

Chronicles On Our Troubled Times

WINNER - SILVER MEDAL, AXIOM BUSINESS BOOK AWARDS 2018 'Something of a modern classic in its own right.' E&T magazine Economics drives the modern world and shapes our lives, but few of us feel we have time to engage with the breadth of ideas in the subject. 50 Economics Classics is the smart person's guide to two centuries of discussion of finance, capitalism and the global economy. From Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations to Thomas Piketty's bestseller Capital in the Twenty-First Century, here are the great reads, seminal ideas and famous texts, clarified and illuminated for all. EXPLORE the ideas of some of the greatest thinkers in economics: Milton Friedman on economic freedom - J. K. Galbraith on 1929 - Friedrich Hayek on knowledge - Jane Jacobs on cities - J. M. Keynes on depressions - Thomas Malthus on population - Karl Marx on capital - David Ricardo on free trade - Joseph Schumpeter's 'creative destruction' - Adam Smith's 'invisible hand' - Max Weber's 'spirit of capitalism' GAIN the insights and research of contemporary economists and commentators: William Baumol on entrepreneurs - Gary Becker on human capital - Diane Coyle on GDP - Naomi Klein on neoliberalism - Paul Krugman on inequality - Deirdre McCloskey on ideas - Dambisa Moyo on aid - Thomas Piketty on wealth concentration - Amartya Sen on food security - Joseph Stiglitz on the euro - Richard Thaler on behavioral economics - Michael Lewis on the 2007-08 crisis - Dani Rodrik on globalization - Robert Shiller on asset bubbles DISCOVER the truth behind the headlines in these landmark bestsellers and works of economic history: Lords of Finance - The Second Machine Age - The Little Book of Common Sense Investing - 23 Things They Don't Tell You About Capitalism - The Ascent of Money - The Intelligent Investor - The Rise and Fall of American Growth - Freakonomics - The Competitive Advantage of Nations - The Mystery of Capital - Small is Beautiful - The Theory of the Leisure Class

Onrust op de beurzen, de roep om toezicht en herstructurering van het financiële stelsel deze tijd vraagt om een hernieuwde kennismaking met een van de belangrijkste machtsfactoren in onze samenleving: geld. Macro-econoom Felix Martin beschrijft als een ware biograaf het verhaal van de geboorte en ontwikkeling van geld. Van de vroegste samenlevingen tot aan de huidige tijd: Martin bewijst dat geld al eeuwen de maatschappelijke verhoudingen tussen arm en rijk, handelaar en bank, markt en overheid structureert. Geld laat zien hoe het komt dat economische principes zó grote invloed op politiek en maatschappij hebben. Tegelijk is het een boeiende historie van een onmisbaar element in ons dagelijks leven. Felix Martin studeerde klassieke talen en ontwikkelingseconomie in Oxford en internationale betrekkingen aan de Johns Hopkins University. Hij promoveerde in Oxford in de macro-economie. Hij werkt sinds 1998 in de financiële wereld en publiceert regelmatig in The New York Review of Books en de Financial Times. `Een uitmuntende synthese. Een lucide, kleurrijke inleiding op 3000 jaar monetaire geschiedenis. [] Zeer onderhoudend. Financial Times `Felix Martin comprimeert het breedst mogelijke onderwerp tot een vlammend, mogelijk levensveranderend boek dat de algemeen aanvaarde kennis over datgene waarvoor we onze ziel verkopen met de grond gelijk maakt. Shortlist

Een van de grootste problemen van de economie is de opeenhoping en de verdeling van kapitaal. Dat hangt nauw samen met problemen van ongelijkheid, van concentratie van welvaart en van economische groei. Bevredigende oplossingen voor die problemen waren tot nu toe moeilijk te vinden. Theorieën te over, maar relevant historisch onderzoek was niet voorhanden. In Kapitaal in de 21ste eeuw analyseert Thomas Piketty een groot aantal gegevens uit de laatste twee eeuwen en uit twintig landen. Zo weet hij fundamentele economische en sociale processen bloot te leggen. Hij toont aan dat de moderne economische groei en de spreiding van kennis ons in staat hebben gesteld om de ongelijkheid op apocalyptische schaal die Marx had voorspeld te voorkomen. Maar de diepere structuur van kapitaal en ongelijkheid is er in wezen niet door veranderd, zoals we in ons optimisme na de Tweede Wereldoorlog dachten. De belangrijkste oorzaak van de ongelijkheid is de tendens dat de opbrengst op kapitaal groter is dan de economische groei - iets wat nu tot extreme ongelijkheid dreigt te leiden. Het wakkert de onvrede aan en ondermijnt democratische verworvenheden. Het is aan de politiek om die tendens in te tomen. Kapitaal in de 21ste eeuw is een buitengewoon ambitieuze onderneming, waarvan de grote waarde alom wordt erkend. Het is een herbezinning op de economische geschiedenis en het dwingt ons de werkelijkheid nuchter onder ogen te zien.

