

La Verità Vi Prego Sul Neoliberalismo Il Poco Che C

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This insightful content seeks to unveil the often-observed truths about neoliberalism, offering a much-needed clear perspective on its foundational principles and widespread impact. We meticulously explore the economic policies and philosophical underpinnings that define this system, aiming to illuminate its complexities and encourage a deeper understanding of its significant social and global implications for a more informed public discourse.

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La verità, vi prego, sul neoliberalismo

«Il mondo in cui viviamo si trova in una grave situazione, le idee che chiamiamo neoliberiste rischiano di portarci alla catastrofe, ovunque». Così si esprimeva il regista inglese Ken Loach, con toni apocalittici, ritirando la Palma d'oro vinta a Cannes nel 2016. Anche lui, come altri personaggi pubblici e non, utilizzava la parola magica per descrivere l'origine di tutte le storture del mondo: neoliberalismo. Che si tratti della scomparsa del lavoro o del cambiamento climatico, ogni evento di cronaca è una buona scusa per puntare il dito contro gli effetti nefasti del libero mercato e della finanza globale. Sia a livello mediatico che politico, il pregiudizio verso questo presunto ordine mondiale lo dipinge come responsabile della distruzione di ogni garanzia sociale e di aver arricchito un ristretta cerchia di speculatori senza scrupoli, a scapito del novantanove per cento del mondo. La soluzione per ovviare a queste tragedie sarebbe sempre la stessa: più leggi, più controlli e, quindi, più Stato. Alberto Mingardi ridimensiona il mito del mercato pervasivo e tirannico, e mostra come in realtà di politiche neoliberiste ce ne siano state meno di quanto si crede. Il che è paradossalmente un problema: è a quel poco di neoliberalismo che dobbiamo crescita e prosperità.

4 minuti

I tempi che corrono ci sfidano: è possibile (far) pensare in pochi minuti? Questo libro risponde che si può provare a farlo attraverso una cura sperimentale di 42 pillole-concetti, dal dosaggio preciso di 750 parole e da assumere (almeno) una volta al giorno – preferibilmente lontano dai pasti. Con un linguaggio diretto e ironico e uno stile interattivo e originale, 4 minuti affronta temi tradizionali della storia del pensiero e questioni al centro della ricerca filosofica contemporanea, con l'intento di riflettere insieme sulla società, su noi stessi, sul mondo e sulla filosofia. Che cosa sono le ICT?

Perché Aristotele era poliamoroso? In che senso siamo degli alieni? È possibile smettere di fumare? Come posso proteggermi dalle truffe filosofiche? Davvero quando parliamo sono solo parole? Che cosa c'è nel mondo là fuori? Quali insegnamenti può darci il traffico urbano? Come si esce da una echo chamber? Sono alcune tra le domande che potrai affrontare in questo libro, prendendoti giusto 4 minuti per pensare.

Salute o libertà

La gestione dell'emergenza sanitaria durante l'epidemia di Covid ha imposto ai governi di limitare alcune libertà fondamentali, di anteporre la salute alla libertà. Si è parlato con accenti diversi, e con più o meno plausibilità, di "dittatura sanitocratica", "biopotere", "stato di eccezione", ecc. Anche se la nostra epoca può essere vista come un'epoca di emergenze continue, e di necessità del loro governo, il più generale rapporto fra la sicurezza (non solo sanitaria ma anche economica, militare, fisica, ecc.) e la libertà percorre tutto il pensiero filosofico e politico della modernità. È almeno da Hobbes che il dilemma, di cui si è fatto carico lo Stato, del rapporto fra questi due concetti si presenta in tutta la sua radicalità e irrisolvibilità davanti alle coscienze più attente. È come se il concetto stesso di libertà si mostrasse attraversato da una frattura che si tende a ricomporre senza mai però poterla sanare definitivamente. Attraverso un excursus storico che dall'autore del Leviatano giunge sino ai nostri giorni, l'autore si propone, in nome della Libertà, di portare alla luce e alla consapevolezza teoretica questa cesura ineliminabile.

