

Chapter 33 Restructuring The Postwar World

The cultural economy forms a leading trajectory of urban development, and has emerged as a key facet of globalizing cities. Cultural industries include new media, digital arts, music and film, and the design industries and professions, as well as allied consumption and spectacle in the city. The cultural economy now represents the third-largest sector in many metropolitan cities of the West including London, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, and Melbourne, and is increasingly influential in the development of East Asian cities (Tokyo, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Singapore), as well as the mega-cities of the Global South (e.g. Mumbai, Capetown, and São Paulo). Cities and the Cultural Economy provides a critical integration of the burgeoning research and policy literatures in one of the most prominent sub-fields of contemporary urban studies. Policies for cultural economy are increasingly evident within planning, development and place-marketing programs, requiring large resource commitments, but producing – on the evidence – highly uneven results. Accordingly the volume includes a critical review of how the new cultural economy is reshaping urban labour, housing and property markets, contributing to gentrification and to ‘precarious employment’ formation, as well as to broadly favorable outcomes, such as community

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regeneration and urban vitality. The volume acknowledges the important growth dynamics and sustainability of key creative industries. Written primarily as a text for upper-level undergraduate and Masters students in urban, economic and social geography; sociology; cultural studies; and planning, this provocative and compelling text will also be of interest to those studying urban land economics, architecture, landscape architecture and the built environment.

Radhabinod Pal was an Indian jurist who achieved international fame as the judge representing India at the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal and dissented from the majority opinion, holding that all Japanese “Class A” war criminals were not guilty of any of the charges brought against them. In postwar Japanese politics, right-wing polemicists have repeatedly utilized his dissenting judgment in their political propaganda aimed at refuting the Tokyo trial’s majority judgment and justifying Japan’s aggression, gradually elevating this controversial lawyer from India to a national symbol of historical revisionism. Many questions have been raised about how to appropriately assess Pal’s dissenting judgment and Pal himself. Were the arguments in Pal’s judgment sound? Why did he submit such a bold dissenting opinion? What was the political context? More fundamentally, why and how did the Allies ever nominate such a lawyer as a judge for a tribunal of such great political importance? How should his dissent be situated within the

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context of modern Asian history and the development of international criminal justice? What social and political circumstances in Japan thrust him into such a prominent position? Many of these questions remain unanswered, while some have been misinterpreted. This book proposes answers to many of them and presents a critique of the persistent revisionist denial of war responsibility in the Japanese postwar right-wing movement.

Eleonora Poli analyses how ideas and material interests have come to determine the evolution of antitrust policies in the USA, EU, Japan and BRICS. She argues that three major economic crises together with market globalisation have changed governments' perceptions of market competition, giving rise to a neo-liberal global phase.

When Pax Americana began to disintegrate in the late 1960s, economic leaders in corporate America joined with their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan to develop a self-interested strategy for dealing with the political and social impacts of a changing global economy. As Marchak shows, the political agenda of the emerging New Right the dismantling of the welfare state was supported by corporate-funded think-tanks which influenced public policy and by media campaigns which swayed public opinion. The New Right promoted the resurgence of laissez-faire political and economic ideas which Marchak traces

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back to the theories of Adam Smith. Marchak describes the changes such strategies created in the world economy and examines their effects on the United States and Canada, Western and Eastern Europe, Japan, the newly industrializing nations, and the increasingly impoverished third world countries. She includes chapters on the silicon revolution, Japanese expansion, the automobile industry, special export zones, the debt crisis, environmental issues, and international organizations.

The ancient civilization of Japan, with its Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples, is also closely associated with all that is new and modern. Looking outward, Japan sees what it has become since Hiroshima: the world's second-largest economy, a source of fury and wonder, a power without arms. Looking inward, Japan sees old ways shaken and new ones developing at a hectic pace. Japan in the Twenty-first Century offers compelling insights into the current realities of the country and investigates the crucial political, economic, demographic, and environmental challenges that face the nation. A combination of text, maps, and photographs provides an essential understanding of Japan's geography, cultural heritage, demography, economic and political development, and of many other important issues. Pradyumna P. Karan explores the obstacles and opportunities that will shape Japan and affect the world community in the coming years. He highlights

strategies and policies that will facilitate economic and political change and stimulate the development of effective institutions for long-term, sustainable prosperity and economic vitality. Unique field reports drawn from direct observations of events and places in Japan illuminate Japanese traditions and sensibilities. The first full-length English-language textbook on Japan's geography, culture, politics, and economy to appear in nearly four decades, *Japan in the Twenty-first Century* will be a vital resource for researchers, academics, general readers, and students of Japan. Pradyumna P. Karan, professor of geography and Japan studies at the University of Kentucky, is the author or editor of numerous books on Asian geography and culture, including *The Japanese City* and *Japan in the Bluegrass*.

