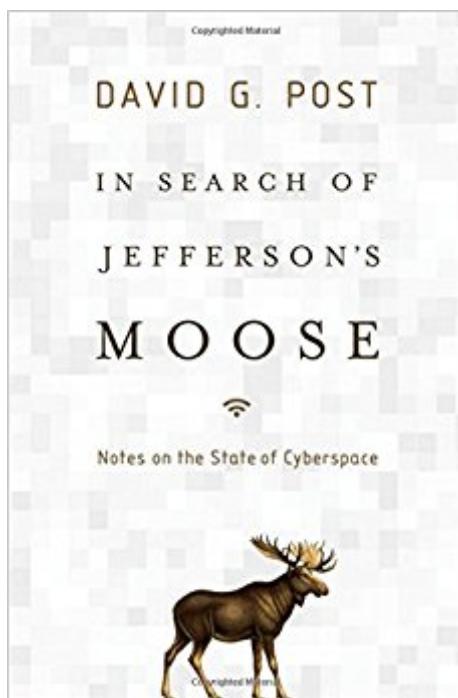**The book was found**

In Search Of Jefferson's Moose: Notes On The State Of Cyberspace

Synopsis

In 1787, Thomas Jefferson, then the American Minister to France, had the "complete skeleton, skin & horns" of an American moose shipped to him in Paris and mounted in the lobby of his residence as a symbol of the vast possibilities contained in the strange and largely unexplored New World. Taking a cue from Jefferson's efforts, David Post, one of the nation's leading Internet scholars, here presents a pithy, colorful exploration of the still mostly undiscovered territory of cyberspace--what it is, how it works, and how it should be governed. What law should the Internet have, and who should make it? What are we to do, and how are we to think, about online filesharing and copyright law, about Internet pornography and free speech, about controlling spam, and online gambling, and cyberterrorism, and the use of anonymous remailers, or the practice of telemedicine, or the online collection and dissemination of personal information? How can they be controlled? Should they be controlled? And by whom? Post presents the Jeffersonian ideal--small self-governing units, loosely linked together as peers in groups of larger and larger size--as a model for the Internet and for cyberspace community self-governance. Deftly drawing on Jefferson's writings on the New World in Notes on the State of Virginia, Post draws out the many similarities (and differences) between the two terrains, vividly describing how the Internet actually functions from a technological, legal, and social perspective as he uniquely applies Jefferson's views on natural history, law, and governance in the New World to illuminate the complexities of cyberspace. In Search of Jefferson's Moose is a lively, accessible, and remarkably original overview of the Internet and what it holds for the future.

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Customer Reviews

In 1787, Thomas Jefferson, then the American Minister to France, had the skeleton of an American moose shipped to him in Paris and mounted it in the lobby of his residence as a symbol of the vast possibilities of the largely unexplored New World. Taking a cue from Jefferson's efforts, David Post, one of the nation's leading internet scholars, presents a pithy, colorful exploration of the still mostly undiscovered territory of cyberspace--what it is, how it works, and how it should be governed. Dear Reader: Why might you want to read a Jeffersonian natural history of the internet? Perhaps because you know that Thomas Jefferson was a very interesting, and a very smart, guy but you'd like to know more about what he was up to. (Why did he have a moose skeleton and carcass--an acquisition, he wrote, "more precious than you can imagine"--shipped to him in Paris for display in his residence?) Or perhaps because you believe that the internet represents something important, some kind of transformative milestone in the history of human communication, but you don't really know much about where it came from, or how it actually works, or who's in charge. At bottom, this book is a "natural history" of the internet: what it is, how it works, what shape it has, what kinds of things can be found there, how and why it has grown so prodigiously in size. Thomas Jefferson is the guide; the book is (or aspires to be) the natural history of the internet that Jefferson would write, were he around to write it. One thing I can promise you, if you read my book: you'll learn some things about Jefferson, and some things about the internet, that you never knew before, and you'll see some connections between the two that you never saw before. And I can also promise you that you'll encounter some magnificent prose--not mine, Jefferson's. I use Jefferson's own words as much as possible to describe what's going on out there in the "new world," and nobody could craft an English sentence better than Jefferson could. To be honest, I don't know whether the book will change your mind about, or give you any simple solutions for, any of the great issues of the day. I was struck, though, several months ago, at the start of the meltdown in the global financial markets, by something Thomas Friedman wrote in his NY Times column: What we have to understand about the global financial markets, Friedman wrote, and what makes them so hard to understand and so hard to control, is this: everything is inter-connected, and nobody's in charge. Hmm, I thought--sounds like the internet. There are lessons to be learned from a deeper understanding of the net; I won't pretend to know what all of them are, but I know they're there, and my book is a way to help you think about what they might be and what they might mean. Sincerely, David G. Post

