Das Kapital Im 21 Jahrhundert

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Anti-Piketty

Inequality and poverty have returned with a vengeance in recent decades. To reduce them, we need fresh ideas that move beyond taxes on the wealthy. Anthony B. Atkinson offers ambitious new policies in technology, employment, social security, sharing of capital, and taxation, and he defends them against the common arguments and excuses for inaction.

The Hidden Wealth of Nations

News stories and academic studies often focus on the options chosen by a president and his officials during a crisis. Central to such decisions, however, are the forces that determine what options show up on the agenda and what options do not even make it to the table. Imperial Brain Trust, published in 1977, is the classic study of the Council on Foreign Relations, an organization that has, for decades, played a central behind the scenes role is shaping such foreign policy choices. This private club and think tank, bringing together the New York establishment and the Washington foreign policy elite as well as other powerful forces, took the lead in laying out the plans for post-World II international order. The Council also traced the key guidelines for Cold War intervention and vetted and advised generations of White House officials. Rival think tanks, such as the far-right Heritage Foundation, now have a higher profile. But the Council on Foreign Relations continues to mark the boundaries of what insiders consider to be respectable foreign policy discussion, helping aspirants to policy influence test out their schemes for establishment approval. " A thoroughly researched expose of the discreet workings of the powerful Council on Foreign Relations an influential oligarchy which not only studies but forms U.S. policy. With keen

insight, the authors trace the origins of the increased power of the organization " -American Library Association Booklist " the first in-depth analysis of the activities and influence of the most important private institution in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy Shoup and Minter's work is based on detailed research, including examination of material hitherto unavailable to the public this work will stand as a milestone." -Library Journal

Top Incomes

Succinct, accessible, and authoritative, Thomas Piketty’s The Economics of Inequality is the ideal place to start for those who want to understand the fundamental issues at the heart of one the most pressing concerns in contemporary economics and politics. This work now appears in English for the first time.

Kapitalismus: Die ersten 200 Jahre

This is an excerpt from the 4-volume dictionary of economics, a reference book which aims to define the subject of economics today. 1300 subject entries in the complete work cover the broad themes of economic theory. This extract concentrates on the topic of capital theory.

The Economics of Inequality

The World Inequality Report: 2018 is the most authoritative and up-to-date account of global trends in inequality. Researched, compiled, and written by a team of the world’s leading economists of inequality, it presents—with unrivaled clarity and depth—information and analysis that will be vital to policy makers and scholars everywhere. Inequality has taken center stage in public debate as the wealthiest people in most parts of the world have seen their share of the economy soar relative to that of others, many of whom, especially in the West, have experienced stagnation. The resulting political and social pressures have posed harsh new challenges for governments and created a pressing demand for reliable data. The World Inequality Lab at the Paris School of Economics and the University of California, Berkeley, has answered this call by coordinating research into the latest trends in the accumulation and distribution of income and wealth on every continent. This inaugural report analyzes the Lab’s findings, which include data from major countries where information has traditionally been difficult to acquire, such as China, India, and Brazil. Among nations, inequality has been decreasing as traditionally poor countries’ economies have caught up with the West. The report shows, however, that inequality has been steadily deepening within almost every nation, though national trajectories vary, suggesting the importance of institutional and policy frameworks in shaping inequality. The World Inequality Report: 2018 will be a key document for anyone concerned about one of the most imperative and contentious subjects in contemporary politics and economics.

Kapitalismus: Die ersten 200 Jahre

Karl Marx im 21. Jahrhundert

Marx' "Kapital" im 21. Jahrhundert

An analysis of the international cocaine trade and its less-understood role in the global economy explores its rules, armies and influence on everyday life, detailing the arrangements among leading cartels and the violent extent of their power.

