

Chapter 1 : Samsung Galaxy Exhibit 4G (T) | T-Mobile Support

We would like to show you a description here but the site won't allow us.

As China grows in stature, so does the reach of Chinglish 8 Nov It is hard now to imagine a time when listening to the radio was a common pastime for the people of Hong Kong. So it is an eye-opening experience to visit an exhibition looking back at 90 years of public service broadcasting in the city. Exhibits there include a Marconi microphone used for radio broadcasting in the s, a vacuum-tube radio set used in the s, and a real radio control room with broadcasting equipment. The exhibition, at the Heritage Museum in Sha Tin, takes visitors back to an era when radio was the centrepiece of the living room and a tool that connected people, much like the internet does today. The radio station had a humble start in . It had a staff of six: It only broadcast for seven hours a day, across two sessions. ZBW closed down during the Japanese occupation, but returned to air in August . In , the station was given the official title Radio Hong Kong. It also runs three TV channels, and launched its website in . The preservation of history is the responsibility of every generation. Cordeiro lent some gramophone records from his own collection for display in the exhibition, including the autographed records of Patti Page and Quincy Jones. As a public broadcaster, RTHK has a high degree of editorial independence although, administratively, it remains a government department. RTHK had the chance to break from the government in the s under a corporatisation plan. But Beijing opposed it, and staff voiced concerns about their pension arrangements. The plan was eventually shelved. None of the major controversies surrounding the government station were mentioned in the exhibition. It opens from 10am to 6pm on weekdays, and until 7pm on weekends and public holidays. The Heritage Museum closes on Tuesdays. This article appeared in the South China Morning Post print edition as: RTHK celebrates 90 years on the air with exhibition.

Chapter 2 : Host An Exhibition “ Washed Ashore

Todd County School District Policy--Exhibit IIBG-E Internet and Electronic Mail Acceptable Use Permission Form To gain access to e-mail and the Internet, all students under the age of 18 must obtain parent/guardian permission.

Authentication of such evidence is perhaps the most difficult challenge as courts seek to determine its admissibility. Electronic communications have revolutionized how the world does business, learns about and shares news, and instantly engages with friends and family. During trials, judges are often asked to rule on the admissibility of electronic evidence. How the court rules on questions of admissibility could substantially impact the outcome of a civil lawsuit or determine the difference between conviction or acquittal of a defendant. This unique form of evidence typically falls into one of five distinct categories: As courts continue to grapple with this new electronic frontier it is important to stress that electronic evidence is subject to the same rules of evidence as paper documents. However, the unique nature of e-evidence, as well as the ease with which it can be manipulated or falsified, creates hurdles to admissibility not faced with other evidence. Admissibility of electronic evidence is governed by a four-step analytical framework set forth in the sidebar below. The most common method of authentication is the use of testimony by a witness with knowledge that the exhibit is what it claims to be. Inconsistencies and conflicting inferences regarding authenticity often go to the weight of the evidence, not its admissibility. If the statement is being offered to prove that the assertion is true then the statement is hearsay and is not admissible unless a recognized hearsay exception applies pursuant to statute M. If no, the statement is not hearsay. If the offer has any tendency even a slight tendency to make the existence of a fact more probable than it would be without the evidence, it is relevant. Even if relevant, evidence may be unfairly prejudicial and may be excluded on that basis. Printouts of web pages must be authenticated as accurately reflecting the content and image of a specific web page on the computer. Because of the difficulty and inconvenience that would result if formal authentication was required and the slight risk of fraud or forgery, extrinsic evidence of authentication is not required. A webmaster can establish that a particular file, of identifiable content, was placed on the website at a specific time. This may be done through direct testimony or through documentation, which may be generated automatically by the software of the web server. Unless the opponent of the evidence raises a genuine issue as to trustworthiness, it is reasonable to indulge a presumption that material on a website was placed there by the owner of the site. However, the opponent of the evidence must, in fairness, be free to challenge that presumption by adducing facts showing that the proffered exhibit does not accurately reflect the contents of the website, or that those contents are not attributable to the owner of the site. Because of the increased dangers of falsehood and fraud with this new type of medium, courts have imposed a heavier burden of authentication on social network messages and postings. Generally, there must be confirming circumstances sufficient to permit the inference that the purported sender was in fact the author. The general principles of admissibility are essentially the same since email is simply a distinctive type of internet evidence; namely, the use of the internet to send personalized communications. The authenticity of email evidence is governed by Minn. Knowing the IP address enables one to contact the service provider who can identify the sender or recipient. Therefore, if serious authentication issues arise, a technical witness may be of assistance. This may become important in cases where a person or entity denies sending an email, or denies receipt of an email, and there is no circumstantial evidence of the sending or receipt of the email or other electronic communication. The general principles of admissibility are essentially the same since text messages are a distinctive type of electronic evidence, namely, the use of a cell phone to send personalized electronic communications. Text messages sent between cell phone users³⁸ are treated the same as email for purposes of authentication. Typically such messages are admitted on the basis of identifying the author who texted the proffered message. However, mere ownership of the phone that originated the message is not sufficient. Nonetheless, given that such messages could be generated by a third party under the guise of the named sender, the majority of jurisdictions have not equated evidence of these account user names or numbers with self-authentication. For example, even though text messages are somewhat different than email in that they are intrinsic to the cell phones in which they are