"An interesting book...[from] one of the nation's leading Internet scholars... I hope you will keep Jefferson's moose in mind in the days ahead."--Senator John Kerry, Chairman of the Commerce

Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, and the Internet"Reading this beautifully written and extraordinarily diverse work today is what it must have been like to know or read Jefferson then. Post has crafted an experience in understanding that allows us to glimpse the genius that Jefferson was, and to leave the book astonished by the talent this extraordinary writer is."--Lawrence Lessig, Professor of Law, Stanford Law School, and author of Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace and Remix"Now and then, ingenious insight yields an authentic work of genius. David Post's musing about cyberspace, the law, history, and a great deal more has produced such a work, conceived and written in the finest Jeffersonian spirit.--Sean Wilentz, Professor of History, Princeton University, and author of The Rise of American Democracy"David Post is the Jefferson of cyberspace, and in this creative, playful, and entirely original book, he applies Jefferson's insights about governing the American frontier to think about governance on the Net. Even those who don't share all of Post's intuitions will be enlightened by his unique combination of technical precision and romantic imagination."--Jeffrey Rosen, Author of The Unwanted Gaze and The Naked Crowd"A fresh, insightful, and eminently readable look at cyberspace policy. It's surprising and fascinating how much the debates of 200 years ago continue to be relevant today and continue to be echoed today, even in media about which Jefferson and Hamilton could not have dreamed."--Eugene Volokh, Professor of Law, UCLA"Jefferson's Moose is brilliant--and a joy to read. It is the book of a career: sweeping in scope, without dropping a stitch of detail. No one but David Post could have produced this sparkling analysis of the relationship between the world and worldview of Thomas Jefferson and today's puzzles of cyberspace."--Jonathan Zittrain, Professor of Law, Harvard Law School; Co-Founder, Berkman Center for Internet & Society; author, The Future of the Internet -- And How to Stop It"[Post's] book addresses important questions that we all should be asking, and he acknowledges the scope of his undertaking with a candid humility that would have pleased Jefferson."--Greg Ross, American Scientist

David G. Post, in his book "In Search of Jefferson's Moose: Notes on the State of Cyberspace", develops an exceptional framework to talk about cyberspace around the unusual personality and characteristics of Thomas Jefferson. In fact, the name of the book refers to Jefferson's book "Notes on the State of Virginia". These two might seem totally different and/or incompatible at first sight; however, as the reader delves into the book, he quickly discovers why the author chose to put Jefferson in the center of the book and how a discussion about regulating cyberspace would benefit from referring to Jefferson.There is no doubt that Jefferson was a truly extraordinary character in his lifetime; however, what makes him such an essential

personality for a discussion on cyberspace is the fact that he witnessed and also contributed to the formation of the independent United States while asking extraordinary questions that no one else would ask. One of the main arguments presented in this book is that it is time for ordinary Internet users to start asking extraordinary questions about the rules and regulations different countries are proposing to adopt to govern the cyberspace. Post argues that an exploration of cyberspace shares parallelism with an exploration of the State of Virginia, which Jefferson depicted in detail in response to a query he received from a French officer. Accordingly, Post starts his exploration by defining cyberspace and its characteristics. In order to help those readers who are not familiar with Jefferson, his writings and ideas, Post provides many exhaustive footnotes, which are quite easy to follow. Post, just like Jefferson, starts his book by describing the boundaries and geography of cyberspace. He explains it clearly that the Internet does not have any center, distance or scale, and these characteristics are crucial in understanding his thinking and proposals. By way of drawing further parallels with Jefferson's work, Post talks about the "population" of cyberspace, estimated total number of Internet users, and makes predictive calculations to give the reader an idea about the pace of growth of Internet users and the size of cyberspace. Post defines the Internet as "a gigantic global machine designed to move zeroes and ones from one place to another" (p. 86), which is "decentralized" and "end-to-end" (p. 86). Simplifying the complex nature of computer networks and the Internet, in general, Post makes it clear and understandable for an average reader that there is no center, distance or scale in the Internet. Post goes above and beyond in explaining why and how the TCP/IP network outgrew the other alternatives, and shows that the TCP/IP network had "a head start" and when it comes to networks "bigger is better" (p. 47) and as a general rule, as networks get bigger, they become "more valuable" (p. 49). He then moves on to explain how the TCP/IP network managed to "solve the problem(s) of scale" (p. 59) and serve a geometrically growing number of users. Jefferson's moose comes into the picture in the discussion of scale: it was a really difficult task to send a North American moose all the way to Paris in an enough good shape to be reassembled and used as a showpiece at his estate. The moose represented the vast possibilities and opportunities of the "New World". This parallelism is at the heart of all his parallelisms: when the United States was first established, since there was no precedent to such a large country, Europeans thought that it would not survive. Moreover, there were some prior works such as "Montesquieu's Law" that indicated that such a vast republic would not last; however, it survived, proving Montesquieu wrong. Accordingly, Post suggests approaching