Capital

Selten hat ein Wirtschaftsbuch so viel Aufmerksamkeit erregt wie Thomas Pikettys "Das Kapital im 21. Jahrhundert". Seine These, die ungleiche Verteilung von Einkommen und Vermögen durch Enteignung zu beheben, fand rasch zahlreiche Anhänger und hat eine breite gesellschaftliche Debatte ausgelöst. Das ist nicht verwunderlich: Liefert Piketty doch der Politik eine Steilvorlage für eine bequeme Lösung der Finanzkrise. Doch was steckt wirklich in Pikettys Buch? Daniel Stelters Analyse beantwortet folgende Fragen: Was ist drin? Eine für jeden verständliche Zusammenfassung liefert einen raschen Überblick über die Kernthesen von Piketty. Was ist dran? Eine Bewertung von Pikettys Thesen gibt Argumente für die Debatte und erklärt die wichtigsten Aussagen. Was fehlt? Wichtige Aspekte, die Piketty völlig vernachlässigt hat, die aber wesentlich sind, um die heutige Lage der Wirtschaft richtig beurteilen zu können und die Bildung von Vermögen sowie ihre Konzentration in jüngerer Zeit erst ermöglicht haben. Stelter stellt fest, dass Piketty die Bedeutung von Schulden völlig unterschätzt. Doch nur wer die Dynamik von Verschuldung und Entschuldung versteht, kann Vermögensverteilung und Wirtschaftskrise verstehen und Lösungen erarbeiten. "Die Schulden im 21. Jahrundert" ist aber nicht nur eine leicht verständliche, kommentierte Zusammenfassung, sondern liefert vor allem überzeugende Lösungsvorschläge für die aktuelle Krise.

Marx's Das Kapital

A critical study of Karl Marx's landmark work, Das Kapital, details the author's two-decade struggle to complete his work and its seminal influence on philosophers, writers, revolutionaries, and others, as well as its impact on the course of twentieth-century history. Reprint.

Capital Theory

Personal Wealth in Britan

Thomas Pikettys voluminöses Werk Das Kapital im 21. Jahrhundert hat die Zunft der Ökonomen entzweit wie kaum ein anderes Buch. Die Volkswirtschaft selbst scheint in ihren Grundfesten erschüttert. Pikettys illustre Leserschar reicht von US-Präsident Barack Obama und Papst Franziskus über den Nobelpreisträger Paul Krugman bis hin zu IWF-Chefin Christine Lagarde. Doch an seinen Thesen über den Kapitalismus scheiden sich die Geister. Worum geht es also in diesem Opus magnum? Was hat Thomas Piketty untersucht? Welche politischen Empfehlungen – die letztendlich uns alle betreffen – leitet er daraus ab? Wie ist sein Werk einzuordnen und zu interpretieren? Alles, was Sie über Thomas Pikettys Kapital, seine Thesen und die Kritik daran wissen müssen, hat Ulrich Horstmann in diesem Buch verständlich dargestellt und interpretiert.

Capital and Ideology

Marx’s 'Das Kapital' cannot be put into a box marked "economics." It is a work of politics, history, economics, philosophy and even in places, literature (yes Marx’s style is that rich and evocative). Marx’s 'Das Kapital' For Beginners is an introduction to the Marxist critique of capitalist production and its consequences for a whole range of social activities such as politics, media, education and religion. 'Das Kapital' is not a critique of a particular capitalist system in a particular country at a particular time. Rather, Marx's aim was to identify the essential features that define capitalism, in whatever country it develops and in whatever historical period. For this reason, 'Das Kapital' is necessarily a fairly general, abstract analysis. As a result, it can be fairly difficult to read and comprehend. At the same time, understanding 'Das Kapital' is crucial for mastering Marx's insights to capitalism. Marx's 'Das Kapital' For Beginners offers an accessible path through Marx's arguments and his key questions: What is commodity? Where does wealth come from? What is value? What happens to work under capitalism? Why is crisis part of capitalism's DNA? And what happens to our consciousness, our very perceptions of reality and our ways of thinking and feeling under capitalism? Understanding and learn from Marx's work has taken on a fresh urgency as questions about the sustainability of the capitalist system in today's global economy intensify.

Why Save the Bankers?

