indicates that innovation and job satisfaction have decreased since the late 1960s, while postwar Europe has never recovered its former dynamism. The reason, Fudge argues, is that the modern values underlying the modern economy are under threat by a resurgence of traditional, corporatist values that put the community and state over the individual. The ultimate fate of modern values is now the most pressing question for the West: will Western nations retain themselves to modernity, grassroots dynamism, indigenous innovation, and individual personal fulfilment, or will we go on with a narrowed innovation that limits Brandtling to a few? A look of immense practical and intellectual importance, Mass Flourishing is essential reading for anyone who cares about the sources of prosperity and the future of the West.

The Marginal Revolutionaries-Janek Wasserman 2019-09-24 A group history of the Austrian School of Economics, from the cofounders of marginalism to the modern-day Tea Party The Austrian School of Economics—a movement that has had a vast impact on economics, politics, and society, especially among the American right—is poorly understood by supporters and detractors alike. Defining themselves in opposition to the mainstream, economists such as Ludwig von Mises, Friedrich Hayek, and Joseph Schumpeter built the School's international reputation with their work on business cycles and monetary theory. Their focus on individualism and deep suspicion toward utopianism ultimately won them a devoted audience among the upper echelons of business and government. In this collective biography, Janek Wasserman brings these figures to life, showing that in order to make sense of the Austrians and their continued importance, Mass Flourishing is essential reading for anyone who cares about the sources of prosperity and the future of the West.

Why Unions Matter-Michael Yates 2009-05 In this new edition of Why Unions Matter, Michael D. Yates shows why unions still matter. Unions mean better pay, benefits, and working conditions for their members, they force employers to treat employees with dignity and respect, and at their best, they provide a way for workers to make society both more democratic and egalitarian. Yates uses simple language, clear data, and engaging examples to show why workers need unions, how unions are formed, how they operate, how collective bargaining works, the role of unions in politics, and what unions have done to bring workers together across the divides of race, gender, religion, and sexual orientation. The new edition not only updates the first, but also examines the record of the New Voice slate that took control of the AFL-CIO in 1995, the continuing decline in union membership and density, the Change to Win split in 2005, the growing importance of immigrant workers, the rise of worker centers, the impacts of and labor responses to globalization, and the need for labor to have an independent political voice. This is simply the best introduction to unions on the market.

Political Economy of Labor Repression in the United States-Andrew Kolin 2018-07-09 This book explores the political economy of labor repression and expands the meaning of repression by looking at the relation of politics to economics throughout the course of US history. It explains how and why this relation leads to the repression of labor and examines how it develops over time from the social relation of capital and labor.

Theory of Capital Development-Paul M. Sweezy 1964 Since its first publication in 1942, this book has become the classic analytical study of Marxist economics. Written by an American who is a master of modern academic theory as well as Marxist literature, it has been recognized as the ideal textbook in its subject. Comprehensive, lucid, authoritative, it has not been challenged or even approached by any later study.