Parassitismo politico e lotta di classe. Per una riscossa dei produttori

"Credo che abbiamo più meccanismi di governo di quanto sia necessario, troppi parassiti che vivono sul lavoro delle persone operose." Thomas Jefferson Il termine "parassitismo", da sempre e universalmente, indica il "vivere a spese di un altro" e del suo lavoro. Eppure non sembra più suscitare alcun interesse. Silenzio e indifferenza servono a distrarre l'attenzione dell'opinione pubblica dalla natura e dalle logiche del fenomeno. Un fenomeno che deve, comunque, essere interpretato alla luce della contrapposizione tra le relazioni di mercato e quelle politico-coercitive. Imperano invece delle narrazioni ideologiche che considerano le interazioni volontarie responsabili dello sfruttamento dell'uomo sull'uomo. Queste ideologie postulano i rapporti di natura egemonica come modelli di autentica libertà. L'obiettivo di questo libro è quello di "rimettere le cose al loro posto". Cioè fornire agli sfruttati le difese culturali necessarie a respingere gli assalti dei parassiti. Il parassitismo e la rendita sono diventati i flagelli delle nostre società e le cause dei crescenti squilibri e della stagnazione che affliggono le economie più avanzate.

La conclusione del sistema marxiano

Il lungo saggio di Eugen von Böhm-Bawerk "La conclusione del sistema marxiano" apparve nel 1896 e si pose immediatamente al centro delle discussioni sulla possibilità di costruire il socialismo sulla base delle teorie economiche di Karl Marx. Per questo Joseph A. Schumpeter scrisse che «non cesserà di essere la critica a Marx per eccellenza» e per questo rappresenta da sempre un serio ostacolo sulla via di quanti si chiedono a che cosa possa ancora servire Marx e credono che «come è esistito un socialismo prima di Marx, allo stesso modo continuerà ad esistere anche dopo di lui». Fondandosi su un'analisi puntuale, rigorosa e pacata della teoria marxiana del valore-lavoro e delle sue contraddizioni, Böhm-Bawerk ne distrugge la consistenza ma, sulla base della convinzione che «il sistema marxiano ha un passato e un presente, ma non un futuro di grande prospettiva», avanzò una previsione che si rivelò errata. Si tratta, in definitiva, di un "classico" della teoria economica del quale, nel Saggio introduttivo, Raimondo Cubeddu ricostruisce la genesi, l'importanza, l'influenza e il modo in cui fu inteso dagli altri esponenti della Scuola Austriaca nella loro battaglia contro il socialismo.

Scambio dei poteri e stato delle pretese. Scritti su Bruno Leoni

Filosofo del diritto, della politica, delle scienze sociali, fondatore della rivista Il Politico e presidente della Mont Pelerin Society, Bruno Leoni è oggi considerato il più importante e originale pensatore liberale italiano e un protagonista del revival della tradizione liberal-individualistica della seconda metà del XX secolo. In Italia è stato a lungo dimenticato. Attraverso gli scritti di Raimondo Cubeddu, che partecipò a quella riscoperta curando nel 1995 l'edizione italiana della sua opera più nota ("Freedom and the Law"), la figura di Leoni si staglia, nella complessità dei suoi interessi e del suo approccio innovativo ai problemi delle scienze sociali, sia di contro al panorama culturale italiano, sia nei confronti dei suoi sodali della Mont Pelerin Society, delineando una radicale critica alla teoria delle scelte collettive

(ritenute comunque lesive delle libertà individuali) che anticipa i Libertarian. Come scrive Alberto Mingardi nella sua prefazione, «tutti dovremmo essere grati a Cubeddu di aver non “riscoperto” ma “scoperto” Leoni all’inizio degli anni Novanta. L’opinione pubblica liberale, piccola o grande che sia, ha trovato un suo punto di riferimento e ha potuto intravedere la grandezza del pensatore e dell’uomo Bruno Leoni».

