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## **KEY=GREAT - KIMBERLY LANG**

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### **THE GREAT REBALANCING**

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#### **TRADE, CONFLICT, AND THE PERILOUS ROAD AHEAD FOR THE WORLD ECONOMY - UPDATED EDITION**

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Princeton University Press China's economic growth is sputtering, the Euro is under threat, and the United States is combating serious trade disadvantages. Another Great Depression? Not quite. Noted economist and China expert Michael Pettis argues instead that we are undergoing a critical rebalancing of the world economies. Debunking popular misconceptions, Pettis shows that severe trade imbalances spurred on the recent financial crisis and were the result of unfortunate policies that distorted the savings and consumption patterns of certain nations. Pettis examines the reasons behind these destabilizing policies, and he predicts severe economic dislocations that will have long-lasting effects. Demonstrating how economic policies can carry negative repercussions the world over, *The Great Rebalancing* sheds urgent light on our globally linked economic future.

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### **THE GREAT REBALANCING**

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#### **TRADE, CONFLICT, AND THE PERILOUS ROAD AHEAD FOR THE WORLD ECONOMY**

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A noted economist argues instead that we are not entering another Great Depression but rather are undergoing a critical rebalancing of the world economies.

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### **TRADE WARS ARE CLASS WARS**

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#### **HOW RISING INEQUALITY DISTORTS THE GLOBAL ECONOMY AND THREATENS INTERNATIONAL PEACE**

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Yale University Press "This is a very important book."--Martin Wolf, *Financial Times* A provocative look at how today's trade conflicts are caused by governments promoting the interests of elites at the expense of workers Longlisted for the 2020 *Financial Times & McKinsey Business Book of the Year Award* "Worth reading for [the authors'] insights into the history of trade and finance."--George Melloan, *Wall Street Journal* Trade disputes are usually understood as conflicts between countries with competing national interests, but as Matthew C. Klein and Michael Pettis show, they are often the unexpected result of domestic political choices to serve the interests of the rich at the expense of workers and ordinary retirees. Klein and Pettis trace the origins of today's trade wars to decisions made by politicians and business leaders in China, Europe, and the United States over the past thirty years. Across the world, the rich have prospered while workers can no longer afford to buy what they produce, have lost their jobs, or have been forced into higher levels of debt. In this thought-provoking challenge to mainstream views, the authors provide a cohesive narrative that shows how the class wars of rising inequality are a threat to the global economy and international peace--and what we can do about it.

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### **AVOIDING THE FALL**

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## **CHINA'S ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING**

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**Brookings Institution Press** The days of rapid economic growth in China are over. Mounting debt and rising internal distortions mean that rebalancing is inevitable. Beijing has no choice but to take significant steps to restructure its economy. The only question is how to proceed. Michael Pettis debunks the lingering bullish expectations for China's economic rise and details Beijing's options. The urgent task of shifting toward greater domestic consumption will come with political costs, but Beijing must increase household income and reduce its reliance on investment to avoid a fall.

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## **PLUTOCRATS**

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### **THE RISE OF THE NEW GLOBAL SUPER-RICH AND THE FALL OF EVERYONE ELSE**

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**Penguin A Financial Times Best Book of the Year Shortlisted for the Lionel Gelber Prize** There has always been some gap between rich and poor in this country, but recently what it means to be rich has changed dramatically. Forget the 1 percent—Plutocrats proves that it is the wealthiest 0.1 percent who are outpacing the rest of us at breakneck speed. Most of these new fortunes are not inherited, amassed instead by perceptive businesspeople who see themselves as deserving victors in a cutthroat international competition. With empathy and intelligence, Plutocrats reveals the consequences of concentrating the world's wealth into fewer and fewer hands. Propelled by fascinating original interviews with the plutocrats themselves, Plutocrats is a tour de force of social and economic history, the definitive examination of inequality in our time.

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## **THE FEDERAL RESERVE AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS**

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**Princeton University Press** Collects the best of a series of lectures that U.S. Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke gave about the financial crisis at George Washington University in 2012, offering insight into the guiding principles behind the Fed's activities and the lessons to be learned from its handling of recent economic challenges.

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## **WHY MINSKY MATTERS**

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### **AN INTRODUCTION TO THE WORK OF A MAVERICK ECONOMIST**

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**Princeton University Press** Perhaps no economist was more vindicated by the global financial crisis than Hyman P. Minsky (1919-96). Although a handful of economists raised alarms as early as 2000, Minsky's warnings began a half-century earlier, with writings that set out a compelling theory of financial instability. Yet even today he remains largely outside mainstream economics; few people have a good grasp of his writings, and fewer still understand their full importance. Why Minsky Matters makes the maverick economist's critically valuable insights accessible to general readers for the first time. L. Randall Wray shows that by understanding Minsky we will not only see the next crisis coming but we might be able to act quickly enough to prevent it. As Wray explains, Minsky's most important idea is that "stability is destabilizing": to the degree that the economy achieves what looks to be robust and stable growth, it is setting up the conditions in which a crash becomes ever more likely. Before the financial crisis, mainstream economists pointed to much evidence that the economy was more stable, but their predictions were completely wrong because they disregarded Minsky's insight. Wray also introduces Minsky's significant work on money and banking, poverty and unemployment, and the evolution of capitalism, as well as his proposals for reforming the financial system and promoting economic stability. A much-needed introduction to an economist whose ideas are more relevant than ever, Why Minsky Matters is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand why economic crises are becoming more frequent and severe—and what we can do about it.

