

I Sette Peccati Capitali Dell Economia Italiana

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Explore the critical economic weaknesses Italy faces, metaphorically framed as the 'seven deadly sins' of its economy. This analysis delves into the systemic Italian economy problems and persistent Italy economic challenges that have historically impacted the nation's growth and stability. Understanding these capital sins Italy faces is crucial for comprehending its unique financial landscape.

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I sette peccati capitali dell'economia italiana

“Perché l'economia italiana non riesce a recuperare? Secondo Carlo Cottarelli esistono alcuni ostacoli molto ingombranti. Sono i sette peccati capitali che bloccano il nostro paese: l'evasione fiscale, la corruzione, la troppa burocrazia, la lentezza della giustizia, il crollo demografico, il divario tra Nord e Sud, la difficoltà a convivere con l'euro. Quali sono le cause di questi peccati? Ma, soprattutto, ci sono segnali di miglioramento e speranza per il futuro? Un saggio necessario che guarda al futuro con realismo, ma anche con una consapevole fiducia. Correggere i nostri errori e smettere di peccare è ancora possibile.

I sette peccati capitali dell'economia italiana

This book draws lessons on the importance of meritocracy for economic growth by analysing Italy's economic decline in the past few decades. Connections, rather than merit, are a long-standing feature of the Italian elites, even in the corporate sector. This became a significant problem when Italy's economy could no longer grow due to imitation, devaluation, and public debt, and faced the challenges of becoming a frontier knowledge-based open economy. This book uses international comparisons on social capital, governance, the role of the public sector, efficiency of the judiciary, education, gender and social inequality, social mobility, corporate standards, financial structures, and more to evaluate Italy's economic performance. It argues that the arrogance of mediocrity is more damaging than that of meritocracy. Italy experienced an economic miracle after the Second World War, and it is still an advanced economy and a member of the G7. Until the 1960s it seemed destined to catch up with the best-performing countries. Then the growth engine stopped, its debt skyrocketed, and Italy became a weaker member of the Eurozone. Many other countries in the world have heavy historical legacies and low social capital, and many others have to make the jump from imitation led growth

to endogenous growth. The lessons drawn from studying Italy's case can therefore have important international applications.

Meritocracy, Growth, and Lessons from Italy's Economic Decline

Prefazione di Lorenzo Infantino Questo libro si propone di affrontare in modo rigoroso ma divulgativo i principali nodi da sciogliere dell'economia italiana. Attraverso il contributo di specialisti delle diverse materie vengono analizzati temi che sono tutti i giorni dibattuti, con più o meno competenza sui media, come i conti pubblici o la tassazione, insieme ad altri dai quali dipenderà l'assetto della struttura economica del nostro Paese come i trasporti, le liberalizzazioni, le privatizzazioni, il sistema bancario e finanziario nonché la politica industriale. Ma anche argomenti che hanno certamente un pregnante risvolto economico e una valenza sociale di primaria importanza, come la previdenza, l'università e la sanità.

I dieci comandamenti dell'economia italiana

Italy has weathered recent crises well. A strong fiscal policy response, enhanced competitiveness and improved banking sector health have supported growth in recent years.

L'Italia e l'euro: quali prospettive?

Brazil is at crossroads, emerging slowly from a historic recession that was preceded by a huge economic boom. Reasons for the historic bust following a boom are manifold. Policy mistakes were an important contributory factor, and included the pursuit of countercyclical policies, introduced to deal with the effects of the global financial crisis, beyond the point where they were helpful. More fundamentally, it reflects longstanding structural weaknesses plaguing the economy, that also help explain Brazil's uninspiring growth performance over the past four decades.

OECD Economic Surveys: Italy 2024

L'Italia ha superato bene le crisi recenti. Negli ultimi anni, la crescita è stata sostenuta da una forte risposta in materia di politica di bilancio, dal potenziamento della competitività e dal miglioramento dello stato di salute del settore bancario. Tuttavia, il debito pubblico rimane elevato e la spesa è sottoposta a notevoli pressioni legate all'invecchiamento demografico, all'incremento dei tassi di interesse e alle transizioni verde e digitale. Negli anni a venire occorrerà consolidare stabilmente le finanze pubbliche al fine di riportare il debito su un percorso più prudente. È necessario contenere l'aumento della spesa e, al contempo, tutelare gli investimenti pubblici effettuati nel quadro del Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza per ridurre al minimo gli effetti avversi sulla crescita. Le riforme in corso nel settore della giustizia civile e della Pubblica Amministrazione sosterranno la crescita favorendo l'aumento degli investimenti da parte delle imprese e agevolando l'attuazione dei piani pubblici di investimento. Inoltre, sarebbe opportuno eliminare le barriere normative alla concorrenza nel settore dei servizi. L'aumento dell'occupazione, anche mediante l'ampliamento dell'accesso alle strutture di cura della prima infanzia per abbattere le barriere esistenti alla partecipazione delle donne al mercato del lavoro, contribuirebbe a rendere la crescita più inclusiva. È altresì necessario che le politiche si concentrino maggiormente sull'accelerazione del ritmo di riduzione delle emissioni di gas serra e sull'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici. Sono stati compiuti progressi nella generazione di energia da fonti rinnovabili, ma occorre semplificare gli iter autorizzativi che rallentano l'installazione di infrastrutture preposte a tale scopo.

CAPITOLO TEMATICO: REALIZZARE LA TRANSIZIONE ENERGETICA E CLIMATICA

Brazil

This book presents the outcomes of the symposium “NEW METROPOLITAN PERSPECTIVES,” held at Mediterranea University, Reggio Calabria, Italy on May 26–28, 2020. Addressing the challenge of Knowledge Dynamics and Innovation-driven Policies Towards Urban and Regional Transition, the book presents a multi-disciplinary debate on the new frontiers of strategic and spatial planning, economic programs and decision support tools in connection with urban–rural area networks and metropolitan centers. The respective papers focus on six major tracks: Innovation dynamics, smart cities and ICT; Urban regeneration, community-led practices and PPP; Local development, inland and urban areas in territorial cohesion strategies; Mobility, accessibility and infrastructures; Heritage, landscape and identity; and Risk management, environment and energy. The book also includes a Special Section on

Rhegion United Nations 2020-2030. Given its scope, the book will benefit all researchers, practitioners and policymakers interested in issues concerning metropolitan and marginal areas.

Studi economici dell'OCSE: Italia 2024

Il declino dell'Italia è un destino inevitabile? Le dieci storie qui raccolte, con competenza, intelligenza e curiosità, da Maria Cristina Origlia, giornalista economica e presidente del Forum della Meritocrazia (prima associazione no profit nata in Italia per diffondere la cultura del merito nel paese), dimostrano che non è così. In Italia e all'estero – dall'Italia partiti e, spesso, in Italia tornati – ci sono scienziati, filosofi, economisti che hanno costruito le loro carriere sull'impegno, sulla serietà e sul rispetto verso se stessi e le proprie scelte. Dalla virologa Ilaria Capua, con il suo rivoluzionario approccio alla salute, a Leonardo Becchetti, tra le principali voci dell'economia civile, a Daniela Del Boca, pioniera della partecipazione delle donne al mercato del lavoro. E ancora: dal sindacalista controcorrente Marco Bentivogli, apripista del dibattito 4.0, alla presidente del Maxxi Giovanna Melandri, impegnata a promuovere la finanza d'impatto, dall'artefice dell'Istituto italiano di tecnologia Roberto Cingolani ad Alessandra Perrazzelli, vicedirettrice della Banca d'Italia capace di affermare la visione femminile nel business, da Carlo Cottarelli, impegnato nella missione di diffondere la cultura della spesa pubblica nel paese, a Federica Saliola, che dalla World Bank lavora per elaborare policy dedicate alla crescita sostenibile. Per finire, il filosofo Luciano Floridi che, con la sua visione utile a comprendere i risvolti etici del digitale, va ad aggiungersi alle altre «storie di merito» di questo libro che è anche un manifesto corale, pieno di idee, proposte, esperienze di persone che possono essere d'ispirazione per il nostro presente.

New Metropolitan Perspectives

2000.1579

Questione di merito. Dieci proposte per l'Italia

Un saggio di largo respiro sulle opportunità del connubio tra il pensiero lean e la rivoluzione digitale 4.0, raccontato dalla prospettiva di una delle esperienze più interessanti di continuità aziendale nel nostro paese, Bonfiglioli Consulting, radicata in Italia e proiettata verso la crescita all'estero. Dopo una prima parte, volta a illustrare i cambiamenti macro economici degli ultimi vent'anni e le sfide che attendono le imprese, il saggio spiega come il mondo produttivo italiano possa recuperare efficienza e competitività, ripercorrendo anche 6 casi di successo. Secondo il Modello Bonfiglioli Consulting, progettare la trasformazione 4.0 significa, innanzitutto, saper scegliere le tecnologie abilitanti funzionali alle aziende e, poi, innestarle a servizio del business e del valore per il cliente su processi robusti, flessibili e snelli. Il rischio, altrimenti, è quello di finire per digitalizzare anche gli sprechi.

Sardi in fuga in Italia e dall'Italia

L'Italia, già prima della pandemia virale che ha colpito il mondo intero, si presenta come un Paese in crollo demografico, vecchio, indebitato, con una spesa previdenziale sempre crescente, investimenti dimezzati, una produzione industriale ridotta, un settore immobiliare decimato, una sanità al limite, un sistema della ricerca che arranca. Dal 2008 l'Italia non si è più veramente ripresa. Non riconoscerlo, sarebbe la più grande mistificazione con la quale appellarsi a un destino cinico e baro. E ora che fare? Come avviare un "dopo" superando i rancori e i risentimenti diffusi? Come stabilire un nuovo punto di incontro che regoli la vita di una comunità? Strappi, esclusioni, rottamazioni hanno la durata di un battito d'ali e non curano. Occorre ripensare la società, affrontare con durezza il fortino della conservazione e offrire nuovi orizzonti, suscitare nuove speranze. Solo così potranno essere accettati i necessari sacrifici e condivisi i valori di un nuovo bene comune.