stored, as with email accounts, cellular telephones are not always exclusively used by the person to whom the phone number is assigned. Thus transcripts made by law enforcement at the time the cell phone is seized are often proffered as evidence of the messages and must be authenticated as an accurate transcription. Such transcriptions of text messages have been held not to violate the Best Evidence Rule if the proponent satisfies Fed. The mere presence of a document in a computer file will constitute some indication of a connection with the person or persons having ordinary access to that file. However, much will depend on the surrounding facts and circumstances, and it is reasonable to require that these include some additional evidence of authenticity. For example, when a computer is used to create a data compilation, how much information will be required about data input and processing to authenticate the output will depend on the nature and completeness of the data, the complexity of the manipulation, the routineness of the operation, and verifiability of the result. To lay this foundation a qualified witness should have general knowledge of who prepares the printouts and how, and how the system records and retrieves information. Computer-stored documents are entirely statements by persons and, if offered to prove their truth, can be considered hearsay. E-evidence is undeniably a critical new evidentiary frontier which has left both judges and attorneys struggling to understand how the admissibility of this new information fits into existing legal paradigms. Despite this uncertainty, one thing is clear: Because e-evidence can have a substantial impact at trial, it is vitally important for attorneys and the court to stay in touch with ongoing legal and technological developments. It is strongly recommended that admissibility issues involving electronic evidence be raised and discussed with the court prior to commencement of trial. Pendleton has served as a judge of the 10th Judicial District since He is actively involved in attorney and judicial training programs, serves on the Supreme Court Judicial Faculty Development Team, and has offered instruction at several local universities and law schools as well as the National Institute of Trial Advocacy and the National Judicial College in Reno, NV. Benchmark and Trend Report, at 79, [## Chapter 3 : Electrical Trade Shows in Hong Kong,Electrical Trade Fairs & Business Exhibitions in Hong Ko](http://Securities Litigation, F. Bell, Ohio App. State, supra, at Austin ; United States v. Reed, WL Minn. See generally United States v. Robinson, WL Minn. See also, United States v.</p></div><div data-bbox=)

the exhibit index, unless the exhibit is filed in paper pursuant to a temporary or continuing hardship exemption under Rules or of Regulation S-T or pursuant to Rule of Regulation S-T. 20 The proposed amendments would apply to nearly all of the forms that are.

Chapter 4 : Technology - Esquire Deposition Solutions

In other contested matters in chapter 13 and 7 cases where a party intends to offer ten or fewer exhibits, counsel are not required to provide bound exhibits and may exchange exhibits with opposing counsel by electronic mail.

Chapter 5 : bts exhibition | eBay

Don't be overshadowed by your competition - Exhibit at IRCE @ RetailX. IRCE is known as the one-stop-shop for all e-retailers: providing attendees with both actionable, on-trend content and an exhibit hall filled with the best available solutions for their business.

Chapter 6 : Admissibility of Electronic Evidence: A New Evidentiary Frontier Â« Bench and Bar of Minneso

The electronic mail, voice mail and internet systems must not be used to commit any crime, including but not limited to sending obscene e-mails over the internet with the intent to annoy, abuse, threaten, or harass another person.

Chapter 7 : Chicago Trade Show Exhibits - Custom Displays & Event Management | Exhibits

Websites, social networks, email, text messaging, computer-generated or stored documents – these new communications technologies challenge evidentiary rules grounded in a more tangible former reality.

Chapter 8 : Contact Us | Exhibits

As the exhibit manager for your company, you know when and where you need a custom trade show exhibit. You know custom exhibits are generally more expensive and may take longer to set up, and they are still the best choice for you.

Chapter 9 : Electronic Records Management Guidelines, E-mail Management

The Costume Institute's spring exhibition – at The Met Fifth Avenue and The Met Cloisters – features a dialogue between fashion and medieval art from The Met collection to examine fashion's ongoing engagement with the devotional practices and traditions of Catholicism.