Providing a valuable overview of regionalism throughout the entire continent, *Regionalism in Modern Europe* combines both geographical and thematic approaches to examine the origins and development of regional movements and identities in Europe from 1890 to the present. A wide range of internationally renowned scholars from the USA, the UK and mainland Europe are brought together here in one volume to examine the historical roots of the current regional movements, and to explain why some of them - Scotland, Catalonia and Flanders, among others – evolve into nationalist movements and even strive for

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independence, while others – Brittany, Bavaria – do not. They look at how regional identities - through regional folklore, language, crafts, dishes, beverages and tourist attractions - were constructed during the 20th century and explore the relationship between national and subnational identities, as well as regional and local identities. The book also includes 7 images, 7 maps and useful end-of-chapter further reading lists. This is a crucial text for anyone keen to know more about the history of the topical – and at times controversial – subject of regionalism in modern Europe.

‘Westads schrijfstijl is helder, gevat en vurig. Deze keer is zijn speelveld breed genoeg om zijn kennis en menselijkheid volledig recht te doen.’ Marilyn B. Young, New York University De Koude Oorlog was het lijnrecht tegenover elkaar staan van het kapitalisme en het socialisme. Een confrontatie die het heftigst was tussen 1945 en 1989, maar de oorsprong van het conflict gaat veel verder terug en de gevolgen zijn nog steeds voelbaar. De Koude Oorlog zorgde ervoor dat de wereld werd gedomineerd door twee supermachten die als uitgangspunt hadden dat alleen het eigen systeem goed was en dat van de ander per definitie heel erg slecht. Dit leidde tot een wapenwedloop waardoor we nu genoeg atoomwapens hebben om onze aarde meerdere keren volledig te vernietigen. Net als de Amerikanen geloofden de sovjetleiders dat de ‘oude’ maatschappijen,

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gebaseerd op lokale identiteit, standsverschil en een sterke band met het verleden, volkomen achterhaald waren. De Koude Oorlog ging dan ook over de maatschappij van de toekomst. De keuze was beperkt: die van de Sovjet-Unie, waar de staatsmachine aan de verbetering van de mensheid werkte, of die van de Amerikanen met een gedecentraliseerde staatsmacht en boven alles individuele vrijheid. Tegen deze achtergrond werd het gevecht gevoerd, met als gevolg conflict na conflict en genadeloze leiders. Odd Arne Westad is hoogleraar VS-Azië Relaties aan Harvard University en geeft les op de Kennedy School of Government. Van zijn hand verschenen *The Global Cold War* (2005), dat de Bancroft Prize heeft gewonnen, en *Decisive Encounters* (2003), het standaardwerk over de Chinese burgeroorlog. Ook werkte hij mee aan de driedelige *Cambridge History of the Cold War* (2010). Recenter verscheen *Restless Empire: China and the World since 1750* (2012).

Challenging many common perceptions, this book is dedicated to understanding a major new phenomenon - the large number of skilled urban workers who are coming to America from Mexico's cities. Based on a ten-year study of one working-class neighbourhood in Monterrey, the book studies the forces that lead to Mexican emigration.

This book explores a big puzzle in development economics - why Argentina, despite rich natural resources and ample human capital, has endured such poor growth performance. The authors use rigorous economic analysis and an institutional and historical approach to show