Lean Digital. La via italiana alla fabbrica 5G

La pubblica amministrazione è il più grande erogatore di servizi e il maggiore datore di lavoro italiano: da essa dipendono circa tre milioni e trecentomila addetti. È un organismo che si è andato costruendo lentamente, essendo il frutto della storia e dei principi che lo hanno plasmato. Per dimensioni e poteri svolge inoltre un ruolo fondamentale nel sistema politico, condizionando la democrazia. Si comprende, quindi, come dalla sua buona organizzazione e dal suo funzionamento dipendano il benessere dei cittadini e il successo dello Stato. L'amministrazione è al centro di una duplice tensione. È indispensabile, perché non c'è politica pubblica che non faccia capo a essa, e tuttavia viene ritenuta

il regno del bizantinismo, delle complicazioni, della corruzione, e criticata perché non funzionale al processo economico. Alle sue difficoltà strutturali si aggiungono l'«esondazione» del Parlamento, diventato co-amministratore, e la debolezza dei governi (il suo organo di guida), per la loro breve durata. I governi tuttavia non sono gli unici responsabili della sua gestione, poiché interi campi dell'azione pubblica sono ora nel dominio di forze politiche multinazionali, come organismi sovranazionali e Big Tech, di cui è importante tenere conto. Alla luce di questi presupposti, l'autore analizza i fattori di crisi dell'amministrazione pubblica e ne indica i possibili rimedi. Propone di iniziare dai prodotti, per poi passare ai processi produttivi, ai modelli organizzativi e procedurali, al personale e alle sue motivazioni, al contesto, ai saperi e alla cultura amministrativa. Perché la pubblica amministrazione sia in grado di gestire i grandi interessi collettivi, è bene partire dall'aspetto più importante: ciò di cui ha bisogno il Paese.

La guerra non dichiarata

Uno scorcio spericolato nel mondo del collezionismo di libri rari in Italia e nel mondo intero; tra libri irraggiungibili, edizioni pirata, libri censurati e misteriosamente scomparsi; autori cult, libri d'artista, libri stampati all'estero, amarcord bibliofilo; casi che hanno fatto epoca. Poeti di estrazione originale, sequestratori, muse, polemisti, matti e mediocri. Scrittori preziosi che pochi conoscono, casi editoriali che hanno fatto discutere; altri che invece nessuno conosce. I segreti del cacciatore di libri per trovare libri rarissimi. I libri su Dracula, il self publishing e le sue perle. Editori benemeriti che sono durati pochi anni ma hanno prodotto libri importanti e lanciato autori di grido. Scrittori che poi sono diventati ladri, omicidi, pazzi criminali e latitanti. Libri di cui nessuno ricorda nulla. Piccole edizioni senza importanza eppure preziose e attendibili.

Amministrare la nazione

Al di là delle polemiche e delle illusioni, finalmente la verità sui ritardi, le difficoltà, le storture del sistema Italia. Cosa c'è che non va nell'economia italiana? Le ipotesi e i dibattiti si sprecano: troppo debito pubblico, troppe tasse, poca innovazione, nessuna difesa dalla globalizzazione, troppi giovani che hanno lauree senza sbocchi professionali, troppi pensionati che pesano sul sistema del welfare. In tv, sui giornali e sui social network si litiga, si chiacchiera, si pontifica, e non si arriva mai a una conclusione: le questioni fondamentali sembrano sempre scomparire tra polemiche politiche, complicate analisi tecniche, commenti sfumati fino all'insignificanza e teorie del complotto assortite. Stefano Feltri ha deciso di raccontare tutta la verità, solo la verità, nient'altro che la verità. E la verità fa male. Con una chiarezza implacabile e una pacata intransigenza, i luoghi comuni vengono sottoposti a verifica, le leggende vengono sfatate, le consolazioni di comodo spazzate via. E resta solo la verità: quella di uno Stato che non affronta i problemi, che si lamenta di condizioni che a ben guardare fanno comodo a tutti (o quasi), che ha un problema enorme di classe dirigente, ma in cui nessuno (o quasi) è una vittima innocente del sistema. Un'inchiesta nelle pieghe nascoste dell'economia italiana che non lascia alibi per nessuno e permette di capire finalmente qualcosa del nostro paese. «Leggere questo libro è un buon antidoto alla demagogia» - Paolo Pagliaro, Otto e mezzo

Nuovi casi per il cacciatore di libri

Con grande spirito indagatore Carlo M. Cipolla ripercorre le tappe più significative della storia economica italiana: dal Duecento, quando il panorama è dominato da città intraprendenti come Milano, Verona, Venezia, Genova, Pisa, Firenze e Siena, all'apogeo delle istituzioni commerciali e finanziarie del Quattrocento. Si passa quindi al declino del Cinque e Seicento, quando l'Italia viene ridotta a «periferia» dell'Europa, e alle difficoltà del Sette e Ottocento, che portano all'unificazione politica ma non economica. Per chiudere con il Novecento, segnato dal contrasto stridente, ancor oggi irrisolto, tra Nord e Sud e dall'esplosione del debito pubblico. Come abbatterlo è ancora oggi tema di cronaca quotidiana.

7 scomode verità che nessuno vuole guardare in faccia sull'economia italiana

Le impopolari verità" è un saggio che spiega alcuni aspetti dell'attualità spesso al centro del dibattito in numerose trasmissioni televisive. Secondo l'autore gli attuali talk show politici non sono sufficienti a farsi un'idea precisa sulla effettiva realtà delle cose. Il mezzo televisivo, soprattutto per questioni di audience e di spettacolarizzazione, tende infatti ad assecondare gli umori popolari, affrontando le tematiche - specie quelle di carattere economico e finanziario - solo superficialmente senza smentire, quando necessario, i luoghi comuni. In queste pagine, quindi, vengono analizzati alcuni aspetti dell'economia

e della politica italiana come la Spesa Pubblica, le Tasse, la Burocrazia, i Servizi Pubblici cercando di smentire la Vox Populi spesso infondata su questi aspetti. L'invito è quindi quello a consultare altre fonti, soprattutto documenti ufficiali e libri e a non affidarsi solo all'informazione televisiva. Il saggio contiene anche una "Breve Storia del Pensiero Economico" e riflessioni sul rapporto tra economia e società. I migliori prodotti in Libro

Storia facile dell'economia italiana dal Medioevo a oggi

Il mondo sta attraversando la peggiore crisi economica dalla Seconda guerra mondiale, aggravata dall'impatto devastante della pandemia. Se restringiamo l'analisi all'Italia, bisogna tornare al 1945 per trovare un dato peggiore di caduta del Pil. In una situazione del genere affrontare l'emergenza non basta, e non basta tornare a dove eravamo prima della crisi: ora abbiamo davanti a noi la responsabilità della ricostruzione. Carlo Cottarelli si pone al confine tra il mondo che crolla e il mondo che verrà dopo. E, mentre ci accompagna nel labirinto delle possibilità economiche oggi a nostra disposizione, ci mostra come l'Italia abbia bisogno di tornare a crescere in modo sostenibile da un punto di vista sociale, finanziario e ambientale. Dobbiamo salvare la nostra economia, ma per farlo abbiamo bisogno di più uguaglianza, soprattutto nelle opportunità che vengono fornite alle nuove generazioni. Per questo ci vuole la politica, e infatti questo è un libro (anche) politico. Perché parla di come la società italiana dovrebbe funzionare sulla base di un principio ideale: la possibilità per tutti di avere un futuro nella vita, indipendentemente dalle condizioni in cui si è nati. È importante che le agende politiche partano da una chiara enunciazione della società che si vorrebbe realizzare. Altrimenti, la politica diventa personalismo, opportunismo e cinismo.

Le impopolari verità sulle tasse e sulla spesa pubblica che i politici e la tv non raccontano

COVIDNOMICS è espressione di un pensiero economico originale, e, per certi aspetti eterodosso, volto a suggerire soluzioni utili a superare una crisi economica tra le più gravi che l'intero sistema economico mondiale abbia dovuto affrontare dalla rivoluzione industriale ad oggi. Un percorso articolato e complesso che non può prescindere da una Europa più vicina ai cittadini, alle micro e piccole imprese e ai territori e che abbia tra i suoi obiettivi la riduzione degli squilibri economico-sociali e la ricerca di un nuovo modello di sviluppo basato sull'economia circolare. In questo contesto e partendo dal principio che l'economia non è una scienza esatta, nel libro si propongono alcuni interventi di policy: trovare un'alternativa alle ricette economiche fondate sull'"austerità espansiva" che hanno avuto effetti negativi sulla crescita e sulle finanze pubbliche; riconsiderare i meccanismi di governance dell'euro a partire dall'introduzione di una politica fiscale comune e un progressivo superamento dei parametri di Maastricht; utilizzare in modo più efficiente/efficace il risparmio privato e le riserve d'oro in possesso della Banca d'Italia; riflettere sul necessario passaggio dall'economia lineare all'economia circolare, che vede in prima linea le MicroPMI; rilanciare e rendere permanente il Piano Impresa 4.0 per favorire i processi d'innovazione tecnologica delle aziende e la digitalizzazione del Paese. Questi alcuni dei temi trattati nel libro: con il supporto dei dati e delle evidenze empiriche, essi rappresentano un punto di partenza e un contributo empirico per ripensare un modello di sviluppo più sostenibile e più equo, che possa essere laboratorio di speranza per le nuove generazioni.

All'inferno e ritorno

Il dibattito pubblico italiano spesso è influenzato da luoghi comuni sull'economia che non trovano alcun fondamento nella realtà. Ce n'è di ogni genere. Ci sono le bufale sull'Europa, molto in voga in questo periodo, per cui l'euro altro non è che un complotto ordito da oscure potenze nord-europee per affamare i paesi mediterranei. Ci sono quelle sulle banche, che non prestano soldi perché se li vogliono tenere (per farci cosa poi non si sa) e che ci è toccato salvare con 60 miliardi di soldi pubblici. Ci sono le bufale sui tecnocrati, incapaci e, forse, corrotti, che ci hanno fatto entrare nell'euro a un cambio sbagliato (che ha fatto raddoppiare i prezzi) e che hanno deciso, di loro iniziativa, di impedire il finanziamento del deficit pubblico stampando moneta (da qui la rovina dei conti pubblici italiani). Ci sono quelle sulle pensioni, secondo cui i problemi di sostenibilità del sistema pensionistico italiano non derivano da forze demografiche (invecchiamento della popolazione, crollo delle nascite), ma dalla malvagità di qualche ministro di governi dell'austerità. E così via. Spesso nelle bufale ci sono elementi di verità. Ma è importante, se vogliamo capire l'economia del nostro paese e quella mondiale, saper distinguere questi elementi di verità dalle esagerazioni che vengono ad arte create da una martellante propaganda sui social e, sempre più, sui media tradizionali, per indirizzare l'opinione pubblica secondo strategie ben definite. Questo è quello che fa Carlo Cottarelli analizzando i pregiudizi e le fake news che inquinano il

dibattito italiano, per separare quello che c'è di vero dalla propaganda e liberarci dallo sciame velenoso di idee sbagliate che si è diffuso negli anni dell'Italia "populista". Senza dimenticare che esistono bufale più tradizionali, quelle dell'establishment, che pure sono fuorvianti. Il libro si chiude con un capitolo sulle "tecniche di disinformazione" perché, se si capisce come le bufale vengono preparate, diventa più facile non farsi prendere per il naso.