In Landscapes Between Then and Now, Nicola Brandt examines the increasingly compelling and diverse cross-disciplinary work of photographers and artists made during the transition from apartheid to post-apartheid and into the contemporary era. By examining specific artworks made in South Africa, Namibia and Angola, Brandt sheds light on established and emerging themes related to aftermath landscapes, embodied histories, (un)belonging, spirituality and memorialization. She shows how landscape and identity are mutually constituted, and profiles this process against the background of the legacy of the acutely racially divisive policies of the apartheid regime that are still reflected on the land. As a signpost throughout the book, Brandt draws on the work of the renowned South African photographer Santu Mofokeng and his critical thinking about landscape. Landscapes Between Then and Now explores how practitioners who engage with identity and their physical environment as a social product might reveal something about the complex and fractured nature of postcolonial and contemporary societies. Through diverse strategies and aesthetics, they comment on inherent structures and epistemologies of power whilst also expressing new and radical forms of self-determinism. Brandt asks why these cross-disciplinary works ranging from social documentary to experimental performance and embodied practices are critical now, and what important possibilities for social and political reflection and engagement they suggest.

Het denken over markt, winst en kapitaal is gebaseerd op historische concepten die afhangen van keuzes en opvattingen, niet van wetmatigheden. In zijn nieuwe meesterwerk onderzoekt Piketty de ideeën die eeuwenlang aan de basis lagen van ongelijkheid en het leven van de mensheid hebben bepaald: ideologische stromingen die hebben geleid tot slavernij, kolonialisme, communisme en hyperkapitalisme. Hoe we kunnen breken met het fatalisme, de voedingsbodem voor de huidige buitensporige identiteitspolitiek? Volgens Piketty is er een alternatief: het participatief socialisme, een ideologie van gelijkheid, maatschappelijk eigendom, onderwijs en het delen van kennis en macht.

The fourth industrial revolution is developing globally, with no geographical centre. It is also taking place at enormous speed. This development will shape the workplaces of the future, which will be entirely different from the workplaces created by the first, second and third industrial revolutions. Industry created the industrial worker. The knowledge society will create a new type of "industrial worker", the knowledge worker. While the third industrial revolution was concerned with the digitalization of work, in the fourth industrial revolution, robots will bring about the informatization of work. Many of these robots will be systematically connected, such that they can obtain updated information and learn from their own and others' mistakes. The way we work,

where we work, what we work on, and our relationships with our colleagues and employers are all in a state of change. The workplace of the future will not necessarily be a fixed geographical location, but may be geographically distributed and functionally divided. In his book, Jon-Arild Johannessen argues that a "perfect" social storm occurs when inequality grows at a catastrophic rate, unemployment increases, job security is threatened for a growing number and robotization takes over even the most underpaid jobs. Thus, the ingredients for a perfect social storm will be brought forward by cascades of innovations that will most likely lead to economic and social crises and he argues that it is reasonable to assume that it will only take a small spark for this social storm to develop into a social revolution.

This book discusses *Tatler*, a monthly glossy magazine aimed at the wealthiest groups in British society, to consider how it addresses social change. The volume addresses specifically the period from 1997, the year New Labour was elected under Tony Blair, up to 2010, when the Conservative party and David Cameron came in to power. Sallie McNamara scrutinizes how the magazine negotiates ideas of 'Britishness', class, gender and national identity in a changing social, political, economic and cultural climate. Additionally, she explores the magazine's humorous approach, and looks at how that distinctive address can potentially lead to misinterpretation. The British class system has seen many challenges over the period of the magazine's history, and this study expertly grapples with exactly how *Tatler* has maintained its audience in a continually changing social environment.

De definitieve biografie van een van de grote leiders van de twintigste eeuw Wie het verhaal van de Europese twintigste eeuw wil vertellen, kan niet om Václav Havel heen, de laatste president van Tsjecho-Slowakije en de eerste van Tsjechië. Iconoclast en intellectueel, artiest en mensenrechtenactivist, president en revolutionair, Havel was het allemaal. Een constante in zijn bewogen leven: hij bleef altijd trouw aan zichzelf. Havel bewandelde een onwaarschijnlijk pad. Als jongen uit een rijke familie werd hij in de jaren 1940 benadeeld door het communistische regime. Toch ontpopte hij zich tot een succesvolle theatermaker en essayist. Door zijn scherpe kritiek op het regime, vooral tijdens de Praagse Lente, werd hij meer dan eens gecensureerd en belandde hij steeds opnieuw in de gevangenis. Maar Havel liet zich de mond niet snoeren. In 1989 werd hij de charismatische en welbespraakte leider van de vreedzame Fluwelen Revolutie. In de veertien jaren die daarop volgden, was hij president, en zag hij zijn land uit elkaar vallen. Ook na zijn politieke carrière bleef hij de vrede verdedigen, tot zijn dood in 2011. Naast hem stond al die tijd Michael Zantovský, Havels woordvoerder en adviseur. Die beschrijft op een meeslepende en persoonlijke manier het leven en de visie.

