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Keyword



Director, Trade and Global Markets Project, Progressive Policy Institute

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Ed Gresser joined PPI as
Director of the Project on
Trade and Global Markets in
February, 2001, after a
10-year career in the U.S.
Congress and the Clinton
Administration.

His first book, "Freedom From Want: American Liberalism and the Global Economy," was published in November 2007.

Mr. Gresser's major research focuses have included economic relations between the west and the Muslim

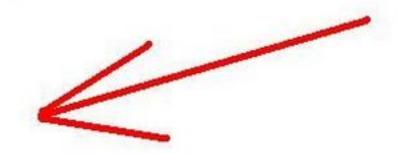
world, East Asian integration and American trade relations with China. the U.S. tariff system and its effects on low-income families and least-developed countries, as well as inter-American relations, competitiveness and worker adjustment, trends in American manufacturing, international finance and the relationship between trade, labor and environmental issues.

Before joining PPI, Mr. Gresser served as Policy Advisor to U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky. In this position, from April 1998 through the end of the Clinton Administration, he was the USTR's principal

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Sidney Rittenberg

Article Talk

GUCCIFER

EUIL EUIL SOUTCE VIEW HISTORY

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This article includes a list of references, but its sources remain unclear because it has insufficient inline citations. Please help to improve this article by introducing more precise citations. (November 2009)

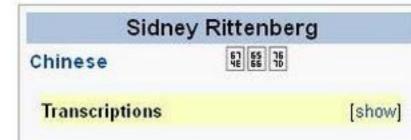
Sidney Rittenberg (Chinese: Pissi); pinyin: Li Dūnbái; born August 14, 1921) is an American journalist, scholar, and Chinese linguist who lived in China from 1944 to 1979. He worked closely with People's Republic of China (PRC) founder Mao Zedong, military leader Zhu De, statesman Zhou Enlai, and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) during the war, and was with these central Communist leaders at Yan'an. He witnessed first-hand much of what occurred at upper levels of the CCP and knew many of its leaders personally. Later, he was imprisoned in solitary confinement, twice, for a total of 16 years. [1] He was the first American citizen to join the CCP.

Rittenberg's connections and experience have enabled him to run a successful consultancy business representing some of the world's biggest brands, such as Intel, Levi Strauss, Microsoft, Hughes Aircraft and Teledesic.

Contents [hide]

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GUCCIFER

Researcher and Director, CEFC.

Research Professor (directeur d'études), EHESS, Paris (China Centre and Centre for Research on Arts and Language).

Honorary Assistant Professor, HKU Dept of Comparative Literature.

Director of Publication, China Perspectives.

E-mail: click here

Blogging on The China Beat (until 2012); on The China Story (since 2013).



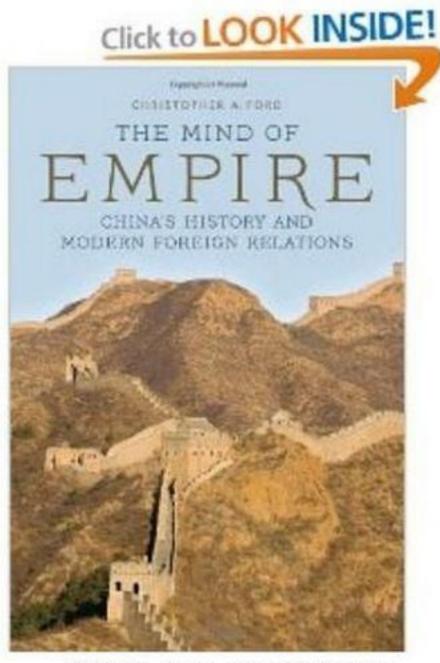
Research Topics

Literature and politics in 20th century China, in particular the connection between literature, public space, and democracy; literature and political philosophy;

Intellectual history of 20th century China, in particular of the May Fourth and "new culture" movement, Lu Xun and Republican literature;

Contemporary Chinese fiction (literature, cinema) and politics (censorship, market pressure), intellectuals and cultural policy, cultural heritage, cultural rights.