Catalogo collettivo della libreria italiana

"Parto da una considerazione: l'Italia è l'unico Paese del Continente nel quale, dal dopoguerra, non si sono realizzati governi di sola sinistra né di sola destra, ma di coalizione e di compromesso, dei quali sono stati protagonisti indiscussi i partiti, e non un partito." Da questo spunto Carmelo Conte procede per ricostruire la situazione attuale della politica italiana, leggendo in controluce le contraddizioni che hanno favorito l'emergere di fronti populistici che oggi continuano a radicarsi sempre più da una parte all'altra dell'emiciclo parlamentare. Dai partiti alla partitocrazia, e da questa ai populismi e alla loro proteiforme varietà. "L'Italia al tempo dei populismi" è una precisa genealogia della cronaca politica di questo Paese, descritta al netto di narrazioni faziose e di rivendicazioni di parte. Un'onesta e preoccupata fotografia della malattia non solo istituzionale ma culturale che da un ventennio, slogan dopo slogan, ha investito l'Italia trasformandone irrimediabilmente la dialettica politica, imponendo la narrazione populista come unico linguaggio comprensibile e gradito dall'elettorato. Carmelo Conte è nato a Piaggine e vive ad Eboli. Avvocato. Sindaco di Eboli (1973-74), Consigliere regionale, Vice Presidente della giunta regionale della Campania (1976-78), Deputato al Parlamento nazionale per quattro legislature (1979-1994), Sottosegretario alla Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri (1979-1980) e Ministro delle aree urbane (1989-93). Presentatore e relatore di importanti leggi, tra le quali: L. 219/1983 (interventi per le zone colpite dal terremoto del 1980); L. 64/1986 (sviluppo del Mezzogiorno); L. 465/1990 (Mondiali di Calcio 1990); L. 396/1990 (Roma Capitale); L. 211/1992 (Interventi nel settore dei sistemi di trasporto rapido di massa (metropolitane). Relatore al convegno sulla delinquenza organizzata, tenuto alla Hofstra University di New York (5 e 6 febbraio 1989) con Rudolf Giuliani. Opinionista, ha pubblicato sei libri: L'avventura e il Seme (1993) Sasso o Coltello (1994), Dal quarto Stato al Quarto partito (2009), Dialoghi nel tempo (2010), Il Sud al tempo degli italiani, (2011) Coincidenze e poteri (2016).

Catalogo collettivo della libreria italiana

Devono le leggi economiche dominare i rapporti sociali? Nell'ambito di questo dilemma, nella ricerca di un equilibrio, si muove il presente lavoro. Due sono i pilastri su cui esso si fonda: argomenti e temi giuridici da un lato, che, però, hanno anche un impatto economico, e, dall'altro, la pretesa di egemonia del dato economico su ogni altro valore. Pretesa molte volte ammantata di scientificità, che travolge i rapporti reciproci, influenza il caos delle stesse pronunce giudiziali e il caos normativo, rendendo incerto il destino delle persone. "Per aver paura dei magistrati non bisogna essere necessariamente colpevoli (ma anche con gli economisti non si scherza)" ironizza l'autore, e in questo importante saggio, per contenuti e dimensioni, con garbo e autorevolezza ci spiega chiaramente il perché. Francesco Felis è nato ad Albenga (SV) nel 1957. Vive a Genova dal 1967, dove si è laureato in Giurisprudenza con 110 e lode nel 1982. È notaio dal 1988. Autore di molteplici pubblicazioni, giuridiche e non, è intervenuto a diversi convegni giuridici e politici.

Covidnomics

Molti non si rendono conto delle difficoltà che derivano dall'elevato debito pubblico italiano. Oppure, pensano ancora che l'uscita dell'Italia dall'Euro sarebbe la soluzione di tutti i problemi, anche dell'insufficiente crescita economica. In questo libro si cerca di capire un po' meglio la difficile situazione politico-economica italiana.

Pachidermi e pappagalli

Se la Maastricht 2.0 consisterà delle proposte scriteriate sinora discusse, la Storia non attribuirà certamente la responsabilità della fine dell'euro ai movimenti populistici e a quattro economisti che li sobillano, ma alla cecità dell'establishment europeo. L'Europa si accinge in questi mesi alla revisione delle proprie discusse istituzioni di governance economica, una sorta di Maastricht 2.0. Le attese per l'Italia non sono positive: la Germania sostiene che le regole vadano riviste non perché non hanno funzionato, ma perché non sono state rispettate, proponendo l'irrigidimento dei vincoli di bilancio e relegandone il controllo ai tecnocrati e all'arbitrio dei mercati. Ma siamo davvero noi italiani ad avere

violato le regole della moneta unica, o l'hanno invece fatto i nostri fustigatori tedeschi? Vi sono delle "regole del gioco", ben note all'analisi economica, che rendono un'area monetaria sostenibile. Ispirate da precetti monetaristi, le regole nei fatti adottate nell'Eurozona sono invece altre, e sono quelle che la Germania ha ritenuto più confacenti al proprio modello mercantilista. Come potrà il rafforzamento di regole sbagliate consolidare l'euro e non, invece, destabilizzarlo? Quali veti e quali proposte dovrebbe mettere sul tavolo il governo italiano? E da ultimo, un'altra Europa è possibile? Sergio Cesaratto, ben noto economista dell'Università di Siena, ripercorre le ragioni sto-rico-politiche che hanno portato l'Italia a sostenere la moneta unica come sostituto di un patto sociale interno volto a regolare il conflitto distributivo, accettando così regole del gioco esterne basate su principi antidemocratici, vantaggiose per gli altri, lesive per la nostra crescita. L'illustrazione delle proposte di riforma tedesche mostra la continuità con gli errori che hanno prodotto la crisi finanziaria e accentuato le asimmetrie europee. L'autore ha cercato di spiegarlo al pubblico tedesco in una conferenza tenuta a Fri-burgo, città-simbolo del discorso politico-economico "ordoliberalista" dominante in Germania, considerato un "universo parallelo" nel resto del mondo. La questione, però, è di farlo capire agli italiani, in particolare a quella parte della classe dirigente che ancora prende per populismo le critiche all'Europa condivise dai migliori economisti internazionali. È quello che si propone di fare in modo chiaro attraverso questo agile e pungente volume. Sergio Cesaratto è fra i più noti economisti critici internazionali. Ha studiato alla Sapienza, dove ha conseguito il dottorato, e all'Università di Manchester. È professore ordinario di Politica monetaria e fiscale dell'Unione Economica e Monetaria europea, Economia internazionale e Post-Keynesian Economics all'Università di Siena. Ha pubblicato sulle principali riviste eterodosse internazionali e si è occupato, fra l'altro, di crisi europea, moneta, crescita, pensioni e innovazione tecnologica. Per Imprimatur ha pubblicato Sei lezioni di economia (20

L'Italia al tempo dei populismi

The euro crisis, Japan's sluggish economy, and partisan disagreements in the United States about the role of government all have at least one thing in common: worries about high levels of public debt. Nearly everyone agrees that public debt in many advanced economies is too high to be sustainable and must be addressed. There is little agreement, however, about when and how that addressing should be done—or even, in many cases, just how serious the debt problem is. As the former director of the International Monetary Fund's Fiscal Affairs Department, Carlo Cottarelli has helped countries across the globe confront their public finance woes. He also had direct experience in advising his own country, Italy, about its chronic fiscal ailments. In this straightforward, plain-language book, Cottarelli explains how and why excessive public debt can harm economic growth and can lead to crises such as those experienced recently in Italy and several other European countries. But Cottarelli also has some good news: reducing public debt often can be done without trauma and through moderate changes in spending habits that contribute to economic growth. His book focuses on positive remedies that countries can adopt to deal with their public debt, analyzing both the benefits and potential downsides to each approach, as well as suggesting which remedies might be preferable in particular situations. Too often, public debate about public debt is burdened by lies and myths. This book not only explains the basic facts about public debt but also aims to bring truth and reasoned nonpartisan analysis to the debate.

La tenaglia magistrati-economisti sui cittadini

Does the European Union need closer fiscal integration, and in particular a stronger fiscal centre, to become more resilient to economic shocks? This book looks at the experience of 13 federal states to help inform the heated debate on this issue. It analyses in detail their practices in devolving responsibilities from the subnational to the central level, compares them to those of the European Union, and draws lessons for a possible future fiscal union in Europe. More specifically, this book tries to answer three sets of questions: What is the role of centralized fiscal policies in federations, and hence the size, features and functions of the central budget? What institutional arrangements are used to coordinate fiscal policy between the federal and subnational levels? What are the links between federal and subnational debt, and how have subnational financing crises been handled, when they occurred? These policy questions are critical in many federations, and central to the current discussions about future paths for the European Union. This book brings to the table new, practical insights through a systematic and comprehensive comparison of the EU fiscal framework with that of federal states. It also departs from the decentralization perspective that has been prominent in the literature by focusing on the role of the centre (which responsibilities are centralized at the federal level and how they are

handled, rather than which functions belong to the local level). Such an approach is particularly relevant for the European Union, where a fiscal union would imply granting new powers to the centre.

Il debito pubblico e le illusioni degli italiani

Chi non rispetta le regole?

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Passage to Manhood

Passage to Manhood is a groundbreaking and beautifully written ethnography that addresses the intersection of modernity, heroin use, and AIDS as they intersect in a new "rite-of-passage" among young ethnic-minority males in contemporary China.

The Disempowered Development of Tibet in China

This book explores the synergy between development and conflict in the Tibetan areas of Western China from the mid-1990s onward, when rapid economic growth occurred alongside a particularly assimilationist policy approach. Based on accessible economic analysis and extensive interdisciplinary fieldwork, it represents one of the only macro-level and systemic analyses of its kind in the scholarship on Tibet, and also holds much interest for those interested in China and in development and conflict more generally.

Redacted

"Redacted is a major work of original scholarship and a signal critical accomplishment. With impressive daring and persistence, Jonathan Abel has investigated rarely used archives to open a body of materials virtually unknown to English-language readers. This is a stunning achievement, and it is sure to change the landscape of Japanese literary studies." - Marilyn Ivy, author of *Discourses of the Vanishing: Modernity, Phantasm, Japan* "A masterful blending of incisive, close textual analysis, subtle situating of literary texts in their historical moments, attention to the very materiality of book culture, Redacted is a truly original thinking about how literature is formed and malformed, written, received, and read, under the pressure of censorship. It does nothing less than reveal a complex but hidden history of modern Japanese literature. A thrilling example of literary historical scholarship that combines the palpable excitement of archival work and the elucidating intensity of close reading." - Alan Tansman, author of *The Aesthetics of Japanese Fascism*

Lin Shu, Inc.