In the last thirty years, there has been an industrial revolution that has changed the world and given rise to an innovation economy that is changing the face of organizational logic. Here, Jon-Arild Johannessen shows how the knowledge worker emerges to become the new working class of the fourth industrial revolution.

This short book makes a connection between recent 'tectonic shifts' in the world economy and the political problems currently confronted by western democracies. The shift of manufacturing away from the West, allied to the pressure to keep costs down in an increasingly competitive global economy, has led to economic inequality, reliance on service industry employment and public sector austerity. All this has in turn produced large numbers of desperate citizens attracted to a populist economic nationalism accompanied by xenophobia. However, the originality of this text lies not in the above argument, but in the philosophical reflections which drive and derive from it. These include reflections on history as a supposed causal process; on the need to make ethical judgements of economic activities and the difficulties of doing so; and on the problems confronting modern citizens in understanding complex economic processes and their political implications. *Capitalism and Democracy in the Twenty-First Century* endorses Wittgenstein's 'praxis' approach to human social life and its study. Accordingly, it not only analyses economic and political problems but suggests ways of solving or mitigating them. In doing so it relies on Marx's conviction that our capacity to see certain phenomena as problems is at least a priori evidence that they can be solved. This book will appeal to undergraduate and postgraduate students of politics, comparative politics, political economy and international relations. Why, in a time of increasing inequality, has there been a recent surge of support for political parties who promote an anti-welfare message? Using a mixed methods approach and newly released data, this book aims to answer this question and to show possible ways forward for welfare states.

This book asks whether the current push to increase uniformity in substantive and procedural competition policy and enforcement in Europe, as well as in related institutional structures, is desirable. It focuses on European Union (EU) competition policy and enforcement (related to Articles 101 and 102 TFEU and the merger rules), the equivalent rules in the Member States, and the relationships between these different legal orders. Uniformity has many benefits; yet, the advantages of diversity are also legion, enabling more policy experimentation and innovation; and improving the ability to accommodate national preferences. Contrary to the overwhelming view of academics, practitioners and regulators in this area, the book argues that uniformity is insufficient and examines ways of achieving a better mix of uniformity and diversity (the EU's motto is 'United in Diversity'). To achieve this better mix, the book offers a new framework for European competition law: Co-ordinated Diversity. Finally, this book discusses whether Co-ordinated Diversity fits with the current legal order in the EU, as well as the EU constitutional settlement more generally, and suggests some ways that it might be made compatible with this order with relative ease. The book's impact could be significant: changing the results in individual cases; the way cases are argued; and what information is relevant. More importantly, it builds the theoretical foundations for fundamentally altering the way in which the EU and the Member States' competition authorities interact, allowing space for disagreement and uncertainty. The aim is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of competition policy-making and enforcement in Europe. It should also increase the legitimacy in this field (rebalancing towards the Member States). Co-ordinated Diversity provides a new way of seeing the EU that better blends difference, when this is demanded, with uniformity and its benefits, as necessary. A timely and ambitious work, this book will be read with interest by all practitioners and academics interested in EU competition law, as well as the related fields of political science and economics.

The reviews, review essays and essays collected in this book examine the shift of development studies debate about labour markets and identity from the Third World to how they affect metropolitan capitalist nations.

Stuart Rees exposes politicians' fascination with cruelty in their deliberations about policies. Through empirical analysis, human stories and poetic commentary, he identifies non-destructive exercise of power, courageous public action and compelling humanitarian alternatives as the key to achieving a future in which dignity and equality flourish.

The return of the best-selling, award-winning economist extraordinaire With the same powerful evidence, and range of reference, as his global bestseller *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* -

and in columns of 700 words, rather than 700 pages - Chronicles sets out Thomas Piketty's analysis of the financial crisis, what has happened since and where we should go from here. Tackling a wider range of subjects than in Capital, from productivity in Britain to Barack Obama, it comprises the very best of his writing for Liberation from the past ten years. Now, translated into English for the first time, it will further cement Piketty's reputation as the world's leading thinker today.