Jacques Ellul (1912-1994) was one of the world's last great polymaths and one of the most important Christian thinkers of his time, engaging the world with a simplicity, sincerity, courage, and passion that few have matched. However, Ellul is an often misunderstood thinker. As more than fifty books and over one thousand articles bear his name, embarking on a study

of Ellul's thought can be daunting. This book provides an introduction to Ellul's life and work, analysing and assessing his thought across the most important themes of his scholarship. Readers will see that his remarkably broad field of vision, clarity of focus, and boldly prophetic voice make his work worth reading and considering, rereading and discussing.

Das Kapital im 21. Jahrhundert

An introduction to Thomas Piketty’s monumental work US Nobel Prize–winner Paul Krugman described Thomas Piketty’s Capital in the Twenty-First Century as “perhaps the most important book of the last decade.” It has sparked major international debates, dominated bestseller lists and generated a level of enthusiasm—as well as intense criticism—in a way no other economic or sociological work has in a long time. Piketty has been described as a new Karl Marx and placed in the same league as the economist John Maynard Keynes. The “rock star economist’s” underlying thesis is that inequality under capitalism has reached dramatic levels in the last few decades and continues to grow—and that this is not by chance. A small elite is making itself richer and richer and acquiring everincreasing levels of power. Given the sensational reception of Piketty’s not-so-easily digested 800-page study, the question as to where the hype around the book comes from deserves to be asked. What does it get right? And what should we make of it—both of the book itself and of the criticism it has received? This introduction lays out the argument of Piketty’s monumental work in a compact and understandable format, while also investigating the controversies Piketty has stirred up. In addition, the two authors demonstrate the limits, contradictions and errors of the so-called Piketty revolution.

Long Bright River

Bachelorarbeit aus dem Jahr 2017 im Fachbereich Politik - Grundlagen und Allgemeines, Note: 1,2, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main (Institut für Politikwissenschaft), Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Die vorliegende Bachelorarbeit stellt die Kritik Rousseaus zur Entstehung und den Folgen ökonomischer Ungleichheit dar, um sie anschließend mit zeitgenössischen Studien und Kritiken ökonomischer Ungleichheit zu vergleichen. Durch einen solchen Vergleich wird geprüft, inwiefern Rousseaus Thesen zur ökonomischen und politischen Ungleichheit auch im 21. Jahrhundert noch über Relevanz verfügen. In seinem Werk "Das Kapital im 21. Jahrhundert" zeichnet Piketty 2014 exakte Dynamiken von Kapitalakkumulation im 20. und 21. Jahrhundert nach und kommt schließlich zu dem Schluss, dass eine Besteuerung des Kapitals nötig sei, um die wachsende ökonomische Ungleichheit einzudämmen. Warum aber ist es nötig den steigenden Anteil einiger weniger Vermögen am Gesamtkapital einer Volkswirtschaft zu beschränken? Im Werk des französischen Philosophen und Aufklärers Jean-Jacques Rousseau findet sich eine mögliche, sehr frühe Antwort auf diese Frage. Große Unterschiede der Reichtumsverhältnisse innerhalb einer Gesellschaft wirken sich negativ auf den Zusammenhalt dieser aus und bewirken im Umkehrschluss ein politisches Ungleichgewicht.

The Code of Capital

In his brilliant interdisciplinary analysis of the global financial crisis, Joseph Vogl aims to demystify finance capitalism—with its bewildering array of new instruments—by tracing the historical stages through which the financial market achieved its current autonomy. Classical and neoclassical economic theorists have played a decisive role here. Ignoring early warnings about the instability of speculative finance markets, they have persisted in their belief in the inherent equilibrium of the market, describing even major crises as mere aberrations or adjustments and rationalizing dubious financial practices that escalate risk while seeking to manage it. "The market knows best": this is a secular version of Adam Smith's faith in the market's "invisible hand," his economic interpretation of eighteenth-century providentialist theodicy, which subsequently hardened into an "oikodicy," an unquestioning belief in the self-regulating beneficence of market forces. Vogl shows that financial theory, assisted by mathematical modeling and digital technology, itself operates as a "hidden hand," pushing economic reality into unknown territory. He challenges economic theorists to move beyond the neoclassical paradigm to discern the true contours of the current epoch of financial convulsions.