How could a writer who knew no foreign languages call himself a translator? How, too, did he become a major commercial success, churning out nearly two hundred translations over twenty years? Lin Shu, Inc. crosses the fields of literary studies, intellectual history, and print culture, offering new ways to understand the stakes of translation in China and beyond. With rich detail and lively prose, Michael Gibbs Hill shows how Lin Shu (1852-1924) rose from obscurity to become China's leading translator of Western fiction at the beginning of the twentieth century. Well before Ezra Pound's and Bertolt Brecht's "inventions" of China revolutionized poetry and theater, Lin Shu and his assistants--who did, in fact, know languages like English and French--had already given many Chinese readers their first taste of fiction from the United States, France, and England. After passing through Lin Shu's "factory of writing," classic novels like *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *Oliver Twist* spoke with new meaning for audiences concerned with the tumultuous social and political change facing China. Leveraging his success as a translator of foreign books, Lin Shu quickly became an authority on traditional Chinese culture who upheld the classical language as a cornerstone of Chinese national identity. Eventually, younger intellectuals--who had grown up reading his translations--turned on Lin Shu and tarred him as a symbol of backward conservatism. Ultimately, Lin's defeat and downfall became just as significant as his rise to fame in defining the work of the intellectual in modern China.

Imperial Eclipse

The "Pacific War" narrative of Japan's defeat that was established after 1945 started with the attack on Pearl Harbor, detailed the U.S. island-hopping campaigns across the Western Pacific, and culminated in the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan's capitulation, and its recasting as the western shore of an American ocean. But in the decades leading up to World War II and over the course of the conflict, Japan's leaders and citizens were as deeply concerned about continental Asia—and the Soviet Union, in particular—as they were about the Pacific theater and the United States. In *Imperial Eclipse*, Yukiko Koshiro reassesses the role that Eurasia played in Japan's diplomatic and military thinking from the turn of the twentieth century to the end of the war. Through unprecedented archival research, Koshiro has located documents and reports expunged from the files of the Japanese Cabinet, ministries of Foreign Affairs and War, and Imperial Headquarters, allowing her to reconstruct Japan's official thinking about its plans for continental Asia. She brings to light new information on the assumptions and resulting plans that Japan's leaders made as military defeat became increasingly certain and the Soviet Union slowly moved to declare war on Japan (which it finally did on August 8, two days after Hiroshima). She also describes Japanese attitudes toward Russia in the prewar years, highlighting the attractions of communism and the treatment of Russians in the Japanese empire; and she traces imperial attitudes toward Korea and China throughout this period. Koshiro's book offers a balanced and comprehensive account of imperial Japan's global ambitions.

The Nature of the Beasts

It is widely known that such Western institutions as the museum, the university, and the penitentiary shaped Japan's emergence as a modern nation-state. Less commonly recognized is the role played by the distinctly hybrid institution—at once museum, laboratory, and prison—of the zoological garden. In this eye-opening study of Japan's first modern zoo, Tokyo's Ueno Imperial Zoological Gardens, opened in 1882, Ian Jared Miller offers a refreshingly unconventional narrative of Japan's rapid modernization and changing relationship with the natural world. As the first zoological garden in the world not built under the sway of a Western imperial regime, the Ueno Zoo served not only as a staple attraction in the nation's capital—an institutional marker of national accomplishment—but also as a site for the propagation of a new "natural" order that was scientifically verifiable and evolutionarily foreordained. As the Japanese empire grew, Ueno became one of the primary sites of imperialist spectacle, a microcosm of the empire that could be traveled in the course of a single day. The meaning of the zoo would change over the course of Imperial Japan's unraveling and subsequent Allied occupation. Today it remains one of Japan's most frequently visited places. But instead of empire in its classic political sense, it now bespeaks the ambivalent dominion of the human species over the natural environment, harkening back to its imperial roots even as it asks us to question our exploitation of the planet's resources.

Taming Tibet

The violent protests in Lhasa in 2008 against Chinese rule were met by disbelief and anger on the part of Chinese citizens and state authorities, perplexed by Tibetans' apparent ingratitude for the generous provision of development. In *Taming Tibet*, Emily T. Yeh examines how Chinese development projects in Tibet served to consolidate state space and power. Drawing on sixteen months of ethnographic fieldwork between 2000 and 2009, Yeh traces how the transformation of the material landscape of Tibet between the 1950s and the first decade of the twenty-first century has often been enacted through the labor of Tibetans themselves. Focusing on Lhasa, Yeh shows how attempts to foster and improve Tibetan livelihoods through the expansion of markets and the subsidized building of new houses, the control over movement and space, and the education of Tibetan desires for development have worked together at different times and how they are experienced in everyday life. The master narrative of the PRC stresses generosity: the state and Han migrants selflessly provide development to the supposedly backward Tibetans, raising the living standards of the Han's "little brothers." Arguing that development is in this context a form of "indebtedness engineering," Yeh depicts development as a hegemonic project that simultaneously recruits Tibetans to participate in their own marginalization while entrapping them in gratitude to the Chinese state. The resulting transformations of the material landscape advance the project of state territorialization. Exploring the complexity of the Tibetan response to—and negotiations with—development, *Taming Tibet* focuses on three key aspects of China's modernization: agrarian change, Chinese migration, and urbanization. Yeh presents a wealth of ethnographic data and suggests fresh approaches that illuminate the Tibet Question.

The Art of Censorship in Postwar Japan

This book explores the practice of censorship in modern Japan, focusing on the most celebrated censorship trials of literature, film, and manga in the post WW II period.

The Menace of the Market

As China moves from a society controlling all aspects of life, including population movement, to something nearer a market economy, migration has become a live issue. Tens of millions of rural migrants have entered China's cities, meeting discrimination similar to that experienced by economic migrants in the West. This book looks to the reasons why people leave certain areas, the lives of migrants and government policy towards them. It distinguishes different types of migration and looks particularly at marriage migration and the effects of migration on the lives of women.

Internal Migration in Contemporary China

Heroin first reached Gejiu, a Chinese city in southern Yunnan known as Tin Capital, in the 1980s. Widespread use of the drug, which for a short period became "easier to buy than vegetables," coincided with radical changes in the local economy caused by the marketization of the mining industry. More than two decades later, both the heroin epidemic and the mining boom are often discussed as recent history. Middle-aged long-term heroin users, however, complain that they feel stuck in an earlier moment of the country's rapid reforms, navigating a world that no longer resembles either the tightly knit Maoist work units of their childhood or the disorienting but opportunity-filled chaos of their early careers. Overcoming addiction in Gejiu has become inseparable from broader attempts to reimagine laboring lives in a rapidly shifting social world. Drawing on more than eighteen months of fieldwork, Nicholas Bartlett explores how individuals' varying experiences of recovery highlight shared challenges of inhabiting China's contested present.

Recovering Histories

Non-governmental organizations have increased dramatically in China since the 1970s, despite operating in a restrictive authoritarian environment. With labour migrants moving to the cities en masse in search of higher wages and better standards of living, the central and local states now permit migrant NGOs to deliver community services to workers in cities such as Beijing and Shanghai. Engaging a new conceptual framework, Jennifer Hsu reveals how NGOs are interacting with the layers and spaces of the state and navigating a complex web of government bodies, lending stability to, and forming mutually beneficial relationships with, the state.

State of Exchange

This work investigates inequality and social exclusion in contemporary Chinese society, specifically in the context of urbanization, migration and crime. Economic reforms started in the late 1970s (post-Mao) fuelled a trend of urbanization and mass migration within China, largely from rural areas to more economically developed urban regions. With this migration, came new challenges in a rapidly changing society. Researchers have extensively studied the rural-to-urban human movement, social changes, inequality and its impact on individuals and society as a whole. This volume provides a new perspective on this issue. It forges a link between internal migration, inequality, social exclusion and crime in the context of China, through qualitative research into the impact of this phenomenon on individuals' lives. Using a series of case studies drawn from interviews with inmates – men and women – in a large Chinese prison, it focuses on migrant offenders' subjective experiences, and analyses issues from the rarely-heard perspectives of migrant lawbreakers themselves. The research demonstrates how factors – including: the hukou system, rural-urban, class and gender inequalities, prejudices against rural migrants, and other structural problems – often lead to migrant offending. The author argues that to mitigate the effects of criminalisation, the root causes of these problems should be examined, emphasizing radical reforms to the hukou policy, cultural change in urban society to welcome newcomers, positive programs to integrate migrant workers into urban societies and improve their opportunities, rather than inflicting harsher penalties or reducing migration. While the research is based in China, it has clear implications for other regions of the world, which are experiencing similar tensions related to national and international migration. This work will be of interest to researchers in criminology and criminal justice, particularly with an interest in Asia, as well as those in related fields such as sociology, law and social justice.

Internal Migration, Crime, and Punishment in Contemporary China

As China moves from a society controlling all aspects of life, including population movement, to something nearer a market economy, migration has become a live issue. Tens of millions of rural migrants have entered China's cities, meeting discrimination similar to that experienced by economic migrants in the West. This book looks to the reasons why people leave certain areas, the lives of migrants and government policy towards them. It distinguishes different types of migration and looks particularly at marriage migration and the effects of migration on the lives of women.

Internal Migration in Contemporary China

This title provides a much needed theoretical account of socio-cultural and identity issues surrounding middle-class Chinese migration in the changing context of migration policies and issues in Australia and other places. It also offers insights to students studying the current changing face of Chinese migration and provides relevant data to policy-makers, managers and practitioners in the field of immigration and multicultural affairs. This is a cutting edge volume that advances theories, methodologies and policy issues relating to contemporary middle-class Chinese migrants. It reports and discusses multidisciplinary research undertaken in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The book will not only serve as an introductory textbook for students of migration studies, social sciences and China studies, but also as a reference source for those who are interested in learning about recent Chinese migration in Asia and the Pacific.

Experiences of Transnational Chinese Migrants in the Asia-Pacific

Drawing on ten years of ethnographic data collected from multi-sited field research, Ling's book traces the journeys of dozens of second-generation migrants from middle school to the labor market in Shanghai and reveals the ongoing process of inclusion and exclusion that shapes the politics of citizenship in urban China.

The Inconvenient Generation

The Chinese overseas comprise the 25 million or more who left China to settle abroad, and their families and descendents. The essays in this book draw mainly from Southeast Asia, but also with those Chinese who settled in North America, Australasia and other parts of Asia.

Don't Leave Home

This book provides a fresh perspective on the understanding of transnational families by examining the one-child generation of Chinese migrants who came to the UK to study, and their parents, who remain in China.