This edited volume offers new insights into the populist wave that is affecting democratic politics in a large number of countries. The authoritarian populist turn that has developed in the US and various European countries in recent years both reflects and exacerbates the polarization of public opinion that increasingly characterizes democratic politics. The book seeks to explain how and why authoritarian populist opinion has developed and been mobilised in democratic countries. It also explores the implications of this growth in authoritarian, anti-immigrant sentiment for the operation of democratic politics in the future. It concludes that liberals may need to abandon their big-hearted internationalist instinct for open and unmanaged national borders and tacit indifference to illegal immigration. They should instead fashion a distinctively liberal position on immigration based on the socially progressive traditions of planning, public services, community cohesion and worker protection against exploitation. To do otherwise would be to provide the forces of illiberal authoritarianism with an opportunity to advance unparalleled since the 1930s and to destroy the extraordinary post-war achievements of the liberal democratic order.

The financial crisis of 2007/2008 prompted governments across Europe to adopt austerity measures aimed at the reduction of their escalating budget deficits. Higher Education in Austerity Europe explores how the resulting cuts in public expenditure - together with the increasing reliance on the privatisation of services - have impacted on higher education directly through the reduction of public sector provision and indirectly as a result of the social and political consequences of that reduction. Moreover, it explores how the effects of these economic policies have differed markedly across the national regions of Europe, with the result that inequality has increased significantly both within and between national regions, and this, in turn, has led to social and political dislocation within and across communities. It is only by viewing higher education within this broader context that we can begin to understand the full implications of the austerity measures introduced over the last ten years. Jon Nixon draws together leading scholars to delve into the complexity of impact and response generated by these measures. Part 1 focuses on cross-European perspectives; Part 2 on the impact of austerity measures within national systems; and Part 3 on new perspectives and possibilities. The volume also includes considered responses from 'outsiders' by academics located in Asia, Australia, and the USA, providing an additional dimension to the analysis. As well as analysing the full impact of austerity measures across some of the worst hit national regions of Europe, the contributors also identifying openings and possibilities for renewal.

Stepping through Troubled Times is a cry in the wilderness. It cuts through the media hype and fear mongering to show why Americans must stand strong. Biblical truth reveals a clear parallel between political liberalism and the lost nature of man as evidenced by fear of global catastrophe and widespread religious hypocrisy. A subtle tyranny has grown out of failure to accept responsibility for our own actions and developed into a cry for government to provide all our needs. Dr. Nelsen focuses the Word of God upon both the political unrest and our personal failure of faith which has led America down the destructive path towards socialism. The reason for the Stepping through Troubled Times is two-fold: (1) Confusion of Americans: Patriotic Americans and Christians in general are confused by the media hype and fear-filled news reports that inundate our daily lives. Political correctness and hypocrisy is pervasive in our culture. Discerning truth has become much more difficult in recent years. Moral relativism has replaced the awareness of right and wrong. Immoral behavior is more acceptable in this generation than ever before. Tolerance of evil has become a requirement, and Christian values are seen as bigotry. (2) The depth of our trouble: Most Americans are unaware of the extent of socialist ideology in our government and society. Soft tyranny has invaded our thinking and legislative action has restricted the fundamental freedoms envisioned by the Founding Fathers. Our God-given liberties have been codified into law for government to provide. God has been taken out of the picture, and America as a nation is drifting rapidly into a Marxist ideology.

Geweldige nieuwe Kershaw Na twee verwoestende oorlogen in de eerste helft van de twintigste eeuw begint Europa aan zijn wederopbouw. Ian Kershaw beschrijft de eerste stappen naar een nieuwe, oegenschijnlijk welvarende toekomst, die echter wordt geteisterd door de spanningen van de Koude Oorlog, de economische groei en de sociale gevolgen daarvan, de roerige jaren zestig, de val van de Sovjet-Unie en de problemen die de landen in Oost-Europa ondervonden bij de transitie naar democratie en kapitalisme. Vervolgens zette 9/11 ook in Europa grote veranderingen in gang, gevolgd door oorlogen in Afghanistan en Irak. De opeenvolging van crises sinds 2008 bracht Europa in het zware weer waarin we nu nóg verkeren. In Een naoorlogse achtbaan – Europa 1950-2017 bouwt Ian Kershaw voort op de Europese geschiedenis uit het eerste deel van dit tweeluik, De afdaling in de hel – Europa 1914-1949. Het is een verhaal van hoge pieken en diepe dalen, vol kronkels en wendingen; een achtbaan, inclusief de uitgelatenheid en de doodsangst. De materiële en sociale vooruitgang in de korte periode van 1950 tot 2017 is verbluffend, maar deze transformatie was geen onomstotelijk succesverhaal. Europa bevindt zich in 2017 in een nieuwe periode van onzekerheid met een tanende invloed van de Europese Unie. Wat zal de tijd brengen? In zijn laatste hoofdstuk waagt Kershaw zich aan een blik op de toekomst.