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what went wrong, in a timely contribution to the sustainable development debate. This book examines a largely neglected phenomenon in the field of international relations--the concept of the isolated state. Deon Geldenhuys begins by discussing how he measures both voluntary and enforced international isolation by, among other things, membership of international organizations, official visits and international censure. He then presents a number of case studies of self-isolation. The remainder of the study is devoted to an analysis of the enforced isolation of Taiwan, Israel, Chile and South Africa. Using a wealth of statistical material, he demonstrates their varying degrees of isolation in the diplomatic, military, economic and socio-cultural arenas of the international community. This student-friendly text provides a detailed and up-to-date assessment of Japan's foreign policy since 1945, including policy options and choices that Japan faces in the twenty-first century. Using information based on interviews with policymakers in Japan, the author provides new insight into Japan's foreign policy options and analyzes the nation's evolving role in international affairs. The book begins with a brief overview of major issues related to Japan's foreign policy since the mid-nineteenth century, and then focuses on the direction of Japanese foreign policy from 1945 to the present. It examines issues such as Article Nine of the Japanese Constitution, national security needs, the way Japan views the world around it, the role of nationalism in setting policy, and the influence of big industry. It also includes material on Japan's response to 9/11 and the war in Iraq. Designed for both undergraduate and graduate level courses, the text includes Discussion Questions, maps, a detailed bibliography with suggestions for further reading, and an Appendix with the Japanese Constitution for easy reference.

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Emphasizing reference works published since 1964, these volumes cover books, periodicals, and inclusions (i.e., chapters in edited volumes) on the 1911 Revolution, the Republic of China (1949--), post-1911 Taiwan, post-1911 Hong Kong and Macao, and post-1911 overseas Chinese.

The Cold War period saw a dramatic expansion of state-funded science and technology research. Government and military patronage shaped Cold War technoscientific practices, imposing methods that were project oriented, team based, and subject to national-security restrictions. These changes affected not just the arms race and the space race but also research in agriculture, biomedicine, computer science, ecology, meteorology, and other fields. This volume examines science and technology in the context of the Cold War, considering whether the new institutions and institutional arrangements that emerged globally constrained technoscientific inquiry or offered greater opportunities for it. The contributors find that whatever the particular science, and whatever the political system in which that science was operating, the knowledge that was produced bore some relation to the goals of the nation-state. These goals varied from nation to nation; weapons research was emphasized in the United States and the Soviet Union, for example, but in France and China scientific independence and self-reliance dominated. The contributors also consider to what extent the changes to science and technology practices in this era were produced by the specific politics, anxieties, and aspirations of the Cold War. Contributors Elena Aronova, Erik M. Conway, Angela N. H. Creager, David Kaiser, John Krige, Naomi Oreskes, George Reisch, Sigrid Schmalzer, Sonja D. Schmid, Matthew Shindell, Asif A. Siddiqi, Zuoyue Wang, Benjamin Wilson

The boom in corporate restructuring, accompanied by large increases in debt finance, was one

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of the most important developments in the U.S. economy in the 1980s. Financial and tax specialists analyze how the U.S. tax system-especially in its bias toward debt financing-has affected corporate financial decisions and influenced the recent wave of corporate restructuring. The authors evaluate the hypothesis that the rise in the cost of capital during the 1980s helped stimulate the surge in corporate takeovers. They analyze the effect that changes in tax laws and in the volume of government debt have had on corporate financial decisions. The authors examine how recent financial innovations have blurred the distinction between debt and equity finance.

This text contrasts the proposals of the Royal Commission of the late 1970s with those enshrined in the 1989 White Paper and describes how the changes came about. It asserts that the NHS reforms should be seen as part of a wider political strategy towards state provision of welfare.

Volume II of this book grew out of the author's work as an economist for the U.S. Congress on the staff of the House Banking Committee under Chairman Wright Patman and his successor, Chairman Henry Reuss; as an analyst for the Congressional Budget Office; and as finance economist for the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection and Finance. It is a re-examination of the validity of traditional concerns in order to establish the Context for congressional actions to modify the existing regulatory and structural framework.

Examining Calvino's literary experiments as a young artist in search of his narrative voice, Ricci explores the psychological and existential motivations intrinsically linked to

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the writer's need for textual and systemic patterning. *I racconti* contains some of Calvino's least-read works, yet these early stories address issues, present scenarios and generate a growing variation of themes that form the heart of Calvino's narrative discourse. Ricci points out that melancholy permeates Calvino's works--even at his most playful. He suggests that if Calvino's highest merit was his sense of wonder and his urge to transform and defeat obscurantism with all the joy he could muster, one must remember that his work expressed, often painfully, the limits of human rationalism. *I racconti* can thus be read as a catalogue of the anxieties of both the young author and postwar Italian society.

