1.	Record Nr.	UNISA996392702603316
	Autore	Grommee Abraham <fl. 1684.>
	Titolo	Disputatio medica inauguralis continens praxin morborum soporosorum [[electronic resource]] : Quam, praeside Deo opt. max. ex authoritate magnifici rectoris, D. Lucae Schacht ... ; nec non amplissimi senatus academici consensu, & almae facultatis medicae decreto, pro gradu doctoratus, summisque in medicina honoribus & privilegiis rite ac legitime consequendis, publico examini subjicit Abrahamus Grommee, Delph.-Batav. Ad diem 24 Octobr. loco horisque solitis
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Lugduni Batavorum, : Apud Abrahamum Elzevier, academiae typograph., MDC LXXXIV. [1684]
	Descrizione fisica	[19] p
	Altri autori (Persone)	SchachtLucas <1634-1689.>
	Soggetti	Loss of consciousness Coma Cerebrovascular disease Epilepsy
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Latino
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Reproduction of original in the British Library.
	Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0018

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910708687403321
	Titolo	Artificial intelligence, China, Russia, and the global order : technological, political, global, and creative perspectives / / Shazeda Ahmed [and 23 others]
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, : Air University Press
	Disciplina	006.3
	Soggetti	Artificial intelligence Technology and state - China Technology and state - Russia (Federation) China Foreign relations Russia (Federation) Foreign relations United States Foreign relations
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Nota di contenuto	Artificial intelligence technologies, political regimes and the global order -- Digital authoritarianism : evolving Chinese and Russian models -- Export and emulation of the models in global competition -- Artificial intelligence and domestic impacts on China's foreign policy decision making -- Military dimensions -- Artistic perspectives and the humanities.
	Sommario/riassunto	"Artificial intelligence (AI) and big data promise to help reshape the global order. For decades, most political observers believed that liberal democracy offered the only plausible future pathways for big, industrially sophisticated countries to make their citizens rich. Now, by allowing governments to monitor, understand, and control their citizens far more effectively than ever before, AI offers a plausible way for big, economically advanced countries to make their citizens rich while maintaining control over them--the first since the end of the Cold War. That may help fuel and shape renewed international competition between types of political regimes that are all becoming more "digital." Just as competition between liberal democratic, fascist,

and communist social systems defined much of the twentieth century, how may the struggle between digital liberal democracy and digital authoritarianism define and shape the twenty-first? This work highlights several key areas where AI-related technologies have clear implications for globally integrated strategic planning and requirements development"--