The distinction between male and female, or masculinity and femininity, has long been considered to be foundational to society and the organization of its institutions. In the last decades, the massive literature on gender has challenged this discursive construction. Gender has been disassembled and reassembled, variously considered as social practice, performance, ideology. Yet the binary relationship 'man/woman' continues to be a characteristic trait of Western societies. This book gathers together contributions by experts in various fields – including law, sociology, philosophy and anthropology – to pin down the relationship between institutions and the gender binary. Centrally, it examines the way in which the present-day gender binary is shored up by the conceptualization and regulation of sex and gender at societal and institutional levels. Based on this examination, it tackles the issue of what the practices and processes of subjectivation are that preserve this binary distinction as the foundation of gender. Each of the chapters discusses this pressing question with a view to considering whether current equality policies challenge hierarchical and hegemonic understandings of gender or are the residue of a sexist understanding of gender. This analysis then paves the way for a more general and crucial question: whether institutions can, or should, contribute to the process of deconstructing the gender binary.

In these troubled times, even the most pessimistic diagnosis of our future ends with an uplifting hint that things might not be as bad as all that, that there is light at the end of the tunnel. Yet, argues Slavoj Žižek, it is only when we have admitted to ourselves that our situation is completely hopeless - that the light at the end of the tunnel is in fact the headlight of a train approaching us from the opposite direction - that fundamental change can be brought about. Surveying the various challenges in the world today, from mass migration and geopolitical tensions to terrorism, the explosion of rightist populism and the emergence of new radical politics - all of which, in their own way, express the impasses of global capitalism - Žižek explores whether there still remains the possibility for genuine change. Today, he proposes, the only true question is, or should be, this: do we endorse the predominant acceptance of capitalism as a fact of human nature, or does today's capitalism contain strong enough antagonisms to prevent its infinite reproduction? Can we, he asks, move beyond the failure of socialism, and beyond the current wave of populist rage, and initiate radical change before the train hits?

In 2016, het jaar van de aap, wordt Patti Smith zeventig. Het blijkt een jaar vol politieke turbulentie en persoonlijk verlies. Een jaar waarin ze, meestal slechts vergezeld door haar polaroidcamera, door de VS

reist. Ze trekt langs de Californische kust, door de woestijn van Arizona, en neemt afscheid van twee dierbare vrienden. Ze doet inzichten op in haar dromen, eet in diners en is altijd op zoek naar zwarte koffie. Jaar van de aap is een poëtisch memoir, een onvervalst staaltje americana en een ontroerende reflectie op vriendschap, verlies en het voortschrijden van de tijd, geschreven in elegant, lyrisch proza. As a new president takes over in Washington, three intertwined threats imperil the world. One is internal. The others are external. The internal threat is a potent and increasingly anti-patriotic, anti-competitive, anti-meritocratic, and sky-is-the-limit federal deficit spending political current that is simultaneously diminishing and destabilizing American and global economic vitality. The two major external threats are the rising military power of Russia, China, North Korea, and Iran and a global economic malaise sowing the seeds of discontent. America's role in containing the spread of new wave authoritarianism, and fostering competitiveness and global prosperity is critical, but domestic politics is preventing the Biden administration from adequately responding to these challenges. Biden's America is adrift. America is key to the survival of the free world. America is currently a beleaguered superpower. This book is possibly the first to address the politics shaping the likely course of America's new president in world affairs. It is politics, not idealist and realist abstractions, which determine international security. The world is concerned about what course Biden will take and the likely consequences. It will be the most carefully researched of such books. The book deals explicitly and extensively with issues such as spreading authoritarianism, the emerging new Cold War, global growth retardation, civic discord, economic sanctions, arms control, soft power and the deteriorating correlation of forces. The China weapons section of the book draws from the latest assessment made by the American Department of Defense. The book also includes a section on China's new technology generating innovation model and a chapter on Covid-19.

In this book, the author argues that a new form of capitalism is emerging at the threshold of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. He asserts that we are in the midst of a transition from democratic capitalism to feudal capitalism and highlights how robotization and innovation is leading to a social crisis for the middle classes as economic inequality is on the rise. Johannessen outlines the three elements – Balkanization, the Great Illusion, and the plutocracy – which are referred to here as feudal structures. He describes, analyzes, and discusses these elements both individually and in interaction with each other, and asks: "What structures and processes are promoting and boosting feudal capitalism?" Additionally, the book serves to generate knowledge about how the middle class will develop in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. It shows the various effects of robotization on the middle class, where middle class jobs are transformed, deconstructed, and re-constructed and new part-time jobs are created for the middle class. Given the interest in the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the book will appeal to students of economic sociology and political economy as well as those in innovation and knowledge management courses focusing upon the emerging innovation economy. The topic will attract policymakers, and the accessible and engaging tone will also make the book of interest to the general public.