Architect of Prosperity

This is a book about Sir John Cowperthwaite - the man Nobel Prize-winning economist Milton Friedman identified as being behind Hong Kong's remarkable post-war economic transformation.

The Myth of the Entrepreneurial State

A common narrative of the post-World War II economists was that the State is indispensable for guiding investment and fostering innovation. They claimed that the wealth of the modern world is the result of past State guidance and that what is needed for future economic growth is more State guidance. This position has recently been rejuvenated in reaction to the Great Recession of 2008. The truth is that the enriched modern economy was not a product of State coercion. It was a product of a change in political and social rhetoric in northwestern Europe from 1517 to 1789. The Great Enrichment, that is, came from human ingenuity emancipated from the bottom up, not human ingenuity directed from the top down. The true question is what on balance is the best way to organize innovation—by the “wise State” or by commercially tested betterment? The American Institute for Economic Research in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, was founded in 1933 as the first independent voice for sound economics in the United States. Today it publishes ongoing research, hosts educational programs, publishes books, sponsors interns and scholars, and is home to the world-renowned Bastiat Society and the highly respected Sound Money Project. The American Institute for Economic Research is a 501c3 public charity. The Adam Smith Institute is one of the world's leading think tanks, recognised as the best domestic and international economic policy think-tank in the UK and ranked 2nd in the world among Independent Think Tanks by the University of Pennsylvania. Independent, non-profit and non-partisan, the Adam Smith Institute works to promote free market, neoliberal ideas through research, publishing, media outreach, and education. The Institute is today at the forefront of making the case for free markets and a free society in the United Kingdom. The Institute was founded in the 1970s, as post-war socialism reached its high-watermark. Then, as now, its purpose was to educate the public about free markets and economic policy, and to inject sound ideas into the public debate.

The Constitution Under Social Justice

Antonio Rosmini-Serbati (1797D1855) was one of the first natural law scholars to bring natural law thinking into a conversation with the market economic order that was beginning to emerge in Europe in the 19th century. His reflections on matters such as the origin, nature, and limits of private property, the role of the state, and the nature of human reason show him to be a unique, innovative thinker who nonetheless was determined to work within the parameters of Catholic doctrine. Many of these ideas are concretized in his seminal work *The Constitution Under Social Justice*, a text that has profound insights to offer those today seeking to integrate theology, philosophy, and economics into their conceptions of a social order that aspires to be both free and just.

The Antigone of Sophocles

'Arguably the most important intellectual alive' New York Times An indispensable collection of Noam Chomsky's talks on the past, present and future of the politics of power Noam Chomsky is universally accepted as one of the world's leading intellectuals of the modern era. Now, for the first time, Peter R. Mitchell and John Schoeffel have assembled the best of Chomsky's talks on the politics of power. With an eye to political activism and the media's role in popular struggle, as well as US foreign and domestic policy, Chomsky reinterprets the events of the past three decades, from foreign policy during the Vietnam War to the decline of welfare under the Clinton administration. Highlighting America's myriad of social inequalities and political issues while offering timely advice for much needed change, *Understanding Power* is definitive Chomsky. 'Chomsky ranks with Marx, Shakespeare and the Bible as one of the ten most quoted sources in the humanities' Guardian 'Powerful and timely...his analysis is fair, meticulously researched and fascinating' Observer