Thomas Piketty's Capital in the Twenty-First Century

Conventional theories of capitalism are mired in a deep crisis: after centuries of debate, they are still unable to tell us what capital is. Liberals and Marxists both think of capital as an ‘economic’ entity that they count in universal units of ‘utils’ or ‘abstract labour’, respectively. But these units are totally fictitious. Nobody has ever been able to observe or measure them, and for a good reason: they don’t exist. Since liberalism and Marxism depend on these non-existing units, their theories hang in suspension. They cannot explain the process that matters most – the accumulation of capital. This book offers a radical alternative. According to the authors, capital is not a narrow economic entity, but a symbolic quantification of power. It has little to do with utility or abstract labour, and it extends far beyond machines and production lines. Capital, the authors claim, represents the organized power of dominant capital groups to reshape – or creorder – their society. Written in simple language, accessible to lay readers and experts alike, the book develops a novel political economy. It takes the reader through the history, assumptions and limitations of mainstream economics and its associated theories of politics. It examines the evolution of Marxist thinking on accumulation and the state. And it articulates an innovative theory of ‘capital as power’ and a new history of the ‘capitalist mode of power’.

The Specter of Capital

#1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • In Sapiens, he explored our past. In Homo Deus, he looked to our future. Now, one of the most innovative thinkers on the planet turns to the present to make sense of today’s most pressing issues. “Fascinating

. . . a crucial global conversation about how to take on the problems of the twenty-first century.”—Bill Gates, The New York Times Book Review NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY FINANCIAL TIMES AND PAMELA PAUL, KQED How do computers and robots change the meaning of being human? How do we deal with the epidemic of fake news? Are nations and religions still relevant? What should we teach our children? Yuval Noah Harari’s 21 Lessons for the 21st Century is a probing and visionary investigation into today’s most urgent issues as we move into the uncharted territory of the future. As technology advances faster than our understanding of it, hacking becomes a tactic of war, and the world feels more polarized than ever, Harari addresses the challenge of navigating life in the face of constant and disorienting change and raises the important questions we need to ask ourselves in order to survive. In twenty-one accessible chapters that are both provocative and profound, Harari builds on the ideas explored in his previous books, untangling political, technological, social, and existential issues and offering advice on how to prepare for a very different future from the world we now live in: How can we retain freedom of choice when Big Data is watching us? What will the future workforce look like, and how should we ready ourselves for it? How should we deal with the threat of terrorism? Why is liberal democracy in crisis? Harari’s unique ability to make sense of where we have come from and where we are going has captured the imaginations of millions of readers. Here he invites us to consider values, meaning, and personal engagement in a world full of noise and uncertainty. When we are deluged with irrelevant information, clarity is power. Presenting complex contemporary challenges clearly and accessibly, 21 Lessons for the 21st Century is essential reading. “If there were such a thing as a required instruction manual for politicians and thought leaders, Israeli historian Yuval Noah Harari’s 21 Lessons for the 21st Century would deserve serious consideration. In this collection of provocative essays, Harari . . . tackles a daunting array of issues, endeavoring to answer a persistent question: ‘What is happening in the world today, and what is the deep meaning of these events?’”—BookPage (top pick)

Zur Aktualität von Jean-Jacques Rousseaus Kritik der Ungleichheit

A second volume of journals shares intimate reflections on the writer's artistic and political development during a trip to Hanoi at the peak of the Vietnam War and throughout her film-making years in Sweden before the dawn of the Reagan era.