Poverty, inequality, and dispossession accompany economic globalization. Bringing together three international law scholars, this book addresses how international law and its regimes of trade, investment, finance, as well as human rights, are implicated in the construction of misery, and how international law is producing, reproducing, and embedding injustice and narrowing the alternatives that might really serve humanity. Adopting a pluralist approach, the authors confront the unconscionable dimensions of the global economic order, the false premises upon which they are built, and the role of international law in constituting and sustaining them. Combining insights from radical critiques, political philosophy, history, and critical development studies, the book explores the pathologies at work in international economic law today. International law must abide by the requirements of justice if it is to make a call for compliance with it, but this work claims it drastically fails to do so. In a legal order structured around neoliberal ideologies rather than principles of justice, every state can and does grab what it can in the economic sphere on the basis of power and interest, legally so and under colour of law. This book examines how international law on trade and foreign investment and the law and norms on global finance has been shaped to benefit the rich and powerful at the expense of others. It studies how a set of principles, in the form of a New International Economic Order (NIEO), that could have laid the groundwork for a more inclusive international law without even disrupting its market-orientation, were nonetheless undermined. As for international human rights law, it is under the terms of global capitalism that human rights operate. Before we can understand how human rights can create more just societies, we must first expose the ways in which they reflect capitalist society and how they assist in reproducing the underlying terms of immiseration that will continue to create the need for human rights protection. This book challenges conventional justifications of economic globalization and eschews false choices. It is not about whether one is "for" or "against" international trade, foreign investment, or global finance. The issue is to resolve how, if we are to engage in trade, investment, and finance, we do so in a manner that is accountable to persons whose lives are affected by international law. The deployment of human rights for their part must be considered against the ubiquity of neoliberal globalization under law, and not merely as a discrete, benevolent response to it.

Kahneman neemt de lezer mee op een ontdekkingsreis door de krochten van ons brein in dit zeer toegankelijke boek (...). Hij presenteert theorieën, lepelt verrukkelijke anekdotes op, (en) onderwerpt de lezer aan testjes.' ***** De Volkskrant Daniel Kahneman, een van belangrijkste psychologen ter wereld, ontving de Nobelprijs voor de Economie voor zijn invloedrijke werk dat het traditionele rationele beslissingsmodel ter discussie stelde. Zijn gedachtegoed heeft diepgaand effect gehad op vele terreinen - onder andere economie, psychologie en politiek - en nu geeft hij in één boek een overzicht van al die jaren onderzoek en wetenschap. 'Een verbazingwekkend rijk boek: helder, diepgravend, vol verrassende inzichten en waardevolle zelfhulptips. Het is altijd gemakkelijk en af en toe zelfs ontroerend, met name als Kahneman zijn samenwerking met Tversky memoreert. (...) Iedereen moet dit kopen en lezen.' New York Times Book Review

In *Enemy Within*, Don Watson takes a memorable journey into the heart of the United States in the year 2016 – and the strangest election campaign that country has seen. Travelling in the Midwest, Watson reflects on the rise of Donald Trump and the “thicket of unreality” that is the American media. Behind this he finds a deeply fearful and divided culture. Watson considers the irresistible pull – for Americans – of the Dream of exceptionalism, and asks whether this creed is reaching its limit. He explores alternate futures – from Trump-style fascism to Sanders-style civic renewal – and suggests that a Clinton presidency might see a new American blend of progressivism and militarism. *Enemy Within* is an eloquent, barbed look at the state of the union and the American malaise. “If, as seems likely, Clinton wins, it will not be out of love, or even hope, but rather out of fear. She can win by simply letting her deplorable opponent lose. On the other hand, she’s nothing if not adaptable, and she could yet see the chance to lead the nation’s social and economic regeneration ... Call it a New Great Awakening or a New New Deal; it would owe something to both, and to Bernie Sanders as well, but also to her need to be more than the first woman president.” —Don Watson, *Enemy Within* ‘Must read...[Don Watson] is the ideal person to survey Trump’s America’ —The Weekend Australian ‘A fascinating journey through the United States...’ —ABC Brisbane, Weekend Bookworm