Understanding Power

With Western cultures becoming more pluralistic, the question of "truth" in politics has become a game of interpretations. Today, we face the demise of the very idea of truth as an objective description of facts, though many have yet to acknowledge that this is changing. Gianni Vattimo explicitly engages with the important consequences for democracy of our changing conception of politics and truth, such as a growing reluctance to ground politics in science, economics, and technology. Yet in Vattimo's conception, a farewell to truth can benefit democracy, exposing the unspoken issues that underlie all objective claims. The end of absolute truth challenges the legitimacy of policies based on perceived objective necessities protecting the free market, for example, even if it devastates certain groups or classes. Vattimo calls for a truth that is constructed with consensus and a respect for the liberty of all. By taking into account the cultural paradigms of others, a more "truthful" society freer and more democratic becomes possible. In this book, Vattimo continues his reinterpretation of Christianity as a religion of charity and hope, freeing society from authoritarian, metaphysical dogmatism. He also extends Nietzsche's "death of God" to the death of an authoritarian God, ushering in a new, postreligious Christianity. He connects the thought of Martin Heidegger, Karl Marx, and Karl Popper with surprising results and accommodates modern science more than in his previous work, reconciling its validity with an insistence that knowledge is interpretive. Vattimo's philosophy justifies Western nihilism in its capacity to dispense with absolute truths. Ranging over politics, ethics, religion, and the history of philosophy, his reflections contribute deeply to a modern reconception of God, metaphysics, and the purpose of reality.

The Ultimate Safari

This autobiographical narrative provides an alternative perspective of World War I, recounting the experiences of a Roman schoolboy who volunteered to fight against the Allies after Italy surrendered in 1943. But he is not sent to the front. Instead, with professional soldiers from the Russian front and fanatical fascists, he fights in the civil war that raged in Mussolini's puppet state. He is captured in Milan after the German surrender and is spared execution by his captors, boys of his own age.

A History of Colors

No Marketing Blurbs

A Farewell to Truth

Thomas Hodgskin (1787–1869) is today a largely unknown figure, sometimes considered to be a forerunner of Karl Marx. Yet a closer look at Hodgskin's works reveals that he was actually a committed advocate of laissez-faire economics and enthusiastic about labor-saving machinery and the Industrial Revolution, with a genuine interest in the well-being of the working classes. This book places him in the tradition of classical liberalism, where he belongs—as a disciple of Adam Smith, but even less tolerant of government power than Smith was. *Classical Liberalism and the Industrial Working Class: The Economic Thought of Thomas Hodgskin* will be of interest to advanced students and scholars in the history of economic thought, economic history and the history of political thought.

In Search of a Glorious Death

A Failed Parricide by Roberto Finelli offers an innovative reading of the Marx-Hegel relationship, arguing that the young Marx remained structurally subaltern to Hegel's distinctive conception of the subject that becomes itself in relation to alterity.

The Night of the Comet

The explosive novel of Italy's revolutionary 1969 It was 1969, and temperatures were rising across the factories of the north as workers demanded better pay and conditions. Soon, discontent would erupt in what became known as Italy's Hot Autumn. A young worker from the impoverished south arrives at Fiat's Mirafiori factory in Turin, where his darker complexion begins to fade from the fourteen-hour workdays in sweltering industrial heat. His bosses try to withhold his wages. Our cynical, dry-witted narrator will not bend to their will. "I want everything, everything that's owed to me," he tells them. "Nothing more and nothing less, because you don't mess with me." Around him, students are holding secret meetings and union workers begin halting work on the assembly lines, crippling the Mirafiori factory with months of continuous strikes. Before long, barricades line the roads, tear gas wafts into private homes, and the slogan "We Want Everything" is ringing through the streets. Wrought in spare and

measured prose, Balestrini's novel depicts an explosive uprising. Introduced by Rachel Kushner, the author of the best-selling *The Flamethrowers*, *We Want Everything* is the incendiary fictional account of events that led to a decade of revolt.