Marx's 'Das Kapital' For Beginners

Prologue -- The visualisation of capital as value in motion -- Capital, the book -- Money as the representation of value -- Anti-value: the theory of devaluation -- Prices without values -- The question of technology -- The space and time of value -- The production of value regimes -- The madness of economic reason -- Coda

Marx, Capital and the Madness of Economic Reason

„Die Armen werden immer ärmer, die Reichen immer reicher“ – das ist wohl die Kurzformel einer der drängendsten Debatten unserer Zeit. Dabei kennt diese Debatte scheinbar nur eine Antwort: Umverteilung. Mit „Gerechte Teilhabe statt Umverteilung“ gehen die Autoren dieses Buches programmatisch bewusst einen anderen Weg: Sie wollen Teilhabe durch Kapitalbeteiligung. Ihr gesamtwirtschaftlicher und gesellschaftlicher Blick auf die Mitarbeiterbeteiligung als Form gerechter Teilhabe führt daher zu einem radikalen neuen Ansatz zu den Themen „Kapital“ und „Arbeit“. 150 Jahre nach Erscheinen von „Das Kapital“ - Karl Marx, drei Jahre nach Erscheinen von „Das Kapital im 21. Jahrhundert“ -Thomas Piketty, aber auch beinahe 75 Jahre nach der „Freiburger Denkschrift“ - Walter Eucken et al., die konstitutiv für unsere Wirtschaftsordnung ist, gehen die Autoren daran, die Brücke zwischen Kapital und Arbeit zu schlagen, und rollen damit die Debatte um Arm und Reich lösungsorientiert neu auf. Vermögensbildung durch Kapitalbeteiligung stellt den zentralen Inhalt des Buches dar. Einen Schwerpunkt dabei bildet die Motivation, Kapitalbeteiligung als Antwort auf den technologischen Wandel in der Wirtschaft zu gestalten. Dafür wird auch das „Bedingungslose Grundeinkommen für die Industrie 4.0“ aus einer völlig neuen Perspektive diskutiert und „Teilhaberfonds“ als Möglichkeit, Eigentumsrechte mit risikomindernder Diversifikation zu verbinden, in die Diskussion eingeführt. Das Buch ist dabei auch ein Anwenderbuch: Es führt keine Diskussion im Elfenbeinturm, sondern unterbreitet Vorschläge sowohl für die betriebliche als auch die politische Praxis. Fundiert, aber dennoch leicht lesbar, wendet es sich an eine gesellschaftspolitisch interessierte Zielgruppe in Politik, Wirtschaft und Unternehmen.

CSR und Mitarbeiterbeteiligung

We are well aware of the rise of the 1% as the rapid growth of economic inequality has put the majority of the world’s wealth in the pockets of fewer and fewer. One much-discussed solution to this imbalance is to significantly increase the rate at which we tax the wealthy. But with an enormous amount of the world’s wealth hidden in tax havens—in countries like Switzerland, Luxembourg, and the Cayman Islands—this wealth cannot be fully accounted for and taxed fairly. No one, from economists to bankers to politicians, has been able to quantify exactly how much of the world’s assets are currently hidden—until now. Gabriel Zucman is the first economist to offer reliable insight into the actual extent of the world’s money held in tax havens. And it’s staggering. In The Hidden Wealth of Nations, Zucman offers an inventive and sophisticated approach to quantifying how big the problem is, how tax havens work and are organized, and how we can begin to approach a solution. His research reveals that tax havens are a quickly growing danger to the world economy. In the past five years, the amount of wealth in tax havens has increased over 25%—there has never been as much money held offshore as there is today. This hidden wealth accounts for at least $7.6 trillion, equivalent to 8% of the global financial assets of households. Fighting the notion that any attempts to vanquish tax havens are futile, since some countries will always offer more advantageous tax rates than others, as well the counter-argument that since the financial crisis tax havens have disappeared, Zucman shows how both sides are actually very wrong. In The Hidden Wealth of Nations he

offers an ambitious agenda for reform, focused on ways in which countries can change the incentives of tax havens. Only by first understanding the enormity of the secret wealth can we begin to estimate the kind of actions that would force tax havens to give up their practices. Zucman's work has quickly become the gold standard for quantifying the amount of the world's assets held in havens. In this concise book, he lays out in approachable language how the international banking system works and the dangerous extent to which the large-scale evasion of taxes is undermining the global market as a whole. If we are to find a way to solve the problem of increasing inequality, The Hidden Wealth of Nations is essential reading.