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## **THE VOLATILITY MACHINE**

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### **EMERGING ECONOMIES AND THE THREAT OF FINANCIAL COLLAPSE**

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**Oxford University Press on Demand** This book presents a radically different argument for what has caused, and likely will continue to cause, the collapse of emerging market economies. Pettis combines the insights of economic history, economic theory, and finance theory into a comprehensive model for understanding sovereign liability management and the causes of financial crises. He examines recent financial crises in emerging market countries along with the history of international lending since the 1820s to argue that the process of international lending is driven primarily by external events and not by local politics and/or economic policies. He draws out the corporate finance implications of this

approach to argue that most of the current analyses of the recent financial crises suffered by Latin America, Asia, and Russia have largely missed the point. He then develops a sovereign finance model, analogous to corporate finance, to understand the capital structure needs of emerging market countries. Using this model, he finally puts into perspective the recent crises, a new sovereign liability management theory, the implications of the model for sovereign debt restructurings, and the new financial architecture. Bridging the gap between finance specialists and traders, on the one hand, and economists and policy-makers on the other, *The Volatility Machine* is critical reading for anyone interested in where the international economy is going over the next several years.

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### **RWANDA, INC.: HOW A DEVASTATED NATION BECAME AN ECONOMIC MODEL FOR THE DEVELOPING WORLD**

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St. Martin's Press Eighteen years after the genocide that made Rwanda international news, but left it all but abandoned by the West, the country has achieved a miraculous turnaround. Rising out of the complete devastation of a failed state, Rwanda has emerged on the world stage yet again-this time with a unique model for governance and economic development under the leadership of its strong and decisive president, Paul Kagame. Here, Patricia Crisafulli & Andrea Redmond look at Kagame's leadership, his drive for excellence and execution that draws comparisons to an American CEO and emphasizes the development of a sophisticated and competitive workforce that leverages human capital. In Rwanda, the ultimate turnaround, strong and effective leadership has made a measurable and meaningful difference. Rwanda's progress offers an example for other developing nations to lift themselves out of poverty without heavy reliance on foreign aid through decentralization, accountability, self-determination, and self-sufficiency. The authors also explore Rwanda's journey toward its goal of becoming a middle-income nation with a technology-based economy, and its progress to encourage private sector development and foster entrepreneurship, while also making gains in education, healthcare, and food security-and all with a strong underpinning of reconciliation and unification. As so many nations stand on the brink of political and economic revolution, this is a timely and fascinating look at the implications of Rwanda's success for the rest of the continent-and the world.

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### **BAD PHARMA**

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#### **HOW DRUG COMPANIES MISLEAD DOCTORS AND HARM PATIENTS**

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Macmillan Argues that doctors are deliberately misinformed by profit-seeking pharmaceutical companies that casually withhold information about drug efficacy and side effects, explaining the process of pharmaceutical data manipulation and its global consequences. By the best-selling author of *Bad Science*.

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### **THE GREAT REBALANCING**

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### **CRACKING THE CHINA CONUNDRUM**

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#### **WHY CONVENTIONAL ECONOMIC WISDOM IS OFTEN WRONG**

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Oxford University Press "Few countries command as much public attention as China. Its economic successes have altered global power relations and reshaped the debate on the virtues of market-led versus state-led capitalism. Yet despite such extensive media and academic scrutiny, the conventional wisdom about China's economy is often wrong. Many see a collapse in the making but others see eventual domination of the global financial system. Yet whether one is debating its achievements or its vulnerabilities, the analysis of what has been happening is usually misguided. These include topics such as China's potential debt and property market bubbles, its trade and investment relations with the United States and Europe, its efforts to broaden its regional influence by reviving historical trade routes and the links between corruption, growth and political liberalization. If the diagnosis is flawed, then so are the related policy prescriptions. There are many reasons why such judgments have gone astray, beginning with the absence of any validated

framework for understanding an economy driven by both the market and the state. Moreover, China size, regional diversity and its unique decentralized administrative system shape outcomes in ways that are not easily captured by simplistic indicators or the usual themes. The lack of suitable analytical tools is further complicated by the biases that flow from the differing social and cultural values between China and the West. "Cracking the China Conundrum" is the key to understanding the reality and developing the basis for a more constructive dialogue."--

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## **IMBALANCE**

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### **GERMANY'S POLITICAL ECONOMY AFTER THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CENTURY**

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Routledge Germany is a central case for research on comparative political economy, which has inspired theorizing on national differences and historical trajectories. This book assesses Germany's political economy after the end of the "social democratic" 20th century to rethink its dominant properties and create new opportunities for using the country as a powerful lens into the evolution of democratic capitalism. Documenting large-scale changes and new tensions in the welfare state, company strategies, interest intermediation, and macroeconomic governance, the volume makes the case for analysing contemporary Germany through the politics of imbalance rather than the long-standing paradigm of institutional stability. This conceptual reorientation around inequalities and disparities provides much-needed traction for clarifying the causal dynamics that govern ongoing processes of institutional recomposition. Delving into the politics of imbalance, the volume explicates the systemic properties of capitalism, multivalent policy feedback, and the organizational foundations of creative adjustment as key vantage points for understanding new forms of distributional conflict within and beyond Germany. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of German Politics.