Major Conservative and Libertarian Thinkers Set

This comprehensive, authoritative account of tragedy is the culmination of Hans-Thies Lehmann's groundbreaking contributions to theatre and performance scholarship. It is a major milestone in our understanding of this core foundation of the dramatic arts. From the philosophical roots and theories of tragedy, through its inextricable relationship with drama, to its impact upon post-dramatic forms, this is the definitive work in its field. Lehmann plots a course through the history of dramatic thought, taking in Aristotle, Plato, Seneca, Nietzsche, Heidegger, Lacan, Shakespeare, Schiller, Holderlin, Wagner, Maeterlinck, Yeats, Brecht, Kantor, Heiner Müller and Sarah Kane.

Classical Liberalism and the Industrial Working Class

Clear, comprehensive, and rigorous treatment develops the subject from elementary concepts to the construction and analysis of relatively complex logical languages. Hundreds of problems, examples, and exercises. 1958 edition.

A Failed Parricide

Gregory Corso's an aphoristic poet, and a poet of ideas. What modern poets write with such terse calrity that their verses stick in the mind without effort? Certainly Yeats, Pound, Williams, Eliot, Kerouac, Creeley, Dylan, & Corso have that quality. --from the Preface titled "On Corso's Virutes," by Alan Ginsberg

We Want Everything

Examines Euro-American kinship as the kinship of a specifically knowledge-based society.

Tragedy and Dramatic Theatre

"Two people, each shattered by their past, team to solve a series of killings and abductions--a ruthlessly planned escalation that turns out to be merely the visible surface of something far more sinister"--Amazon.com.

Introduction to Symbolic Logic and Its Applications

This is volume 18 in the Major Conservative and Libertarian Thinkers series.

Mindfield

Industrial policy is tainted with bad reputation among policymakers and academics and is often viewed as the road to perdition for developing economies. Yet the success of the Asian Miracles with industrial policy stands as an uncomfortable story that many ignore or claim it cannot be replicated. Using a theory and empirical evidence, we argue that one can learn more from miracles than failures. We suggest three key principles behind their success: (i) the support of domestic producers in sophisticated industries, beyond the initial comparative advantage; (ii) export orientation; and (iii) the pursuit of fierce competition with strict accountability.

Kinship, Law and the Unexpected

For the past 150 years, Western intellectuals have trumpeted contempt for capitalism and capitalists. They have written novels, plays, and manifestos to demonstrate the evils of the economic system in which they live. Dislike and contempt for the bourgeoisie, the middle classes, industry, and commerce have been a prominent trait of leading Western writers and artists. *Mind vs. Money* is an analytical history of how and why so many intellectuals have opposed capitalism. It is also an argument for how this opposition can be tempered. Historically, intellectuals have expressed their rejection of capitalism through many different movements, including nationalism, anti-Semitism, socialism, fascism, communism, and the 1960s counterculture. Hostility to capitalism takes new forms today. The anti-globalization, Green, communitarian, and New Age movements are all examples. Intellectuals give such movements the legitimacy and leadership they would otherwise lack. What unites radical intellectuals

of the nineteenth century, communists and fascists of the twentieth, and anti-globalization protestors of the twenty-first, along with many other intellectuals not associated with these movements, is their rejection of capitalism. Kahan argues that intellectuals are a permanently alienated elite in capitalist societies. In myriad forms, and on many fronts, the battle between Mind and Money continues today. Anti-Americanism is one of them. Americans like to see their country as a beacon of freedom and prosperity. But in the eyes of many European and American intellectuals, when America is identified with capitalism, it is transformed from moral beacon into the "Great Satan." This is just one of the issues Mind vs. Money explores. The conflict between Mind and Money is the great, unresolved conflict of modern society. To end it, we must first understand it.