Four Walls and a Roof

Globalisierung, Finanzcrash, Klima, Armutsrevolten, Wachstumsschwäche – die multiple Krise, die die westlichen Gesellschaften durchlebt, nimmt kein Ende. Ist der Kapitalismus am Ende? Diese Frage wird inzwischen auch unter den Eliten der Weltwirtschaftsgipfel diskutiert. Grund genug, das Kapital noch einmal zu lesen. Das Buch, das die Bewegungsgesetze kapitalistischer Gesellschaften enthüllt, die weißen Flecken der ökonomischen Wissenschaften kritisiert, die Begriffe geschärft hat, mit denen wir die Welt, in der wir leben, begreifen können. Die Phänomene unserer Gegenwart scheinen weit entfernt von der Welt, in der Karl Marx sein Buch schrieb. Aber das Kapital erklärt nicht nur die Keimformen, aus denen diese Welt entstand, sondern identifiziert in der Entstehungsgeschichte und der Dynamik der kapitalistischen Produktionsweise, die den Wohlstand der Welt in unvorstellbarer Weise gemehrt hat, zugleich die Mechanismen seiner Zerstörung, seiner Endlichkeit – und die Kräfte zu seiner Überwindung. Gilt das noch im Zeitalter des Turbokapitalismus? Soziologen, Publizisten, Politiker, Philosophen und Wirtschaftswissenschaftler haben das Kapital noch einmal gelesen. Ausgehend von jeweils einem Kapitel des Werkes ziehen sie die Linien zur Gegenwart und denken über die Aktualität und die Grenzen der Marxschen Theorie nach, subjektiv, essayistisch und mit dem Blick auf die politischen Möglichkeiten heute. Denn darauf, so Marx, kommt es an: Die Welt nicht nur zu interpretieren, sondern sie zu verändern.

Capital as Power

The epic successor to one of the most important books of the century: at once a retelling of global history, a scathing critique of contemporary politics, and a bold proposal for a new and fairer economic system. Thomas Piketty's bestselling Capital in the Twenty-First Century galvanized global debate about inequality. In this audacious follow-up, Piketty challenges us to revolutionize how we think about politics, ideology, and history. He exposes the ideas that have sustained inequality for the past millennium, reveals why the shallow politics of right and left are failing us today, and outlines the structure of a fairer economic system. Our economy, Piketty observes, is not a natural fact. Markets, profits, and capital are all historical constructs that depend on choices. Piketty explores the material and ideological interactions of conflicting

social groups that have given us slavery, serfdom, colonialism, communism, and hypercapitalism, shaping the lives of billions. He concludes that the great driver of human progress over the centuries has been the struggle for equality and education and not, as often argued, the assertion of property rights or the pursuit of stability. The new era of extreme inequality that has derailed that progress since the 1980s, he shows, is partly a reaction against communism, but it is also the fruit of ignorance, intellectual specialization, and our drift toward the dead-end politics of identity. Once we understand this, we can begin to envision a more balanced approach to economics and politics. Piketty argues for a new “participatory” socialism, a system founded on an ideology of equality, social property, education, and the sharing of knowledge and power. Capital and Ideology is destined to be one of the indispensable books of our time, a work that will not only help us understand the world, but that will change it.

Debt

This volume brings together an exciting range of new studies of top incomes in a wide range of countries from around the world. The studies use data from income tax records to cast light on the dramatic changes that have taken place at the top of the income distribution. The results cover 22 countries and have a long time span, going back to 1875.