Richard A. Schwarzlose's long-awaited two-volume *The Nation's Newsbrokers* makes a major contribution to the history of journalism in the United States. Schwarzlose traces the development of the Associated Press and the predecessors of United Press International from scattered beginnings in the 1840s to their emergence as a mature national institution in the World War I era. Volume 2 studies the rapid growth of intercity news gathering and distribution after the Civil War, including the deterioration into collusion among newsbrokers, and changes in technology and reporting within the context of attempts to monopolize the flow of information.

Despite talk of a "naked public square," religion has never really lost its place in American public life. As the twenty-first century opened, it was re-emerging in unexpected and paradoxical ways. Religious institutions were considered for expanded

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roles in welfare and education, at the same time that the limits of religious pluralism—as, for example, in the relation of Islam to American values—became a question of urgent public concern. *Religion Returns to the Public Square; Faith and Policy in America* explores how and why religion has to be mixed up with American politics. Uncovering philosophical, historical, legal, and social roots of this relationship, these essays go beyond hot-button issues to reflect on the current interactions and future possibilities of religion and politics in America.

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In this stimulating and highly original study of the writing of American history, twenty-four scholars from eleven European countries explore the impact of writing history from

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abroad. Six distinguished scholars from around the world add their commentaries. Arguing that historical writing is conditioned, crucially, by the place from which it is written, this volume identifies the formative impact of a wide variety of institutional and cultural factors that are commonly overlooked. Examining how American history is written from Europe, the contributors shed light on how history is written in the United States and, indeed, on the way history is written anywhere. The innovative perspectives included in *Historians across Borders* are designed to reinvigorate American historiography as the rise of global and transnational history is creating a critical need to understand the impact of place on the writing and teaching of history. This book is designed for students in historiography, global and transnational history, and related courses in the United States and abroad, for US historians, and for anyone interested in how historians work.

With the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, Japan embarked on a policy of territorial expansion that would claim Taiwan and Korea, among others. Assimilation policies led to a significant body of literature written in Japanese by colonial writers by the 1930s. After its unconditional surrender in 1945, Japan abruptly receded to a nation-state, establishing its present-day borders. Following Korea's liberation, Korean was labeled the national language of the Korean people, and Japanese-language texts were purged from the Korean literary canon. At the same time, these texts were also excluded from the Japanese literary canon, which was reconfigured along national,

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rather than imperial, borders. In *Colonizing Language*, Christina Yi investigates how linguistic nationalism and national identity intersect in the formation of modern literary canons through an examination of Japanese-language cultural production by Korean and Japanese writers from the 1930s through the 1950s, analyzing how key texts were produced, received, and circulated during the rise and fall of the Japanese empire. She considers a range of Japanese-language writings by Korean colonial subjects published in the 1930s and early 1940s and then traces how postwar reconstructions of ethnolinguistic nationality contributed to the creation of new literary canons in Japan and Korea, with a particular focus on writers from the Korean diasporic community in Japan. Drawing upon fiction, essays, film, literary criticism, and more, Yi challenges conventional understandings of national literature by showing how Japanese language ideology shaped colonial histories and the postcolonial present in East Asia. A Center for Korean Research Book

The United Nations predicts that by the year 2050 almost 70% of the planet's population will be living in cities. The onus on social scientists is to explain the contemporary challenges posed by the urbanization of the world. A growing body of literature raises the alarm about the precarity of human existence in the uncertain conditions of rapidly transforming contemporary cities. This volume brings together a diverse collection of new ethnographies of precarious lives in various cities of the world. The specific focus on post-industrial cities in the UK allows for a wider consideration of

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the urban conditions and the political and economic climates which combine to produce extremely precarious living conditions for urban populations elsewhere in the world. The productive consequence of the comparisons and contrasts of various urban contexts, made possible by the volume, is an analytical focus on what it means for humans to live and occupy different subject positions under the advancing conditions of contemporary global capitalism. The volume's chapters are also united by the shared commitment of early career social science scholars to ethnography as a research method. This gives a common methodological focus to diverse topics of substantive concern located in various cities of the world from Manchester, Newcastle and Salford in the north of England, to Detroit in the USA, Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, Turin in Italy and Beirut in Lebanon. Ethnography, relying as it does on long-term participant observation and in-depth open-ended interviewing, is uniquely valuable as a resource for bringing to life the unpredictable ways in which humans survive and develop forms of resilience among, for example, the ruins of dying cities. Ethnography also enables social scientists to understand and add depth to the surprising stories and apparent contradictions of everyday protest in the face of the increasing privatization of the public good and extreme inequalities of wealth. Ethnographically grounded analyses of urban life are therefore uniquely positioned to explain and critically analyse the new politics of popular resistance as the people who feel 'left behind' by society, or expelled from what might be described as the 'exclusification' of urban environments, push back

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against an economy and politics that appears to exist only for the private benefit of an indifferent elite population.