'Mak is the history teacher everyone should have had' Financial Times How did the great European dream turn sour? And where do we go from here? From the author of the internationally

acclaimed In Europe, a stunning history of our present, examining the first two decades of this most fragile and fraught new millennium. The great European project was built out of a common desire for peace, prosperity and freedom; a wish for a united Europe striving towards a common goal. The EU was to set an example: an arena for close cooperation, tackling crucial shared concerns from climate change to organized crime, promoting open borders and social security. But the first two turbulent decades of this century have been times of rapid and profound change. From the shores of Lampedusa to Putin's Moscow, the continent threatens to tear itself apart. What's happened to Europe's optimism and euphoria? How has it given way to nostalgia, frustration and fear, the fragile European dream in danger of turning into a nightmare? In *The Dream of Europe*, Geert Mak, one of Europe's best-loved commentators, charts the seismic events that have shaped people's lives over the past twenty years. Mak's monumental book *In Europe* defined the continent on the verge of a new millennium. *The Dream of Europe* brings us up to the present day, through the rocky expansion of the EU, the aftermath of 9/11 and terrorist attacks across Europe, the 2008 financial crash and the euro crisis, the tragedy of the migrant crisis in the Mediterranean, the rise of right-wing populism and Brexit. Like no other, Mak blends history, politics and culture with the stories and experiences of the many Europeans he meets on his travels. He brings this continent to life, and asks what role does Europe play now, and how might we face our challenges together, in the spirit of solidarity and connection. 'A powerful, humane and serious mind' Guardian 'Mak is a truly cosmopolitan chronicler' Independent

The Nguyen of Kim Bai (a village in the Red River delta in Vietnam) traces its ancestry back to at least the 15th century. The region is also considered to be the birthplace of the Vietnamese race (the epic revolt of the Trung sisters against the Chinese occupiers occurred here). The Nguyen family chronicle since 1600, preserved through war and exile, was written (in Chinese script) by the author's grandfather. This document (kept in Nguyen's ancestors' altar) is quoted liberally. A clear and unique picture of Vietnamese personality and culture is provided.

This book provides a comprehensive introduction to and overview of the life and philosophy of Ernst Bloch. Bloch has had a strange fate in the English-speaking world. He wrote his famous three-volume opus, *The Principle of Hope*, while living in exile in the United States from 1938 to 1940. It was first published, however, in East Germany in the 1950s after he had returned to Europe and became a professor of philosophy at the University of Leipzig. Gradually, his other numerous works became better known and widespread in Europe and scholars in the US and UK started to take note of his works. Yet, he has still remained a somewhat neglected figure in the humanities. While this book does not set out to entirely rectify this neglect, it does offer readers an introduction to Bloch's works and the opportunity to understand more about the importance of utopian thought. Through an exploration of some of Bloch's more controversial communist leanings and relationship to the Soviet Union, a study of Bloch's utopian quest, and even a comparison with J. R. R. Tolkien, this comprehensive study demonstrates just how interesting a figure Ernst Bloch really was, and how his philosophy of hope has laid the basis for secular humanism.

'Populism' is one of the most frequently used terms in today's political discussions. From Turkey to the United States of America, the effect of populist politicians is felt more than ever today. Indeed, it is an extremely common occurrence to come across a political commentator defining a politician as a populist in newspapers or TV shows. This volume brings together scholars from various disciplines and invites its readers to consider the role played by both conventional and new media in the rise of this political movement. Its focus is not limited to the USA nor the UK, but investigates populism in countries such as Turkey and Spain. It will appeal to readers interested in classical populism and polarization studies, as well as those interested in post-truth studies.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution is a global development that shows no signs of slowing down. In his book, *The Workplace of the Future: The Fourth Industrial Revolution, the Precariat and the Death of Hierarchies*, Jon-Arild Johannessen sets a chilling vision of how robots and artificial intelligence will completely disrupt and transform working life. The author contests that once the dust has settled from the Fourth Industrial Revolution, workplaces and professions will be unrecognizable and we will see the rise of a new social class: the precariat. We will live side by side with the 'working poor' – people who have several jobs, but still can't make ends meet. There will be a small salaried elite consisting of innovation and knowledge workers. Slightly further into the future, there will be a major transformation in professional environments. Johannessen also presents a typology for the precariat, the uncertain work that is created and develops a framework for the working poor, as well as for future innovation and knowledge workers, and sets out a new structure for the social hierarchy. A fascinating and thought-provoking insight into the impact of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, *The Workplace of the Future* will be of interest to professionals and academics alike. The book is particularly suited to academic courses in management, economy, political science and social sciences.

Resisting Educational Inequality examines poverty, social exclusion and vulnerability in educational contexts at a time of rising inequality and when policy research suggests that such issues are being ignored or distorted within neoliberal logics. In this volume, leading scholars from Australia and across the UK examine these issues through three main focus areas: Mapping the damage: what are our explanations for the persistent nature of educational inequality? Resources for hope: what do we know about how educational engagement and success can be improved in schools serving vulnerable communities? Sustaining hope: how might we reframe research, policy and practice in the future? Using a range of theories and methodologies, including empirical and theory-building work as well as policy critique, this book opens innovative areas of thinking about the social issues surrounding educational practice and policy. By exploring different explanations and approaches to school change and considering how research, policy and practice might be reframed, this book moves systematically and insightfully through damage towards hope. In combining pedagogy, policy and experience, *Resisting Educational Inequality* will be a valuable resource for all researchers and students, policymakers and education practitioners.