Inequality

Wie funktioniert die Akkumulation und Distribution von Kapital? Welche dynamischen Faktoren sind dafür entscheidend? Jede politische Ökonomie umkreist die Fragen nach der langfristigen Evolution von Ungleichheit, der Konzentration von Wohlstand und den Chancen für ökonomisches Wachstum. Aber befriedigende Antworten gab es bislang kaum, weil geeignete Daten und eine klare Theorie fehlten. In "Das Kapital im 21. Jahrhundert" untersucht Thomas Piketty Daten aus 20 Ländern, mit Rückgriffen bis ins 18. Jahrhundert, um die entscheidenden ökonomischen und sozialen Muster freizulegen. Seine Ergebnisse werden die Debatte verändern und setzen die Agenda für eine neue Diskussion über Wohlstand und Ungleichheit in der nächsten Generation. Piketty zeigt, dass das moderne ökonomische Wachstum und die Verbreitung des Wissens es uns ermöglicht haben, Ungleichheit in dem apokalyptischen Ausmaß abzuwenden, das Karl Marx prophezeit hatte. Aber wir haben die Strukturen von Kapital und Ungleichheit nicht in dem Umfang verändert, den uns die optimistischen Jahrzehnte nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg suggeriert haben. Der Haupttreiber der Ungleichheit - dass Gewinne aus Kapital höher sind als die Wachstumsraten - droht heute vielmehr extreme Formen von Ungleichheit hervorzubringen, die den sozialen Frieden gefährden und die Werte der Demokratie unterminieren. Doch ökonomische Trends sind keine Handlungen Gottes. Politisches Handeln hat ökonomische Ungleichheiten in der Vergangenheit korrigiert, sagt Piketty, und kann das auch wieder tun.

The World Inequality Report

This book asks some hard questions about our changing world, and examines the policy opportunities that need to be grasped if we are to foster sustainable social foundations for the 21st century.

Imperial Brain Trust

21 Lessons for the 21st Century

Architects, we like to believe, shape the world as they please. Reinier de Graaf draws on his own tragicomic experiences to present a candid account of what it is really like to work as an architect. To achieve anything, he notes, architects must serve the powers they strive to critique, finding themselves in a perpetual conflict of interest.

Beacon 23

The "forgotten" second volume of Capital, Marx's world-shaking analysis of economics, politics, and history, contains the vital discussion of commodity, the cornerstone to Marx's theories.

Understanding Jacques Ellul

Die Demokratie und das Kapital

"Capital is the defining feature of modern economies, yet most people have no idea where it actually comes from. What is it, exactly, that transforms mere wealth into an asset that automatically creates more wealth? The Code of Capital explains how capital is created behind closed doors in the offices of private attorneys, and why this little-known fact is one of the biggest reasons for the widening wealth gap between the holders of capital and everybody else. In this revealing book, Katharina Pistor argues that the law selectively "codes" certain assets, endowing them with the capacity to protect and produce private wealth. With the right legal coding, any object, claim, or idea can be turned into capital - and lawyers are the keepers of the code. Pistor describes how they pick and choose among different legal systems and legal devices for the ones that best serve their clients' needs, and how techniques that were first perfected centuries ago to code landholdings as capital are being used today to code stocks, bonds, ideas, and even expectations--assets that exist only in law. A

powerful new way of thinking about one of the most pernicious problems of our time, The Code of Capital explores the different ways that debt, complex financial products, and other assets are coded to give financial advantage to their holders. This provocative book paints a troubling portrait of the pervasive global nature of the code, the people who shape it, and the governments that enforce it."--Provided by publisher.

Capital in the Twenty-First Century

The main driver of inequality—returns on capital that exceed the rate of economic growth—is again threatening to generate extreme discontent and undermine democratic values. Thomas Piketty’s findings in this ambitious, original, rigorous work will transform debate and set the agenda for the next generation of thought about wealth and inequality.

Alles, was Sie über "Das Kapital im 21. Jahrhundert" von Thomas Piketty wissen müssen

For centuries, men and women have manned lighthouses to ensure the safe passage of ships. It is a lonely job, and a thankless one for the most part. Until something goes wrong. Until a ship is in distress. In the twenty-third century, this job has moved into outer space. A network of beacons allows ships to travel across the Milky Way at many times the speed of light. These beacons are built to be robust. They never break down. They never fail. At least, they aren't supposed to.