Kill the Father

Winner of the 2011 Strega Prize, this blend of essay, social criticism, and memoir is a striking portrait of the effects of globalization on Italy's declining economy. Starting from his family's textile factory in Prato, Tuscany, Edoardo Nesi examines the recent shifts in Italy's manufacturing industry. Only one generation ago, Prato was a thriving industrial center that prided itself on craftsmanship and quality. But during the last decade, cheaply made goods—produced overseas or in Italy by poorly paid immigrants—saturated the market, making it impossible for Italian companies to keep up. In 2004 his family was forced to sell the textile factory. How this could have happened? Nesi asks, and what are the wider repercussions of losing businesses like his family's, especially for Italian culture? *Story of My People* is a denouncement of big business, corrupt politicians, the arrogance of economists, and cheap manufacturing. It's a must-read for anyone seeking insight into the financial crisis that's striking Europe today.

Herbert Spencer

Was the European Union ever a liberal dream? How did the common market impact the liberalization in its member states? Has the EU fostered more or less economic freedom in the Old Continent? This book explores the intellectual and political genesis of the European Union, focusing especially on its relationship to classical liberalism. It explains how the new enthusiasm for liberalization associated with Reagan and Thatcher helped revive the European project in the 1980s, while providing some insights on the current challenges Europe is facing as a result of the financial crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic. The contributors highlight the role of liberal, pro-market ideas played in shaping the EU, the single market and the euro, and how these should be coming into play again if the European project is to be reanimated. This volume originates from a conference the Italian think tank Istituto Bruno Leoni hosted in 2019 and is dedicated to Alberto Giovannini (1955-2019). Giovannini was an influential macroeconomist and financial economist. His vast legacy of studies and ideas prompted this book in his honor, on the occasion of his untimely passing away.

The Return of the Policy That Shall Not Be Named: Principles of Industrial Policy

A landmark collection of essays on the Nobel laureate's conception of Latin America, past, present, and future Throughout his career, the Nobel Prize winner Mario Vargas Llosa has grappled with the concept of Latin America on a global stage. Examining liberal claims and searching for cohesion, he continuously weighs the reality of the continent against the image it projects, and considers the political dangers and possibilities that face this diverse set of countries. Now this illuminating and versatile collection assembles these never-before-translated criticisms and meditations. Reflecting the intellectual development of the writer himself, these essays distill the great events of Latin America's recent history, analyze political groups like FARC and Sendero Luminoso, and evaluate the legacies of infamous leaders such as Papa Doc Duvalier and Fidel Castro. Arranged by theme, they trace Vargas Llosa's unwavering demand for freedom, his embrace of and disenchantment with revolutions, and his critique of nationalism, populism, indigenism, and corruption. From the discovery of liberal ideas to a defense of democracy, buoyed by a passionate invocation of Latin American literature and art, *Sabers and Utopias* is a monumental collection from one of our most important writers. Uncompromising and adamantly optimistic, these social and political essays are a paean to thoughtful engagement and a brave indictment of the discrimination and fear that can divide a society.

Mind Vs. Money

Scientists agree that over the last century the earth has become warmer. But do we really know why this has happened? A deftly written and enjoyable read, "The Chilling Stars" outlines a brilliant, daring and undoubtedly controversial new theory that will provoke fresh thinking about global warming. As

prize-winning science writer, Nigel Calder and climate physicist Henrik Svensmark explain, an interplay of the clouds, the Sun and cosmic rays - sub-atomic particles from exploded stars - seems to have more effect on the climate than manmade carbon dioxide. This conclusion stems from Svensmark's research at the Danish National Space Center which has recently shown that cosmic rays play an unsuspected role in making our everyday clouds. And during the last 100 years cosmic rays became scarcer because unusually vigorous action by the Sun batted many of them away. Fewer cosmic rays meant fewer clouds and a warmer world. The theory, simply put here but explained in fascinating detail in the book, emerges at a time of intense public and political concern about climate change. Motivated only by their concern that science must be trustworthy, Svensmark and Calder invite their readers to put aside their preconceptions about manmade global warming and look afresh at the role of Nature in this hottest of world issues.