cyberspace the same way Jefferson approached to the New World.At this point, Post starts inquiring the possibility of institutionalizing cyberspace in a way that everyone using the Internet can participate in the establishment of the relevant regulatory institutions (p. 117). As a proof of his suggestionÃ¢Â Â™s viability, Post brings the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) into the picture. IETF is treated as Ã¢Â Âœauthoritative and officialÃ¢Â Â•; however, it does not have any legal power: it governs based on consensus and it is open to everyone who wants to contribute. In other words, any individual can participate in any discussion (p. 139). Moving from here, Post argues that every Internet user should have the option to participate in the regulation of cyberspace, because everyone is an equal and free member of this Ã¢Â ÂœspaceÃ¢Â Â•.Post does not like the idea of different statesÃ¢Â Â™ restricting the Internet use of their citizens and prosecuting cyber crimes locally. Therefore, he proposes development of a Ã¢Â Âœglobal law for a global internetÃ¢Â Â• (p. 170). He supports this proposal with JeffersonÃ¢Â Â™s ideas about freedom, independence and equality. Post strongly underlines that peopleÃ¢Â Â™s right to govern themselves is an Ã¢Â Âœinalienable rightÃ¢Â Â• (p. 185). Moreover, Post argues that freedom of speech and freedom of expression are Ã¢Â Âœnatural rightsÃ¢Â Â• (p. 191) and there should be only minimal restraints on these rights.Discussing intellectual property rights and laws in detail, Post points out that although intellectual property rights were developed to protect and urge creativity of the owners of those rights; there are online projects, such as Wikipedia, which does not provide any intellectual property protection, yet still urges creativity. Accordingly, he argues that intellectual property protection should be "as little as needed" (p. 202).This impressive book, approaching cyberspace from an unusual perspective of human rights and arguing that every Internet user has the same right to benefit from as well as to participate in the regulation of the cyberspace, is astonishing and it admirably forms the basis for further discussions about global governance of cyberspace. Any student, scholar or individual, who is interested in human rights in general and cyberspace regulations in particular, would greatly benefit from this exquisite study.

While Thomas Jefferson was the United States Ambassador to France, he organized a special delivery of an entire carcass of a moose to be sent to France. This over the top move was calculated by Jefferson to impress the French. In the book In Search of JeffersonÃ¢Â Â™s Moose: Notes on the State of Cyberspace, David Post takes this story to explain the conflicting world views of Jefferson along with Hamilton, and how their arguments about the future of America is relevant to the future of cyberspace.In this work, David Post offers a witty comparison between the history of the New World and that of the Internet. David Post is a newly retired Professor of Law at Temple