The Creative Society of the 21st Century

Economic history states that money replaced a bartering system, yet there isn't any evidence to support this axiom. Anthropologist Graeber presents a stunning reversal of this conventional wisdom. For more than 5000 years, humans have used elaborate credit systems to buy and sell goods. Since the beginning of the agrarian empires, humans have been divided into debtors and creditors. Through time, virtual credit money was replaced by gold and the system as a whole went into decline. This fascinating history is told for the first time.

RE: Das Kapital

Thomas Piketty's book Capital in the Twenty-First Century has enjoyed great success and provides a new theory about wealth and inequality. However, there have been major criticisms of his work. Anti-Piketty: Capital for the 21st Century collects key criticisms from 20 specialists—economists, historians, and tax experts—who provide rigorous arguments against Piketty's work while examining the notions of inequality, growth, wealth, and capital.

ZeroZeroZero

As Consciousness Is Harnessed to Flesh

Reflections on politics, the economy, and the modern world by the #1 New York Times–bestselling author of Capital in the Twenty-First Century. Thomas Piketty’s work has proved that unfettered markets lead to increasing inequality, and that without meaningful regulation, capitalist economies will concentrate wealth in an ever smaller number of hands, threatening democracy. For years, his newspaper columns have pierced the surface of current events to reveal the economic forces underneath. Why Save the Bankers? collects these columns from the period between the September 2008 collapse of Lehman Brothers and the November 2015 terrorist attacks in Paris. In crystalline prose, Piketty examines a wide range of topics, and along the way he decodes the European Union’s economic troubles, weighs in on oligarchy in the United States, wonders whether debts actually need to be paid back, and discovers surprising lessons about inequality by examining the career of Steve Jobs. Coursing with insight and flashes of wit, these brief essays offer a view of recent history through the eyes of one of the most influential economic thinkers of our time. “Easy to follow for readers without much knowledge of economics, especially when [Piketty] picks apart topics that defy classical economic logic; in this he resembles Paul Krugman, who similarly writes clearly on complex topics . . . Helps make sense of recent financial history.” —Kirkus Reviews “Anyone with an interest in politics, monetary policy, or international diplomacy will get a kick out of Piketty’s clear discussion.” —Shelf Awareness “If you have been influenced by Piketty’s landmark work on inequality, make sure to read this next.” —Naomi Klein, author of The Shock Doctrine and This Changes Everything

Die Schulden im 21. Jahrhundert

AN INSTANT NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER! A GOOD MORNING AMERICA BOOK CLUB PICK "[Moore’s] careful balance of the hard-bitten with the heartfelt is what elevates Long Bright River from entertaining page-turner to a book that makes you want to call someone you love.” – The New York Times Book Review "This is police procedural and a thriller par excellence, one in which the city of Philadelphia itself is a character (think Boston and Mystic River). But it’s also a literary tale narrated by a strong woman with a richly drawn personal life – powerful and genre-defying.” – People "A thoughtful, powerful novel by a writer who displays enormous compassion for her characters. Long Bright River is an outstanding crime novel… I absolutely loved it." —Paula Hawkins, #1 New York Times-bestselling author of The Girl on the Train Two sisters travel the same streets, though their lives couldn't be more different. Then one of them goes missing. In a Philadelphia neighborhood rocked by the opioid crisis, two once-inseparable sisters find themselves at odds. One, Kacey, lives on the streets in the vise of addiction. The other, Mickey, walks those same blocks on her police beat. They don't speak anymore, but Mickey never

stops worrying about her sibling. Then Kacey disappears, suddenly, at the same time that a mysterious string of murders begins in Mickey's district, and Mickey becomes dangerously obsessed with finding the culprit--and her sister--before it's too late. Alternating its present-day mystery with the story of the sisters' childhood and adolescence, Long Bright River is at once heart-pounding and heart-wrenching: a gripping suspense novel that is also a moving story of sisters, addiction, and the formidable ties that persist between place, family, and fate.

ROMANCE ACTION & ADVENTURE MYSTERY & THRILLER BIOGRAPHIES & HISTORY CHILDREN'S YOUNG ADULT FANTASY HISTORICAL FICTION HORROR LITERARY FICTION NON-FICTION SCIENCE FICTION