As economic power diffuses across more countries and China becomes more dependent on the world economy, Chinese leaders are being forced to abandon their largely passive approach to global governance. This report analyzes China's interests and behavior to evaluate both the recent history of its interactions with the postwar international order and possible future trajectories. It also draws implications from that analysis for future U.S. policy.

This text systematically examines the restructuring of China's foreign policy, from a single-dimensional anti-Soviet policy to an omnidirectional "independent foreign policy of peace" in the 1980s. An adaptive behaviour approach is used as the framework for How radio astronomers challenged national borders, disciplinary boundaries, and the constraints of vision to create an international scientific community. For more than three thousand years, the science of astronomy depended on visible light. In just the last sixty years, radio technology has fundamentally altered how astronomers see the universe. Combining the wartime innovation of radar and the established standards of traditional optical telescopes, the "radio telescope" offered humanity a new vision of the universe. In *A Single Sky*, the historian David Munns explains how the idea of the radio telescope emerged from a new scientific community uniting the power of radio with the international aspirations of the discipline of astronomy. The radio astronomers

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challenged Cold War era rivalries by forging a united scientific community looking at a single sky. Munns tells the interconnecting stories of Australian, British, Dutch, and American radio astronomers, all seeking to learn how to see the universe by means of radio. Jointly, this international array of radio astronomers built a new “community” style of science opposing the “glamour” of nuclear physics. *A Single Sky* describes a communitarian style of science, a culture of interdisciplinary and international integration and cooperation, and counters the notion that recent science has been driven by competition. Collaboration, or what a prominent radio astronomer called “a blending of radio invention and astronomical insight,” produced a science as revolutionary as Galileo's first observations with a telescope. Working together, the community of radio astronomers revealed the structure of the galaxy.

Gorbatsjov geeft zijn visie op de 21e eeuw Dertig jaar nadat het verscheurende conflict tussen Oost en West ten einde kwam wordt de wereldvrede opnieuw aan het wankelen gebracht. Amerika heeft zich teruggetrokken uit het ontwapeningsverdrag met Rusland, de Europese Unie valt uit elkaar terwijl China aan een onvoorziene opmars bezig is, en wereldwijd worden vrijheid en zelfbeschikking bedreigd door een golf van nationalisme en radicale ideologieën. Met het oog op deze alarmerende wereldwijde werkelijkheid waarschuwt Michail Gorbatsjov ons voor de potentieel catastrofale gevolgen hiervan. Gorbatsjov, winnaar van de Nobelprijs voor de Vrede in 1990 voor zijn rol in het beëindigen van de Koude Oorlog, vreest voor een nieuwe, allesvernietigende oorlog als

gevolg van het falen van de politieke leiders in het vinden van internationale oplossingen. In zijn betoog legt hij de nadruk op de grote uitdagingen waartegenover de wereld nu staat, zoals de inperking van de democratie en de opkomst van populistten, en vestigt hij zijn hoop op dialoog en verzoening. Wat er op het spel staat is een cruciale boodschap van een man die weet wat het is om op het wereldtoneel een inspirerend pleidooi te houden voor leiderschap en internationale samenwerking. In *Recasting Welfare Capitalism*, Mark Vail employs a sophisticated and original theoretical approach to compare welfare states and political-economic adjustment in Germany and France. He examines how and why institutional change takes place and what factors characterize economic evolution when moving from times of prosperity to more austere periods and back again. Covering the 1970s to the present, Vail analyzes social and economic reforms, including labor policy, social-insurance, and anti-poverty programs. He focuses on the tactics and actions of key political players, and demolishes the stagnation argument that suggests that France and Germany have largely frozen political economies, incapable of reform. Vail finds that these respective evolutions involve interrelated changes in social and economic policies and are characterized by political relationships that are continuously renegotiated—often in unpredictable ways. In the process, he presents a compelling reconceptualization of change in both the welfare state and the broader political economy during an age of globalization.