Education, Migration and Family Relations Between China and the UK

The Routledge Handbook of Smuggling offers a comprehensive survey of interdisciplinary research related to smuggling, reflecting on key themes, and charting current and future trends. Divided into six parts and spanning over 30 chapters, the volume covers themes such as mobility, borders, violent conflict, and state politics, as well as looks at the smuggling of specific goods – from rice and gasoline to wildlife, weapons, and cocaine. Chapters engage with some of the most contentious academic and policy debates of the twenty-first century, including the historical creation of borders, re-bordering, the criminalisation of migration, and the politics of selective toleration of smuggling. As it maps a field that contains unique methodological, ethical, and risk-related challenges, the book takes stock not only of the state of our shared knowledge, but also reflects on how this has been produced, pointing to blind spots and providing an informed vision of the future of the field. Bringing together established and emerging scholars from around the world, The Routledge Handbook of Smuggling is an indispensable resource for students and researchers of conflict studies, borderland studies, criminology, political science, global development, anthropology, sociology, and geography.

The Routledge Handbook of Smuggling

This expansive collection of A-Z entries offers a compelling look into hate groups in America. Focusing on organizations in operation today, this resource book for student and general audiences covers numerous hot-button issues in politics and culture. The Southern Poverty Law Center lists nearly 900 hate groups active in the United States today. Some of these, such as the KKK, have deep roots in American history. Others are newer, formed in response to policies and shifts in our cultural landscape. Often these organizations imply defense of America and political ideals in their names, such as "Council of Conservative Citizens" and "American Family Association." Some, such as "White Aryan Resistance" and "Supreme White Alliance," are more direct in their associations. Nearly all posit an erosion of rights and values; a way of life that is becoming lost to immigrants; a diffusion or integration of population; and government overstep. Many of these groups preach a necessity for violence, through either outright or thinly veiled language. Membership in these organizations poses another topic for investigation, as their ranks are not just anti-government or pro-gun rights types who seek to defend the Constitution. Many are simply citizens who see their ideal for America as under threat by various groups—whether ethnic, racial, or religious. This unique reference will allow readers to explore the underlying issues central to understanding them. How do these hate groups get started, and why do people join?

Hate Groups and Extremist Organizations in America

A twenty-first century version of Roger Fowler's 1973 Dictionary of Modern Critical Terms, this latest edition of The Routledge Dictionary of Literary Terms is the most up-to-date guide to critical and theoretical concepts available to students of literature at all levels. With over forty newly commissioned entries, this essential reference book includes: an exhaustive range of entries, covering such topics as genre, form, cultural theory and literary technique new definitions of contemporary critical issues such as Cybercriticism and Globalization complete coverage of traditional and radical approaches to the study and production of literature thorough accounts of critical terminology and analyses of key academic debates full cross-referencing throughout and suggestions for further reading. Covering both long-established terminology as well as the specialist vocabulary of modern theoretical schools, The Routledge Dictionary of Literary Terms is an indispensable guide to the principal terms and concepts encountered in debates over literary studies in the twenty-first century.

The Routledge Dictionary of Literary Terms

Architecture as Experience investigates the perception and appropriation of places across intervals of time and culture. The particular concern of the volume is to bring together fresh empirical research and animate it through contact with theoretical sophistication, without overwhelming the material. The chapters establish the continuity of a particular physical object and show it in at least two alternative historical perspectives, in which recognisable features are shown in different lights. The results are often surprising, inverting the common idea of a historic place as having an enduring meaning. This

book shows the insight that can be gained from learning about earlier constructions of meaning which have been derived from the same buildings that stand before us today.

Architecture as Experience

The Second Edition of Ken Guest's *Cultural Anthropology: A Toolkit for a Global Age* covers the concepts that drive cultural anthropology by showing that now, more than ever, global forces affect local culture and the tools of cultural anthropology are relevant to living in a globalizing world.

Cultural Anthropology A Toolkit for a Global Age

The 21st century has seen growing numbers of seniors turning to migration in response to newfound challenges to traditional forms of retirement and old-age support, such as increased longevity, demographically aging populations, and global neoliberal trends reducing state welfare. Chinese-born migrants to the U.S. serve as an exemplary case of this trend, with 30 percent of all migrants since 1990 being at least 60 years old. This book tells their story, arguing that they demonstrate the significance of age as a mediating factor that is fundamentally important for considering how migration is experienced. The subjects of this study are situated at the crossroads of Chinese immigrant and Chinese-American experiences, embodying many of the ambiguities and paradoxes that complicate common understandings of each group. These are older individuals who have waited their whole lives to migrate to the U.S. to rejoin family but often experience unanticipated family conflict when they arrive. They are retirees living at the social and economic margins of American society who nonetheless find significant opportunities to achieve meaningful retired lifestyles. They are members of a diaspora spanning vast regional and ideological differences, yet their wellbeing hinges on everyday interactions with others in this diverse community. Their stories highlight the many possibilities for mutual engagement that connect Chinese and American ways of being and belonging in the world.

Chinese Senior Migrants and the Globalization of Retirement

Receiving a text from Sasha, my girlfriend, at work was always risky. Especially when she wanted to know if her girlfriend was horny. A short and sweet (and filthy) story.

Sissy Dreams: From Boyfriend to Girlfriend

Eloquently interweaving ethnography and memoir, award-winning anthropologist Ruth Behar offers a new theory and practice for humanistic anthropology. She proposes an anthropology that is lived and written in a personal voice. She does so in the hope that it will lead us toward greater depth of understanding and feeling, not only in contemporary anthropology, but in all acts of witnessing.

The Vulnerable Observer

Today's moviegoers and critics generally consider some Hollywood products--even some blockbusters--to be legitimate works of art. But during the first half century of motion pictures very few Americans would have thought to call an American movie "art." Up through the 1950s, American movies were regarded as a form of popular, even lower-class, entertainment. By the 1960s and 1970s, however, viewers were regularly judging Hollywood films by artistic criteria previously applied only to high art forms. In *Hollywood Highbrow*, Shyon Baumann for the first time tells how social and cultural forces radically changed the public's perceptions of American movies just as those forces were radically changing the movies themselves. The development in the United States of an appreciation of film as an art was, Baumann shows, the product of large changes in Hollywood and American society as a whole. With the postwar rise of television, American movie audiences shrank dramatically and Hollywood responded by appealing to richer and more educated viewers. Around the same time, European ideas about the director as artist, an easing of censorship, and the development of art-house cinemas, film festivals, and the academic field of film studies encouraged the idea that some American movies--and not just European ones--deserved to be considered art.

Hollywood Highbrow

Jordan-Young has written a stunning book that demolishes most of the science associated with the dominant paradigm of the development of sex and gender identity, behavior, and orientation. The current paradigm, brain organization theory, proposes: "Because of early exposure to different sex hormones, males and females have different brains"; and these hormones also create "gay" and

"straight" brains. Jordan-Young interviewed virtually every major researcher in the field and reviewed hundreds of published scientific papers. Her conclusion: "Brain organization theory is little more than an elaboration of longstanding folk tales about antagonistic male and female essences and how they connect to antagonistic male and female natures." She explains, in exquisite detail, the flaws in the underlying science, from experimental designs that make no statistical sense to "conceptually sloppy" definitions of male and female sexuality, contradictory results, and the social construction of normality. Her conclusion that the patterns we see are far more complicated than previously believed and due to a wider range of variables will shake up the research community and alter public perception.

Brain Storm

Signed into law in 2000, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) defined the crime of human trafficking and brought attention to an issue previously unknown to most Americans. But while human trafficking is widely considered a serious and despicable crime, there has been far less consensus as to how to approach the problem—owing in part to a pervasive emphasis on forced prostitution that overshadows repugnant practices in other labor sectors affecting vulnerable populations. *Responding to Human Trafficking* examines the ways in which cultural perceptions of sexual exploitation and victimhood inform the drafting, interpretation, and implementation of U.S. antitrafficking law, as well as the law's effects on trafficking victims. Drawing from interviews with social workers and case managers, attorneys, investigators, and government administrators as well as trafficked persons, Alicia W. Peters explores how cultural and symbolic frameworks regarding sex, gender, and victimization were incorporated into the drafting of the TVPA and have been replicated through the interpretation and implementation of the law. Tracing the path of the TVPA over the course of nearly a decade, *Responding to Human Trafficking* reveals the profound gaps in understanding that pervade implementation as service providers and criminal justice authorities strive to collaborate and perform their duties. Ultimately, this sensitive ethnography sheds light on the complex and wide-ranging effects of the TVPA on the victims it was designed to protect.

Responding to Human Trafficking

The Arizona State University Art Museum is renowned for its extensive and notable craft collection and features international acquisitions in wood, ceramic, and fiber. This book, edited by the museum's curators, uses the ASU collection to explore the idea of craft within a critical context, as both idea and action. *Crafting a Continuum* begins with the genesis of the craft collection and relates it to the historical development of craft in the United States and abroad, exploring both anthropological and cultural concepts of the field. Peter Held and Heather Sealy Lineberry present photographs of the museum's objects alongside essays by distinguished scholars to illuminate historical and contemporary trends. Sidebars and essays by writers in the craft field offer a broad overview of the future of contemporary craft.

Crafting a Continuum

The assertion that even institutions often viewed as abhorrent should be dispassionately understood motivates Arkotong Longkumer's pathbreaking ethnography of the Sangh Parivar, a family of organizations comprising the Hindu right. The Greater India Experiment counters the urge to explain away their ideas and actions as inconsequential by demonstrating their efforts to influence local politics and culture in Northeast India. Longkumer constructs a comprehensive understanding of Hindutva, an idea central to the establishment of a Hindu nation-state, by focusing on the Sangh Parivar's engagement with indigenous peoples in a region that has long resisted the "idea of India." Contextualizing their activities as a Hindutva "experiment" within the broader Indian political and cultural landscape, he ultimately paints a unique picture of the country today.

