides, in the words of the Democratic candidate and her close associates, a riveting, unsparing picture of the disastrous campaign that delivered America to President Trump, and a stark warning of a mistake that must not be repeated.

### **The Stack**

## Read Book When Google Met Wikileaks Julian Assange

Discusses the founding of the Internet-based whistleblower Web site WikiLeaks and how it emerged as a major player in world politics, and examines the role of its founder, Julian Assange, and his rise to fame.

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