From one of Britain's most distinguished historians and the bestselling author of *Hitler*, this is the definitive history of a divided Europe, from the aftermath of the Second World War to the present. After the overwhelming horrors of the first half of the 20th century, described by Ian Kershaw in his previous book as having gone 'to Hell and back', the years from 1950 to 2017 brought peace and relative prosperity to most of Europe. Enormous economic improvements transformed the continent. The catastrophic era of the world wars receded into an ever more distant past, though its long shadow continued to shape mentalities. Europe was now a divided continent, living under the nuclear threat in a period intermittently fraught with anxiety. Europeans experienced a 'roller-coaster ride', both in the sense that they were flung through a series of events which threatened disaster, but also in that they were no longer in charge of their

own destinies: for much of the period the USA and USSR effectively reduced Europeans to helpless figures whose fates were dictated to them by the Cold War. There were striking successes - the Soviet bloc melted away, dictatorships vanished and Germany was successfully reunited. But accelerating globalization brought new fragilities. The impact of interlocking crises after 2008 was the clearest warning to Europeans that there was no guarantee of peace and stability. In this remarkable book, Ian Kershaw has created a grand panorama of the world we live in and where it came from. Drawing on examples from all across the continent, Roller-Coaster will make us all rethink Europe and what it means to be European.

The dominant view in economics is that money and government should play only a minor role in economic life. Money, it is claimed, is nothing more than a medium of exchange; and economic outcomes are best left to the 'invisible hand' of the market. In contrast, the view taken in this important new book is that the omnipresence of uncertainty makes money and government essential features of any market economy. One reason we want to hold onto money is that we don't know what the future will bring. Government - good government - makes the future more predictable and therefore reduces this demand for money. After Adam Smith, orthodoxy persistently espoused non-intervention in markets, but the Great Depression of 1929-32 stopped the artificers of orthodox economics in their tracks. A precarious balance of forces between government, employers, and trade unions enabled Keynesian economics to emerge as the new policy paradigm of the Western world. However, the stagflation of the 1970s led to the rejection of Keynesian policy and a return to small-state neoclassical dominance. Thirty years later, the 2008 global financial crash was severe enough to have shaken the neoclassical supremacy, but, curiously, this did not happen. Once the crisis had been overcome - by Keynesian measures taken in desperation - the pre-crash dogma was reinstated, undermined but unbowed. Since then, no new 'big idea' has emerged, and neoclassical economics has maintained its sway, enacting punishing austerity agendas that leave us with a still-anaemic global economy. This book aims to familiarize the reader with essential elements of Keynes's 'big idea'. By showing that much of economic orthodoxy is far from being the hard science it claims to be, it aims to embolden the next generation of economists to break free from their conceptual prisons and afford money and government the starring roles in the economic drama that they deserve.

Global processes are transforming educational policy around the world in complex ways, with different implications for different local arenas. Over the last two decades, a global neoliberal policy paradigm has emerged, placing the teacher at its centre. Two well-known examples are the OECD report on education and training policy, 'Teachers Matter', and the McKinsey & Company report entitled 'How the World's Best-Performing School Systems Come Out on Top'. It now seems more important than ever to highlight some alternatives that might contribute to a broader understanding of the meaning of being a teacher. In a time of standardised performance and accountability, this special issue raises critical questions about the space for teachers' agency and teachers as curriculum agents. The different articles from some of our most distinguished researchers in the field provide essential perspectives on the question of where, when and how teachers matter. Our interest is not primarily to understand the scope of teachers' agency but rather to understand what becomes important for teachers in their everyday activities, such as teaching students, handling educational norms and rules, working in a local as well as a global society etc. A common theme throughout the articles is that teachers matter in spaces where they can act as moral subjects in their profession in the present, drawing on collective and individual experiences of the past whilst imagining a desired future. This book was originally published as a special issue of the Journal of Curriculum Studies.

This book addresses a fundamental developmental challenge for Africa: given all that we know about pertinent issues, what should be done to ensure effective development in Africa? The changing imperatives of international development, the reform of international finance institutions and the growth-development nexus debates as well as varied implications for Africa emanating from global economic crises are critical if Africa's development is to be better understood. Undoubtedly, revisiting the origins, contexts, complexities and contradictions of the lopsided global order and their effects on development and implications for Africa's development is necessary. Contributions emphasise the need to radically transform global relations and to accelerate the pursuit of our quest for inclusive development in Africa; acknowledging that we must further problematise Africa's development in the context of the obtaining global power dynamics and systematically examine the implications of the global economic crises for women as well as for land and agrarian reforms. The book is a timely contribution to our understanding of the global realities confronting Africa, with specific suggestions on how to improve development.

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