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Zelfs de vijanden van James Bond zitten niet meer bij de KGB tegenwoordig. Je kunt je afvragen waar we 45 jaar lang zo bang voor zijn geweest. De Koude Oorlog, de strijd tussen democratie en kapitalisme (het Westen) en het internationale communisme (het Oosten), werd door iedereen als een grauwe en gevaarlijke periode ervaren. De aanleg van een kerwapenarsenaal door de beide wereldmachten zorgde in vele landen voor - achteraf bekeken - hilarische brochures en tips van de Bescherming Burgerbevolking ('Wenken voor de bescherming van uw gezin en uzelf'). In 2006 kan Lewis Gaddis opgelucht schrijven dat de Koreaoorlog eigenlijk het hoogtepunt van de strijd is geweest. Als Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan, Michail Gorgatsjov, Paus Johannes Paulus II en Lech Walesa dat hadden geweten, was het IJzeren Gordijn dan eerder gevallen?

DIVArgues that although the last two decades of Korean history were a period of progress in political democratization, the country refused to part from a "masculine point of view" which is also mirrored in Korean cinema./div

Labor Markets, Gender and Social Stratification in East Asia addresses the dynamics of inequality and gender in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and China following the Asian economic crisis of the 1990s. The findings demonstrate significant diversity of East Asian gender regimes and class structures.

David Harvey's The Condition of Postmodernity rationalised capitalism's

transformation during an extraordinary year: 1989. It gave theoretical expression to a material and cultural reality that was just then getting properly started – globalisation and postmodernity – whilst highlighting the geo-spatial limits to accumulation imposed by our planet. However this landmark publication, author Robert Hassan argues, did not address the arrival of digital technology, the quantum leap represented by the move from an analogue world to a digital economy and the rapid creation of a global networked society. Considering first the contexts of 1989 and Harvey's work, then the idea of humans as analogue beings he argues this arising new human condition of digitality leads to alienation not only from technology but also the environment. This condition he suggests, is not an ideology of time and space but a reality stressing that Harvey's time-space compression takes on new features including those of 'outward' and 'inward' globalisation and the commodification of all spheres of existence. Lastly the author considers culture's role drawing on Rahel Jaeggi's theories to make the case for a post-modern Marxism attuned to the most significant issue of our age. Stimulating and theoretically wide-ranging *The Condition of Digitality* recognises post-modernity's radical new form as a reality and the urgent need to assert more democratic control over digitality.

World History Patterns of Interaction De Koude Oorlog Overamstel Uitgevers

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As a consequence of being sued by more than 20 foreign investors, India terminated close to 60 investment treaties and adopted a new Model Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) purportedly to balance investment protection with the host State's right to regulate. This book is a critical study of India's approach towards BITs and traces their origin, evolution, and the current state of play. It does so by locating them in India's economic policy in general and policy towards foreign investment in particular. India's approach towards BITs and policy towards foreign investment were consistent with each other in the periods of economic nationalism (1947–1990) and economic liberalism (1991–2010). However, post 2010, India's approach to BITs has become protectionist while India's foreign investment policy continues to be liberal. To balance investment protection with the State's right to regulate, India needs to evolve its BIT practice based on the twin framework of international rule of law and embedded liberalism.

This book sheds new light on Japanese management and its social consequences. Since the collapse of the Japanese bubble economy, the once acclaimed Japanese-style management has been under serious criticism both inside and outside Japan, but this is not a new phenomenon: over the last 50 years, evaluation of Japan and Japanese management has fluctuated widely

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between extreme affirmation and extreme negation. This study is unique because it is a longitudinal analysis that covers 35 years it uses firsthand information from managers in major Japanese corporations; and by involving several of these managers in the research process the views of actual practitioners are made available.

This book explains how the success of attempts to expand the boundaries of the postwar welfare state in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom depended on organized labor's willingness to support redistribution of risk and income among different groups of workers. By illuminating and explaining differences within and between labor union movements, it traces the historical origins of 'inclusive' and 'dual' welfare systems. In doing so, the book shows that labor unions can either have a profoundly conservative impact on the welfare state or act as an impelling force for progressive welfare reform. Based on an extensive range of archive material, this book explores the institutional foundations of social solidarity.

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