The Greater India Experiment

"An intelligent and insightful study" of the cultural and economic factors surrounding female sex workers in Japan (Nicole Constable, author of *Maid to Order in Hong Kong: Stories of Migrant Workers*). Contemporary Japan is home to one of the world's largest and most diversified markets for sex. Widely understood to be socially necessary, the sex industry operates and recruits openly, staffed by a diverse group of women who are attracted by its high pay and the promise of autonomy—but whose work remains stigmatized and unmentionable. Based on fieldwork with adult Japanese women in Tokyo's sex industry, *Healing Labor* explores the relationship between how sex workers think about

what sex is and what it does and the political-economic roles and possibilities that they imagine for themselves. Gabriele Koch reveals how Japanese sex workers regard sex as a deeply feminized care—a healing labor—that is both necessary and significant for the well-being and productivity of men. In this nuanced ethnography that approaches sex as a social practice with political and economic effects, Koch compellingly illustrates the linkages between women's work, sex, and the gendered economy. "Will not only enlighten anthropologists with an interest in gender issues, the sex industry, labor relations, and women's rights, but will also provide valuable insights for anyone interested in the Japanese economic system and workplace." —The Journal of Japanese Studies

Healing Labor

Bring the spark back into your bedroom and your marriage with gutsy and effective advice from bestselling author Michele Weiner-Davis. It is estimated that one of every three married couples struggles with problems associated with mismatched sexual desire. Do you? If you want to stop fighting about sex and revitalize your intimate connection with your spouse, then you need this book. In *The Sex-Starved Marriage*, bestselling author Michele Weiner Davis will help you understand why being complacent or bitter about ho-hum sex might cost you your relationship. Full of moving firsthand accounts from couples who have struggled with the erosion of sexual desire and rebuilt their passionate connection, *The Sex-Starved Marriage* addresses every aspect of the sexual libido problem: If you're the more highly sexed partner, you'll breathe a sigh of relief. At last someone understands your feelings about the void in your marriage. Discover why your pleas for touch have fallen upon deaf ears and why your approach to the lull in your sexual relationship could be a sexual turnoff. Most important, learn new ways to motivate your spouse to take your needs for more physical closeness to heart. If you're the spouse with a lagging libido, you're far from alone. You'll learn about the physiological and psychological factors, including unresolved relationship issues, that may contribute to the chill in your bedroom and what you can do to melt the ice. And if you're a man, you'll be surprised to learn that staggering numbers of men, even men whose sexual machinery works just fine, "get headaches" too! *The Sex-Starved Marriage* will give you and your spouse the inspiration, encouragement, and answers you need.

The Sex-Starved Marriage

The iconic relief organization's activities over a half century of history, through wars, epidemics, and other disasters: "Well-researched . . . fascinating." —Julia F. Irwin, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* In dark skirts and bloodied boots, Clara Barton fearlessly ventured onto Civil War battlefields to tend to wounded soldiers. She later worked with civilians in Europe during the Franco-Prussian War, lobbied legislators to ratify the Geneva conventions, and founded and ran the American Red Cross. The American Red Cross from Clara Barton to the New Deal tells the story of the charitable organization from its start in 1881, through its humanitarian aid during wars, natural disasters, and the Depression, to its relief efforts of the 1930s. Marian Moser Jones illustrates the tension between the organization's founding principles of humanity and neutrality and the political, economic, and moral pressures that sometimes caused it to favor one group at the expense of another. This book tells the stories of: • U.S. natural disasters such as the Jacksonville yellow fever epidemic of 1888, the Sea Islands hurricane of 1893, and the 1906 San Francisco earthquake • crises abroad, including the 1892 Russian famine and the Armenian massacres of 1895–96 • efforts to help civilians affected by the civil war in Cuba • power struggles within the American Red Cross leadership and subsequent alliances with the American government • the organization's expansion during World War I • race riots and massacres in East St. Louis, Chicago, and Tulsa between 1917 and 1921 • help for African American and white Southerners after the Mississippi flood of 1927 • relief projects during the Dust Bowl and after the New Deal An epilogue relates the history of the American Red Cross since the beginning of World War II and illuminates the organization's current practices and international reputation.

The American Red Cross

Hair in Toxicology: An Important Biomonitor is the first book of its kind devoted exclusively to in-depth analysis of the hair shaft as an important tool for a diverse range of scientific investigations. This authoritative book combines contributions from experts in academic, governmental and industrial environments, to provide a unique, comprehensive look at: - Why hair can serve as an invaluable bio-resource in toxicology, with up-to-date reviews on hair growth, hair fibre formation and hair pigmentation - Information (including regulatory details) on the exposure of hair (and by extension the

body) to drug and non-drug chemicals and pollutants - Toxicological issues relevant to the use of hair products (including colourants, shampoos and depilatories) - The ability of hair to capture information on personal identity, chemical exposure, and environmental interactions - How hair can provide an understanding of human life from archaeological and historical perspectives - Future direction in the use of hair in toxicology Hair in Toxicology: An Important Biomonitor is ideal as a reference and guide to investigations in the biomedical, biochemical and pharmaceutical sciences at the graduate and post graduate level.

Hair in Toxicology

If there is a reunion in your future, whether as the organizer or a helping hand, Reunion Planner is one book you won't want to be without. Reunion Planner leaves nothing to chance. The contents include sections on the following: choosing the proper kind of reunion, recruiting volunteers, selecting the time and place, creating the program, guest speakers, budgeting, notifying the participants and promoting the event, planning meals and decorations, accommodations and transportation, souvenirs and fund raisers, photographers and videographers, building a genealogy, and finishing touches from road signs to thank-you notes and more.

Reunion Planner

Focusing on three entertainers who have become national icons Martin Stokes offers a portrait of Turkish identity that is very different from the official version of anthems and flags. In particular, he discusses how a Turkish concept of love has been developed through the work of the singers and the public reaction to them.

The Republic of Love

The twelfth-century French poet Chrétien de Troyes is a major figure in European literature. His courtly romances fathered the Arthurian tradition and influenced countless other poets in England as well as on the continent. Yet because of the difficulty of capturing his swift-moving style in translation, English-speaking audiences are largely unfamiliar with the pleasures of reading his poems. Now, for the first time, an experienced translator of medieval verse who is himself a poet provides a translation of Chrétien's major poem, Yvain, in verse that fully and satisfyingly captures the movement, the sense, and the spirit of the Old French original. Yvain is a courtly romance with a moral tenor; it is ironic and sometimes bawdy; the poetry is crisp and vivid. In addition, the psychological and the socio-historical perceptions of the poem are of profound literary and historical importance, for it evokes the emotions and the values of a flourishing, vibrant medieval past.

Yvain

Stephanie Tripp, Guest Editor for the spring 2013 edition "Tracing /New / Media / Feminisms" maps out the topic by way of twelve international contributors, including: Faith Wilding; Morehshin Allahyari and Jennifer Way; Annina Rüst; Kim Sawchuk (Studio XX) and Stéphanie Lagueux (Matricules) in conversation with Media-N; Meighan Ellis; Colleen Keough; Eleanor Dare; and Laura Gemini and Federica Timeto in conversation with Lynn Hershman Leeson. These creative practitioners undertake their various approaches to feminism(s) from multiple theoretical positions as well as physical sites. The journal's REVIEWS/REPORTS and PAPAERS section showcases a review on Joan Truckenbrod's book. An interview with Jon Satrom about GLI.TC/H. An interview with Alvaro Pastor on "La Casa IDA." A discussion on Augmented Reality. An essay about: Channel TWo (CH2.) And an essay on new work in software studies. Pat Badani Editor-in-Chief

Electronic Circuits

Media-N: Tracing New/Media/Feminisms

The Predicament of the Individual in the Middle East

Democracy has recently gained some influence in the Arab political discourse. Nevertheless one of its essential components is still missing: the sense of individualism. Crushed by religion and by modern militant tendencies, the Arab individual has been virtually obliterated. Topics covered in this book include the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Mashriq states and the Gulf.

Recent events such as 'Iran's Green Revolution' and the 'Arab Uprisings' have exploded notions that human rights are irrelevant to Middle Eastern and North African politics. Increasingly seen as a global concern, human rights are at the fulcrum of the region's on-the-ground politics, transnational intellectual debates, and global political intersections. The Routledge Handbook on Human Rights and the Middle East and North Africa: emphasises the need to consider human rights in all their dimensions, rather than solely focusing on the political dimension, in order to understand the structural reasons behind the persistence of human rights violations; explores the various frameworks in which to consider human rights—conceptual, political and transnational/international; discusses issue areas subject to particularly intense debate—gender, religion, sexuality, transitions and accountability; contains contributions from perspectives that span from global theory to grassroots reflections, emphasising the need for academic work on human rights to seriously engage with the thoughts and practices of those working on the ground. A multidisciplinary approach from scholars with a wide range of expertise allows the book to capture the complex dynamics by which human rights have had, or could have, an impact on Middle Eastern and North African politics. This book will therefore be a key resource for students and scholars of Middle Eastern and North African politics and society, as well as anyone with a concern for Human Rights across the globe.

Routledge Handbook on Human Rights and the Middle East and North Africa

This book presents an in-depth cultural and political analysis of the issue of political Islam as a potential source of tensions and conflict, and how this might be peacefully resolved. Looking at modernity from an Islamic point of view, the author analyses issues such as law, knowledge and human rights.

Islam's Predicament with Modernity

Covering topical issues concerning the nature of the Israeli state, this engaging work presents essays that combine a variety of comparative schemes, both internal to Jewish civilization and extending throughout the world, such as: modern Jewish society, politics and culture historical consciousness in the twentieth century colonialism, anti-colonialism and postcolonial state-building. With its open-ended, comparative approach, *Israel in History* provides a useful means of correcting the biases found in so much scholarship on Israel, be it sympathetic or hostile. This book will appeal to scholars and students with research interests in many fields, including Israeli Studies, Middle East Studies, and Jewish Studies.

Israel in History

This broad thematic study offers a major new research perspective on international migration in the context of globalisation.

Migration in a Globalised World

Gender and sexual identity formation is an ongoing anthropological conversation in both Middle Eastern studies and urban studies, but the story of gay and lesbian identity in the Middle East is only just beginning to be told. *Queer Beirut* is the first ethnographic study of queer lives in the Arab Middle East. Drawing on anthropology, urban studies, gender studies, queer studies, and sociocultural theory, Sofian Merabet's compelling ethnography suggests a critical theory of gender and religious identity formations that will disrupt conventional anthropological premises about the contingent role that society and particular urban spaces have in facilitating the emergence of various subcultures within the city. From 1995 to 2014, Merabet made a series of ethnographic journeys to Lebanon, during which he interviewed numerous gay men in Beirut. Through their life stories, Merabet crafts moving ethnographic narratives and explores how Lebanese gays inhabit and perform their gender as they formulate their sense of identity. He also examines the notion of "queer space" in Beirut and the role that this city, its class and sectarian structure, its colonial history, and religion have played in these people's discovery and exploration of their sexualities. In using Beirut as a microcosm for the complexities of homosexual relationships in contemporary Lebanon, *Queer Beirut* provides a critical standpoint from which to deepen our understandings of gender rights and citizenship in the structuring of social inequality within the larger context of the Middle East.

Queer Beirut

Following the tradition and style of the acclaimed Index Islamicus, the editors have created this new Bibliography of Art and Architecture in the Islamic World. The editors have surveyed and annotated a wide range of books and articles from collected volumes and journals published in all European languages (except Turkish) between 1906 and 2011. This comprehensive bibliography is an indispensable tool for everyone involved in the study of material culture in Muslim societies.