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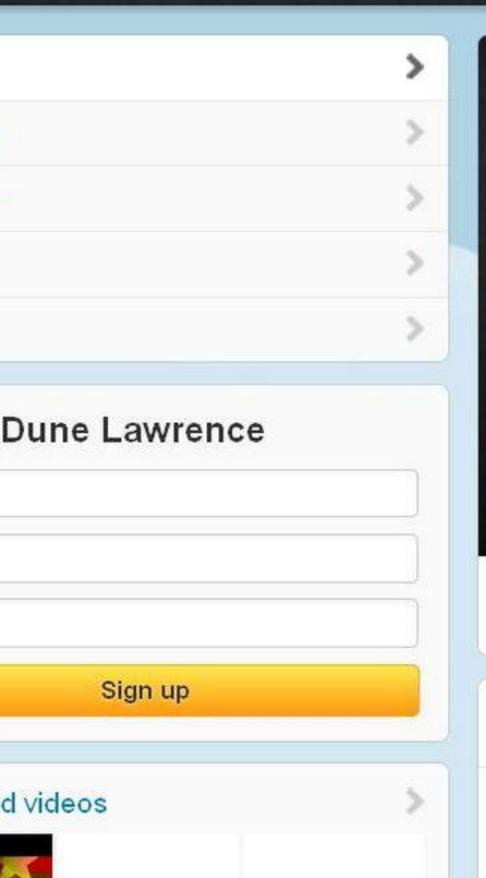
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Chinese Government Institutionalizes People Against Their Will: Chinese Human-Rights Defenders Every year, thousands of healthy Chinese are forcibly locked up and 'treated' in mental institutions, according to a new report by the Chinese Human Rights Defenders.

A short with Atmosphered

jk90wMXLFTvg@mail.gmail.com>

Date: Tue, 16 Jul 2013 22:59:39 -0400

Reply-To: Ed Gresser < gresser.ed@GMAIL.COM>

Sender: c-pol <CHINAPOL@NEWLISTS.SSCNET.UCLA.EDU>

From: Ed Gresser < gresser.ed@GMAIL.COM>

Subject: Re: [C-POL] Barrage of Cyberattacks Challenges Campus Culture -

NYTimes.com

Comments: To: Sebastian Veg <vegsebastian@gmail.com>

To: CHINAPOL@NEWLISTS.SSCNET.UCLA.EDU

In-Reply-To: <A3580CA9-88C1-4553-948E-398AE68C2AC7@gmail.com>

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List-Help: http://newlists.sscnet.ucla.edu/cgi-bin/wa?LIST=CHINAPOL,

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--90e6ba61467eda0c3104e1ac487a

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The EU has considerable diplomatic authority and activities, as it conducts

more or less all negotiations at the WTO, as well as bilateral trade negotiations such as FTAs, on behalf of the 28 EU member states. Often its

WTO negotiating positions are complementary to American goals, but sometimes - civil aircraft subsidy, agriculture, etc. - there are considerable divergences. There is also quite a lot of inherent American

interest the progress of EU expansion to Central and Eastern Europe, and to

Turkey. This interest is often very supportive, but the expansion negotiations often also touch on pretty important existing American relationships.

Turkey. This interest is often very supportive, but the expansion negotiations often also touch on pretty important existing American relationships.

When the U.S. agencies or administration say we aren't involved in commercial espionage, I take their meaning to be that they are not attempting to take company trade secrets or intellectual property and hand

it over to U.S.-based companies, not that commercial diplomacy, trade negotiations, and export promotion policies (esp. if they include bribery)

are per se beyond the bounds of intelligence.

On Tue, Jul 16, 2013 at 10:42 PM, Sebastian Veg <vegsebastian@gmail.com> wro= te:

- > Spying on EU institutions has generally been surmised to be for commercia=
- > purposes, as the EU has no military/defense/diplomatic activities.
- > See for ex the recent Spiegel article:

>

```
> http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/nsa-spied-on-european-
union-of=
fices-a-908590.html
 > Sebastian
 >
 > Le 17 juil. 2013 =E0 06:37, Sidney Rittenberg a =E9crit :
 > I have to.accept that you may be right, Chris, since I cannot locate
 the
 > story on which I based my comment. Meanwhile, I'll keep looking.
 > Sidney
 >
 > Sent from my iPad
 > On Jul 16, 2013, at 15:32, Christopher Ford <fordchristoph@GMAIL.COM>
 > wrote:
 > I have a vague thought that there was some news at some point -- and
 yes,
 > I know that's not a very helpful degree of specificity -- about
possibly
> using U.S. intelligence information to uncover the use of bribery by
> foreign firms which were competing (abroad) for contracts with U.S.
 firms
 > (which have, at least since the Lockheed scandal of the 1970s, been
 subje=
 ct
 > to much more stringent restrictions on such, uh, "business
 practices").
 >
 > That's not a straightforward commercial advantage issue, however, even
if
 > such collection did at some point occur; it would have been more about
 > rectifying unfair/unlawful commercial disadvantage. The same might be
 sa=
 id
 > about collection, if any, against covert subsidization or other
```

```
if
> such collection did at some point occur; it would have been more about
> rectifying unfair/unlawful commercial disadvantage. The same might be
sa=
id
> about collection, if any, against covert subsidization or other
illicit
> advantage-giving by foreign governments to favored national firms --
whic=
> could perhaps include collection against foreign governments' efforts
to
> engage in industrial espionage.
> I still don't know of any U.S. analogue to China's global intellectual
> property theft machinery.
> -- Chris
> On Tue, Jul 16, 2013 at 6:11 PM, Sidney Rittenberg <srittenb@me.com>
wrote=
>> Dear Paul,
>> I remember a revelation that we hack into Chinese telecom giants and
giv=
```

```
>> intel from this to US telcos. Not about technology, but about terms
of
>> competition. Unfortunately, I can't exactly recall where I read it,
biit=
T
>> think it was from the guy that our US media have christened "the
Leaker"=
>> as though he was incontinent.
>> I apologize to non-American brethren and sisters for using "us" and
"our=
>> as though we were all Americans.
>> Sidney
>>
>>
>> Sent from my iPhone
>>
>> On Jul 16, 2013, at 14:55, Dune Lawrence <dunelawrence@GMAIL.COM>
wrote:
>>
>> I too was wondering if I had missed this crucial element of the
Snowden
>> story. Did I miss reports about evidence of U.S. spying for
commercial
>> purposes on China?
>>
>> Dune Lawrence
>>
>>
>> On Tue, Jul 16, 2013 at 5:51 PM, pjmooney <pjmooney@me.com> wrote:
>>
```

>>> Dear Sidney,

```
>> Dune Lawrence
>>
>>
>> On Tue, Jul 16, 2013 at 5:51 PM, pjmooney <pjmooney@me.com> wrote:
>>
>>> Dear Sidney,
>>>
>>> I'm not familiar with that claim by Snowden, so this is a sincere
>>> question. What kind of commercial secrets would the US be stealing?
I'm
>>> just curious to know what China has of a commercial nature that the
US
>>> doesn't have already. According to Snowden, or your counter-cyber
>>> officials, does the US share this information with US corporations?
>>>
>>> Also, seems to me, and I have no real knowledge of this, that much
of
>>> the US efforts would be for intelligence purposes, which I always
assum=
ed
>>> all the big powers did, right or wrong, and that the US effort was
not
>>> aimed at Chinese citizens. I did hear that the US spied on Tsinghua
>>> University, but I'm not sure why.
>>>
>>> China also attempts to steal information and to plant malware in the
>>> computers of foreign diplomats, scholars and journalists. I've long
bee=
n a
>>> victim of this and I know of other cases.
>>>
>>> I just wonder if we're not talking about apples and oranges here.
>>>
```

```
>>> Best,
>>>
>>> Paul
>>>
      Paul Mooney
>>>
>>> Freelance Journalist
>>> 4-1-113
>>> Jianguomenwai
>>> Diplomatic Compound
>>> Beijing 100600
>>> CHINA
>>>
>>> Email: pjmooney@me.com
>>> Web: www.pjmooney.com
>>> Skype: pjmooney
>>> Twitter: pjmooney
>>> MSN: pjmooney@hotmail.com
>>> QQ: 910320029
>>>
>>> Home: +86 10 85322265
>>> Mobile: +86 1861 024 1829
>>> US Mobile: +1 (510) 926-5568
>>>
>>>
>>
>
--90e6ba61467eda0c3104e1ac487a
Content-Type: text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
```