University and is considered to be an authority on Cyberspace jurisprudence. He compares the Internet to the discovery of the new continent. The first part of this book, entitled "Chaos", looks at the Web as the New World to be inhabited. It needs basic territorial discovery when it comes to its mapping, population, networks and scale. The first few chapters draw onto Jeffersonian history and anecdotes inviting the reader to fill in the blanks of the current status of the cyber world. Post starts by "Mapping the territory" through an introduction of Jefferson's 'Notes of the State of Virginia' that he compares to the map (and wilderness) of cyberspace. The mapping chapter goes into detail about the progression of the rivers in the U.S. to the first Network maps. Post argues that the Internet is a phenomenon that is completely defined by scale. What makes this specific network so different (there are hundreds of thousands of interconnected networks on the globe) is its size. He looks at Jeffersonian expansion westward and its success with examples like the Louisiana Purchase and the radical effect it had on U.S. territory. Without giving direct answers on the positions of today's network, this work helps the reader with framing and understanding the current issues. Post articulates the need to scale Internet institutions to a global scale in order to be able to govern this new space. Without giving direction on which school of thought would be more appropriate nowadays (Jeffersonian or Hamiltonian), there is a clear acknowledgment of the issues the world faces when dealing with the issue of scaling and Internet world governance. The issues are even further discussed through the development on connections and language. Using that same approach, the second half of the book, entitled "Order" offers a more current history. The law and order of this new technology will determine the way it develops, Post argues. So exactly how should the Internet be governed? Post explains that the rules are mainly made by organizations such as the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) or gate keeps like the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). This progresses into a debate on two schools of thought: exceptionalism and unexceptionalism. Unexceptionalism doesn't see anything unique in the fact that the interactions are taking place in the Internet. Exceptionalism argues that "applying jurisdictional principles that were developed to deal with real space border- crossing transactions to network transactions leads to troubling and perhaps even absurd results". Post leans more towards a Jeffersonian exceptionalist outlook looking to set up global Internet law not by governments, but rather by self-governing authorities within the Internet community. Jeffersonians envision a decentralized, hands-off Internet with parties that work things out among themselves, without interference from the government. Hamiltonians, on the other hand, would be in favor of increased centralized power over cyberspace. When it comes to the governance of cyberspace,

Post stresses that the Internet has worked well using decentralized governance, without government interference. This minimizes current issues that are being faced in todayÃ¢Â Â™s cyber world. These problems include intellectual property disputes, conflicts of jurisdiction for crimes that occur on the Internet, and scandals involving domain names. Hamiltonians or unexceptionalists would link all of these disputes, and more, to the lack of government. As the Internet continues its expansion, this exponential geometric growth can lead to many legal implications. Hamilton or Jefferson? Exceptionalism or Unexceptionalism? Post is clear on his Jeffersonian position, but he gives the reader the freedom to makeup their own mind.The book looks at the giant we call the Internet and shows us how crucial it is to understand its every facet and history. It offers a retrospective look at the lessons to be learned from its development to be able to more critically analyze its position today. The anecdotal and light style of Post makes for a smooth ride through the few pages. Diagrams are present when needed especially when the author elaborates on more complex concepts. Post focuses on comparing the ideas and history rather than discussing or debating them.

In Search of Jefferson's Moose: Notes on the State of Cyberspace In Search of Jefferson's Moose: Notes on the State of Cyberspace (Law and Current Events Masters) The Floridas: The Sunshine State * The Alligator State * The Everglade State * The Orange State * The Flower State * The Peninsula State * The Gulf State Buck, Buck, Moose: Recipes and Techniques for Cooking Deer, Elk, Moose, Antelope and Other Antlered Things Laser Moose and Rabbit Boy (Laser Moose and Rabbit Boy series, Book 1) Laser Moose and Rabbit Boy: Disco Fever (Laser Moose and Rabbit Boy series, Book Always Be Yourself Unless You Can Be A Moose Then Always Be A Moose: Notebooks For School (Back To School Notebook, Composition College Ruled)(8.5 x 11)(School Memory Book)(V1) Thomas Jefferson : Writings : Autobiography / Notes on the State of Virginia / Public and Private Papers / Addresses / Letters (Library of America) The Jefferson Lies: Exposing the Myths You've Always Believed About Thomas Jefferson THE JEFFERSON BIBLE What Thomas Jefferson Selected as the Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth The Adams-Jefferson Letters: The Complete Correspondence Between Thomas Jefferson and Abigail and John Adams Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson and the Opening of the American West: Meriwether Lewis Thomas Jefferson and the Opening Jefferson Nickels 1970-2015: Collector's Jefferson Nickels Folder Jefferson Nickels for Kids: 1978-2012 Collector's Jefferson Nickel Folder Warriors Word Scramble: Word Scramble Games - Word Search, Word Puzzles And Word Scrambles (Word Games, Brain Games, Word Search, Word Search Games, Word ... Scramble,

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