Bibliography of Art and Architecture in the Islamic World (2 vols.)

In *Intellectual Origins of the Republic*, [Zafer Arslan](#) investigates the histories of liberalism and nationalism in the late Russian and Ottoman Empires and early Republican Turkey through the prism of the life, ideas and times of the revolutionary writer Ahmet A ao lu.

Intellectual Origins of the Republic: Ahmet A ao lu and the Genealogy of Liberalism in Turkey

Comprehensive and critical analysis of the post-Zionist debates and their impact on various aspects of Israeli culture. Post-Zionism emerged as an intellectual and cultural movement in the late 1980s when a growing number of people inside and outside academia felt that Zionism, as a political ideology, had outlived its usefulness. The post-Zionist critique attempted to expose the core tenets of Zionist ideology and the way this ideology was used, to justify a series of violent or unjust actions by the Zionist movement, making the ideology of Zionism obsolete. In *Beyond Post-Zionism* Eran Kaplan explores how this critique emerged from the important social and economic changes Israel had undergone in previous decades, primarily the transition from collectivism to individualism and from socialism to the free market. Kaplan looks critically at some of the key post-Zionist arguments (the orientalist and colonial nature of Zionism) and analyzes the impact of post-Zionist thought on various aspects (literary, cinematic) of Israeli culture. He also explores what might emerge, after the political and social turmoil of the last decade, as an alternative to post-Zionism and as a definition of Israeli and Zionist political thought in the twenty-first century.

Beyond Post-Zionism

These essays illustrate the various ways in which women fall short of being vested with the rights and privileges that would define them as fully enfranchised citizens. They offer an in-depth examination of national legislation on personal status, penal law, labor law, nationality, and social security law. Others include indicators such as female education and employment, and many comment on the types of mobilization and activism engaged in by Middle Eastern women themselves to press for an expansion of their citizenship rights. Along with its sister volume, *Citizenship and State in the Middle East*, *Applications and Approaches*, also by Syracuse University Press, this book represents a pioneering approach to the Middle East from a citizenship perspective. The contributors raise a number of important and controversial issues that merit serious consideration.

Gender and Citizenship in the Middle East

Study of a Jordanian village, focusing on the choice of available political strategies.

Low-Key Politics

This volume aims at confronting the image of the Middle East as a region that is fraught with totalitarian ideologies, authoritarianism and conflict. It gives voice and space to other, more liberal and adaptive narratives and discourses that endorse the right to dissent, question the status quo, and offer alternative visions for society.

Arab Liberal Thought after 1967

Authors offer various perspectives on Islam, its role in the Middle East, and how conflict in the Middle East affects the rest of the world.

The Middle East

Over the last three decades, a new generation of conceptual artists has come to the fore in the Arab Middle East. As wars, peace treaties, sanctions, and large-scale economic developments have reshaped the region, this cohort of cultural producers has also found themselves at the center of inter-generational debates on the role of art in society. Central to these cultural debates is a steady stream

of support from North American and European funding organizations—resources that only increased with the start of the Arab uprisings in the early 2010s. *The Politics of Art* offers an unprecedented look into the entanglement of art and international politics in Beirut, Ramallah, and Amman to understand the aesthetics of material production within liberal economies. Hanan Toukan outlines the political and social functions of transnationally connected and internationally funded arts organizations and initiatives, and reveals how the production of art within global frameworks can contribute to hegemonic structures even as it is critiquing them—or how it can be counterhegemonic even when it first appears not to be. In so doing, Toukan proposes not only a new way of reading contemporary art practices as they situate themselves globally, but also a new way of reading the domestic politics of the region from the vantage point of art.

The Predicament of Homecoming

The provides in-depth analysis of Arab liberalism, which, although lacking public appeal and a compelling political underpinning, still sustained viability over time and remained a constant part of the Arab landscape.

The Politics of Art

Diwan and Galal looks at the structure and prospects of the Middle East economies after the 2011 Uprisings, focusing on issues of economic growth, inequality, the impact of oil, and the unfolding political transitions. On the growth question, the book looks into the extent of structural transformation of the economy, the political economy reasons for the lack of structural change, and the external conditions in the EU and in the GCC that underpin the lack of structural change. On inequality, the book offers new measures of equality of opportunity in human development and in the job market, and it also reviews the complex political economy of subsidy removal. Regarding natural resources, the volume provides three innovations: connecting the notion of 'oil curse' to the global phenomena of asset bubbles; evidence that resource curse effects do not rise monotonically with the size of the resource rent, but rather, according to an inverted U shape; and an extension of the concept of rent to the other non-oil rents that are also predominant in the region. Finally, the volume places the political transition in the region in a global perspective using various methods – theoretical, comparative, and empirical, and it explores the relationship between democracy in its variety of forms and economic development.

Arab liberal thought in the modern age

These 77 papers collected here by Knights (Mendelow defense fellow, The Washington Institute for Near East Policy--WINEP) provide an overview of the analyses produced by WINEP about Iraq between the start of the American invasion and occupation in March of 2003 and the so-called handover of sovereignty on June 28, 2004. The exceptions to this rul

The Middle East Economies in Times of Transition

In *Changing Stories: Postmodernism and the Arab-Islamic World* some recent ideas current in postmodernist theoretical discourse are critically investigated and pragmatically applied to concrete issues relating to the contemporary Arab-Islamic world. In particular Jean-François Lyotard's distinction between grand narratives (or master stories) and small stories (or local narratives) is taken by the authors as a starting-point and point of reference and in various ways they address the legitimacy and applicability of this distinction. After a general introduction nine separate articles deal with the predicament of Palestinian women in the occupied territories, Dutch development-aid discourse in Gaza and the West Bank, Islamism and modernism in Tunisia, modernist and postmodernist political discourse in Egypt, feminism in Egypt and, as a travelling theory, in the Arab world as a whole, juridical and educational attitudes towards Turkish and Moroccan immigrants in the Netherlands, and the concept of the Islamic city. The volume should therefore be of interest not only to those concerned with Middle Eastern studies but also to anyone wanting to keep abreast of the latest currents in critical and theoretical discourse.

Private Testimony and Public Policy

This work represents the current and most relevant content on the studies of how Christianity has fared in the ancient home of its founder and birth. Much has been written about Christianity and how it has survived since its migration out of its homeland but this comprehensive reference work reassesses

the geographic and demographic impact of the dramatic changes in this perennially combustible world region. The Rowman & Littlefield Handbook of Christianity in the Middle East also spans the historical, socio-political and contemporary settings of the region and importantly describes the interactions that Christianity has had with other major/minor religions in the region.

Operation Iraqi Freedom and the New Iraq

Arab Masculinities provides a groundbreaking analysis of Arab men's lives in the precarious aftermath of the 2011 Arab uprisings. It challenges received wisdoms and entrenched stereotypes about Arab men, offering new understandings of masculinity, across the Middle East and North Africa. The 10 individual chapters of the book foreground the voices and stories of Arab men as they face economic precarity, forced displacement, and new challenges to marriage and family life. Rich in ethnographic details, they illuminate how men develop alternative strategies of affective labor, how they attempt to care for themselves and their families within their local moral worlds, and what it means to be a good son, husband, father, and community member. Arab Masculinities sheds light on the most private spaces of Arab men's lives—offering stories that rarely enter the public realm. It is a pioneering volume that reflects the urgent need for new anthropological scholarship on men and masculinities in a changing Middle East.

Changing Stories

What are the prospects of the Middle East region moving 'from a warfare to a welfare'? A group of leading scholars of the Middle East and North Africa (political scientists, economists, sociologists, strategic analysts, and historians) adopt a common political economy approach to answer this much debated question.

The Rowman & Littlefield Handbook of Christianity in the Middle East

Fashioning a working political structure in Israel that will bring together all aspects of society, from Jews to Arabs, ultra-Orthodox to assertively secular, has never been easy. However, two developments have intensified this challenge: demographic changes have sharpened the differences between the groups; and open challenges of legitimacy have undermined the previous de facto acceptance of pluralism. There has been no strong civic framework of Israeliness to replace Zionism as a shared identity that would override more parochial identities and interests. Added to these pressures are the collapse of the peace process in late 2000 and the influence of global developments on the Arab-Israel conflict and on Israeli domestic society. In this volume, twelve noted scholars of Israel present authoritative and analytic overviews of these important issues. The ability of the Israeli political system to bridge differences through a Jewish tradition of power-sharing has, in the past, managed to overcome enormous divisions, at least within the Jewish sector. Economic progress and globalization have brought Israel closer to other developed societies in many respects, while exposing Israel to pressures associated with these trends. Closer analysis of these critical issues reveals that there are also positive forces at work as the nation seeks a broader synthesis of its Jewish legacy and universal liberal values.

Arab Masculinities

As Mubarak's regime nearing its end becomes a strong possibility, many pressures, both foreign and domestic, are coming to bear on Egypt to bring democratic reforms to this struggling country. In The Mubarak Leadership and Future of Democracy in Egypt, Alaa Al-Din Arafat studies this new era and the obstacles that must be overcome.

The Middle East in Global Change

A critical legal study of religion and state relations in Israel focusing on the religiously entrapped Palestinian-Arab individuals.

Is There a Clash of Civilizations?

This is a comprehensive survey of minorities in the Middle East with a special focus on the post Arab Spring era. Minority communities in the Middle East are the most susceptible to the turbulence engulfing the region; the majority may suffer physical violence and socioeconomic loss, but minorities could potentially vanish. Instead of ushering in democracy and inclusive politics, the revolutionary upheavals have prompted chaos and fear and reinforced the resurgence of Islamic fundamentalism throughout

the region. Zabad uses historical sources as well as first-hand interviews to vividly describe the current status of minorities in the Middle East, explaining attitudes towards the revolutionary upheavals as well as the various strategies they used to avail themselves of the opportunities presented and to confront the risks posed. The question of ethnic, sectarian and religious minorities is situated in the context of the broader history of the region in order to explain the underlying institutional and ideological factors that caused their predicament and problematized their relationship with the majority. The book provides a rich trove of information and insights generated from ten case studies that covered the Sh+ 'a in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Lebanon and Egypt, the Druze, the Alawites, Christians and Kurds in Syria, the Copts in Egypt, and the Zaydis in Yemen.