Story of My People

The evidence is in— millions of people are moving toward a vegetarian diet because it offers a healthful and environmentally sound alternative to the standard diet. *Becoming Vegetarian* is the ultimate source for making this valuable and beneficial life change. Packed with authoritative vegetarian and vegan nutrition information from established and savvy experts, this powerful book takes the worry out of making an important, healthy transition. Here's what's inside: Vegetarian food guide for optimal nutrition and easy meal planning Delicious, easy recipes Helpful guidelines for those who are just starting out Cutting edge scientific information for experienced vegetarians Nutrition essentials from infancy through our senior years Practical tips for weight control Much, much more This comprehensive update of an international bestseller is the one resource that contains everything you need to know about becoming a vegetarian or fine-tuning a vegetarian diet. From dealing with awkward social situations to making sure you're getting all the necessary nutrients, let Vesanto Melina and Brenda Davis give you the information you need to achieve a healthful vegetarian life with ease. Change the way you look at food and your health forever— start following the dynamic, easy-to-implement advice in *Becoming Vegetarian* today.

The Man Versus the State

Important works from the Pinault collection are the focal point of the book, through Arte Povera, Minimalism, Post Pop, Neo Avanguard and the new generations: from artists of the past (Merz, Kounellis, Pascali, Fontana, Boetti, Zorio, Battaglia) to artists of today (Cattelan, Lambri, Tuttofuoco, Arienti, Beecroft). The collection of contemporary Italian art on view to the public for the first time is illustrated by articles untangling the tensions and artistic trends which have imbued the last 40 years (under the general editorship of Bonami), and also take a look at the principal artists who characterised them (Gingeras). The historical, sociological and cultural background (by Empoli, Guerzoni, Manacorda) is accompanied by a short, but exhaustive, illustrated chronology.

The Liberal Heart of Europe

"The End of Socialism explores the exact nature of the practical difficulties socialism faces and examines how its moral ideals can guide policy"--

Sabers and Utopias

Nights on the Heights is the second of a trilogy of novels published by Bonaviri from the late sixties to the early seventies - all dealing with exploratory travel, incredible pursuits and strange adventures. Written in an inimitable style, in a language at once archaistic and ultramodern, lyrical and prosaic, this unusual work stands out prominently in the panorama of contemporary Italian narration. Although set primarily in and around Mineo, Sicily - the navel of the author's universe or, as he once called it, his «observatory» - the action spreads radially to other, sometimes distant locations, extending also into the realms of mythology. A cornucopia of true and imagined realities, of ancient and modern philosophy, of primitive and futuristic science, this absorbing, unclassifiable novel now appears in English for the first time.

The Chilling Stars

Actual Ethics offers a moral defense of the 'classical liberal' political tradition and applies it to several of today's vexing moral and political issues. James Otteson argues that a Kantian conception of

personhood and an Aristotelian conception of judgment are compatible and even complementary. He shows why they are morally attractive, and perhaps most controversially, when combined, they imply a limited, classical liberal political state. Otteson then addresses several contemporary problems - wealth and poverty, public education, animal welfare, and affirmative action - and shows how each can be plausibly addressed within the Kantian, Aristotelian and classical liberal framework. Written in clear, engaging, and jargon-free prose, *Actual Ethics* will give students and general audiences an overview of a powerful and rich moral and political tradition that they might not otherwise consider.

Becoming Vegetarian

1775—The conflict between the British Empire and the American colonies erupts in all-out war. Rebels and loyalists to the British Crown compete for an alliance with the Six Nations of the Iroquois, the most powerful Indian confederation, boasting a constitution hundreds of years old. In the Mohawk River Valley, Native Americans and colonists have co-existed for generations. But as the thunder of war approaches and the United States struggles violently into existence, old bonds are broken, friends and families are split by betrayal, and this mixed community is riven by hatred and resentment. To save his threatened world, the Mohawk war chief Joseph Brant sets off in a restless journey that will take him from New York to the salons of Georgian London at the heart of the British Empire.

Italics

The End of Socialism