Critical Issues in Israeli Society

The problems in the Middle East run deeper than dictatorship. Inspired by the popular uprisings that overthrew the presidents of Tunisia and Egypt, Arabs across the Middle East are demanding change. But achieving real freedom will involve more than the removal of a few dictators. Looking beyond the turmoil reported on our TV screens, Guardian journalist Brian Whitaker examines the 'freedom deficit' that affects Arabs in their daily lives: their struggles against corruption, discrimination and bureaucracy, and the stifling authoritarianism that pervades homes, schools and mosques as well as presidential palaces. Drawing on a wealth of new research and wide-ranging interviews, Whitaker analyses the views of people living in the region and argues that in order to achieve peace, prosperity and full participation in today's global economy, Arabs should embrace not only political change but far-reaching social and cultural change as well. 'A passionate call for political and social change in Arab countries' -- Jeremy Bowen 'A call to arms for Arab citizens' -- International Affairs 'A lively, highly readable and illuminating survey of the countless things that are wrong with the Middle East today' -- Avi Shlaim, Guardian 'This is a writer willing to rattle a few cages... Detailed and well-documented' -- Huffington Post '[Should] be required reading by Arab elites from the Atlantic to the Gulf' Patrick Seale, Al Hayat 'Whitaker spares no criticism of the region's governments' -- Egypt Today 'Outstanding and credible' -- Jordan Times

The Mubarak Leadership and Future of Democracy in Egypt

The first comprehensive summary of psychological studies of Arab-Muslim societies, this book examines psychological development through the life-span, describing how traditional patterns appear to be changing in both "modernizing" and "underdeveloping" sectors of Middle Eastern societies. It provides a scholarly account of the region's cultural psychology, and also offers insight into the daily lives of parents, children, and families as they struggle behind and sometimes in the headlines to modernize while conserving valued traditions.

A Multicultural Entrapment

The images of women in chadors or burqas as contrasted with images of belly dancers which circulate today as representations of Muslim/Middle Eastern women do not fluctuate from the images propagated by Orientalist paintings and colonial photographs which also offer contrasting representations of the veiled thus secluded and the naked or semi-naked thus eroticised Muslim/Oriental woman. As well as challenging the prevailing stereotypes of the Middle Eastern and North African women, the book aims to highlight the element of diversity which characterises the lives of these women and the regions to which they belong. The sense that most of the Middle Eastern and North African countries are Muslim does confer a common identity, a distinction from others that may serve to bridge wide social, cultural, and economic differences among them. However, it is also important to stress that significant elements other than Islam contribute to the making of MENA societies and women's cultural identities. This book was published as a special issue of the British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies.

Middle Eastern Minorities

Since it was first published in 2006, this concise overview of the making of the contemporary Middle East has become essential reading for students and general readers who want to gain a better understanding of this diverse region. Writing for a wide audience, Mehran Kamrava takes us from fall of the Ottoman Empire to today, exploring along the way such central issues as the dynamics of economic development, authoritarian endurance, and the Israel-Palestinian conflict. For this new, thoroughly revised edition, he has brought the book fully up to date by incorporating events and issues of the past few years. The Modern Middle East now includes information about the June 2009 Iranian

presidential elections and their aftermath, changes precipitated so far by the Obama administration, Israel's attack on Gaza in 2008, the effects of globalization on economic development, and more.

The Impact of the October Middle East War

'Hope for the Earth' explores the viability of an eschatological approach to an ecological theology, spirituality, and praxis in the South African context. The basic intuition of such an eschatological approach is that an environmental praxis can only be empowered on the basis of an adequate understanding of Christian hope. Despair in the face of environmental destruction will inevitably lead to a spirit of resignation. Where, then, can a vision of hope that includes hope for the earth be found? The author proposes a "road map" for eschatology based on the observation that eschatology has traditionally responded to three aspects of the human predicament, namely 1) the evil effects of sin; 2) the problem of finitude and transience; and 3) the limitations of human power and knowledge in space (Part A). This analysis is used to fathom the depths of despair as a result of environmental destruction (Part B). The Biblical roots and subsequent history of Christian eschatology are discussed briefly (Part C). Recent contributions in Christian eschatology, ecological theology, cosmology, and South African expressions of hope are explored in depth in search of a vision of hope that includes hope for the earth itself (Part D). The eschatological road map is used to develop a vision of hope for the earth on the basis of a theology of life: life amidst death and destruction, life beyond death and eternal life in the presence of God (Part E). Finally the implications of this vision for an ecological ethos, spirituality, and praxis in the South African context are indicated (Part F).

The Impact of the October Middle East War

"Edward Said was an exiled individual - the 'out of place' Palestinian in the USA. He saw the consequences of the 1948 dismantling of Palestine and the establishment of Israel through his parents' experiences and through the collective statelessness imposed on the Palestinians. His own personal experience of exile intensified when he moved to the USA. Yet despite the significance of exile to Said's life and work, no scholarship has yet focused on this theme in his writings or traced its ongoing applicability and importance. Rehnuma Sazzad fulfils this pressing need in literary and cultural research by providing the first comprehensive definition of Said's theory of exile and revealing its legacy in relation to five Middle Eastern intellectuals: Naguib Mahfouz, Mahmoud Darwish, Leila Ahmed, Nawal El Saadawi and Youssef Chahine. Sazzad argues that for Said, the ideal intellectual is a metaphorical exile. This exile does not have to be spatially disconnected from a homeland, but must demonstrate a willing homelessness through specific strategies and techniques. By selecting a novelist, poet, feminist, filmmaker and essayist, Sazzad shows how intellectuals from diverse fields become part of the Saidian discourse through the expression of these 'exilic' qualities. The book creates a portrait of redoubtable intellectual practice and in the twenty-first century context, when the frontiers of belonging are constantly redrawn, Edward Said's Concept of Exile adds new depths to discourses of resistance, home and identity."--Bloomsbury Publishing.

What's Really Wrong with the Middle East

This book examines global governance through Foucaultian notions of governmentality and security, as well as the complex intersections between the two. The volume explores how Foucault's understanding of the general economy of power in modern society allows us to consider the connection of two broad possible dynamics: the global governmentalization of security and the securitization of global governance. If Foucault's work on governmentality and security has found resonance in IR scholarship in recent years it is in large part due to his understanding of how these forms of power must necessarily take into account the management of circulation that, in seeking to maximize 'good' versus 'bad' circulatory flows, brings into play and problematizes the 'inside'/'outside' upon which domestic and international spaces have been traditionally understood. Indeed, Foucault introduces a set of conceptual tools that can inform our analyses of globalization, global governance and security in ways that have been left largely unexplored in the discipline of IR. Miguel de Larrinaga is Assistant Professor at the University of Ottawa where he has been teaching since 2002. Marc G. Doucet is an Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science at Saint Mary's University.

The Muslim World Book Review

Combines analysis of transnational prostitution and traffic in women with a social history of the League of Nations and interwar globalization. *Global Women, Colonial Ports* is a transnational history of

state-regulated prostitution in the Middle East and North Africa between the two world wars. Beginning with international efforts to eradicate traffic in women and children, Liat Kozma examines French and British policies regarding local and foreign prostitutes in the region and shows how these policies affected and interacted with global migration routes of prostitutes and procurers. In so doing, she reveals how colonial domination mediated global mobility of people, practices, and ideas. Kozma weaves together the perspectives of colonial and local feminists with those of medical doctors, demonstrating that debates on prostitution were globalized and that transnational networks of knowledge and activism existed. She also explores the League of Nations' involvement in this social issue. As a history of the Middle East, the book joins recent scholarship on modern globalization and the integration of the region in global economic, activist, social, and religious interconnectedness. "Meticulously researched, carefully written, and compellingly argued, this book breaks new ground. Kozma looks across the region at a fascinating social issue—regulated prostitution—tying it to global concerns. Moving adroitly from international law and urban planning to migration, disease, and abolition, she helps craft a new understanding of mobility in the interwar period. This is transnational history at its best." — Beth Baron, author of *The Orphan Scandal: Christian Missionaries and the Rise of the Muslim Brotherhood*

The Middle East

Gender and Diversity in the Middle East and North Africa

Chinas Homeless Generation

Homelessness or houselessness – also known as a state of being unhoused or unsheltered – is the condition of lacking stable, safe, and functional housing... 234 KB (26,030 words) - 14:39, 7 March 2024

of homeless people on a given night in January 2023 was more than 650,000 according to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Homelessness has... 218 KB (21,562 words) - 04:06, 17 March 2024

Homelessness is a major issue in India. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights defines 'homeless' as those who do not live in a regular residence.... 32 KB (4,316 words) - 11:06, 17 November 2023

Discrimination against homeless people is the act of treating homeless people or people perceived to be homeless unfavorably. As with most types of discrimination... 17 KB (1,893 words) - 19:12, 6 March 2024

(*cyber-nanmin*), also known as cyber-homeless (*usubūmin*), are a class of homeless people in Japan who do not own or rent a residence... 10 KB (1,124 words) - 03:42, 4 February 2024

The Beat Generation was a literary subculture movement started by a group of authors whose work explored and influenced American culture and politics in... 68 KB (8,985 words) - 20:38, 9 March 2024

Patient dumping or homeless dumping is the practice of hospitals and emergency services inappropriately releasing homeless or indigent patients to public... 27 KB (3,273 words) - 09:50, 14 September 2023

National Coalition for the Homeless, "Homeless Youth" 2005 "Homeless Youth" (PDF). (164 KB) Abel, David, "For the homeless, keys to a home: Large-scale... 39 KB (3,048 words) - 01:20, 10 March 2024
more than 7,000 homeless people. In Denmark, the percentage of homeless people in Denmark is less than 0.1 percent. number of homeless foreigners in Copenhagen]... 76 KB (3,426 words) - 09:58, 18 March 2024

Street children are poor or homeless children who live on the streets of a city, town, or village. Homeless youth are often called street kids, or urchins;... 67 KB (6,945 words) - 21:28, 6 February 2024

26,000 people, and another 145,000 from epidemics. Millions were left homeless. The creation of a dam in a geologically inappropriate location may cause... 59 KB (5,084 words) - 16:24, 29 February 2024

wanted to become a great police officer like his father. Kim Won-hae as homeless man. Kim Mi-kyung as Yi-jae's mother Kim Ji-hoon as Park Tae-woo: the first... 55 KB (3,346 words) - 06:45, 14 March 2024

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of Statistics (ABS) said 116,000 people were homeless on census night in 2016, representing 50 homeless people per 10,000. According to the Climate Commission... 124 KB (10,309 words) - 06:07, 9 March 2024

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children. His father grew up in a family so poor that they were essentially homeless, and begged for food door to door. Duan's father, who never went to school... 22 KB (2,742 words) - 08:53, 26 November 2023

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were Peranakans or descendants of Chinese in Malaysia for several generations. Most were traders who could speak Chinese and Malay, though many were also... 113 KB (12,571 words) - 01:59, 18 March 2024

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