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## **THE ARCHITECTURE OF COLLAPSE**

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### **THE GLOBAL SYSTEM IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

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OUP Oxford Why are there so many crises in the world? Is it true that the global system is today riskier and more dangerous than in past decades? Do we have any tools at our disposal to bring these problems under control, to reduce the global system's proneness to instability? These are the tantalizing questions addressed in this book. Using a variety of demographic, economic, financial, social, and political indicators, the book demonstrates that the global system has indeed become an 'architecture of collapse' subject to a variety of shocks. An analysis of the global financial crisis of 2008, the bilateral relationship between the U.S. and China, and the European sovereign debt crisis illustrates how the complexity and tight coupling of system components creates a situation of precarious stability and periodic disruption. This state of affairs can only be improved by enhancing the shock-absorbing components of the system, especially the capacity of states and governments to act, and by containing the shock-diffusing mechanisms. In particular, those related to phenomena such as trade imbalances, portfolio investment, cross-border banking, population ageing, and income and wealth inequality.

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## THE PRICE OF TIME

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## THE REAL STORY OF INTEREST

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Grove Press A comprehensive and profoundly relevant history of interest from one of the world's leading financial writers, *The Price of Time* explains our current global financial position and how we got here In the beginning was the loan, and the loan carried interest. For at least five millennia people have been borrowing and lending at interest. The practice wasn't always popular—in the ancient world, usury was generally viewed as exploitative, a potential path to debt bondage and slavery. Yet as capitalism became established from the late Middle Ages onwards, denunciations of interest were tempered because interest was a necessary reward for lenders to part with their capital. And interest performs many other vital functions: it encourages people to save; enables them to place a value on precious assets, such as houses and all manner of financial securities; and allows us to price risk. All economic and financial activities take place across time. Interest is often described as the “price of money,” but it is better called the “price of time:” time is scarce, time has value, interest is the time value of money. Over the first two decades of the twenty-first century, interest rates have sunk lower than ever before. Easy money after the global financial crisis in 2007/2008 has produced several ill effects, including the appearance of multiple asset price bubbles, a reduction in productivity growth, discouraging savings and exacerbating inequality, and forcing yield starved investors to take on excessive risk. The financial world now finds itself caught between a rock and a hard place, and Edward Chancellor is here to tell us why. In this enriching volume, Chancellor explores the history of interest and its essential function in determining how capital is allocated and priced.

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## THE AGE OF OVERSUPPLY

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## OVERCOMING THE GREATEST CHALLENGE TO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

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Penguin Governments and central banks across the developed world have tried every policy tool imaginable, yet our economies remain sluggish or worse. How did we get here, and how can we compete and prosper once more? Daniel Alpert argues that a global labor glut, excess productive capacity, and a rising ocean of cheap capital have kept the Western economies mired in underemployment and anemic growth. We failed to anticipate the impact of the torrent of labor and capital unleashed by formerly socialist economies. Many policymakers miss the connection between global oversupply and the lack of domestic investment and growth. But Alpert shows how they are intertwined and offers a bold, fresh approach to fixing our economic woes. Twitter: @DanielAlpert

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## OVERCOMING INTRACTABLE CONFLICTS

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## NEW APPROACHES TO CONSTRUCTIVE TRANSFORMATIONS

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Rowman & Littlefield The book brings together analyses of U.S.-based conflicts with those from many regions of the world. International, intra-state, and local conflicts are explored, along with those that have been violent and non-violent.

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## THE USA AND THE WORLD 2013

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Rowman & Littlefield USA and the World endeavors to describe not only what happened, but to put events in the context of the past and to criticize policy actions as appropriate. The result goes deeper than most of what appears in current publications.

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## THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

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## HOW CHINA IS BUILDING A GLOBAL CURRENCY

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Columbia University Press Many of the world's major economies boast dominant international currencies. Not so for China. Its renminbi has lagged far behind the pound, the euro, and the dollar in global circulation—and for good reason. China has long privileged economic policies that have fueled development at the expense of the renminbi's growth, and it has become clear that the underpowered currency is threatening China's future. The nation's leaders now face the daunting task of strengthening the currency without losing

control of the nation's economy or risking total collapse. How are they approaching this challenge? In *The People's Money*, Paola Subacchi introduces readers to China's monetary system, mapping its evolution over the past century and, particularly, its transformation since Deng Xiaoping took power in 1978. Subacchi revisits the policies that fostered the country's economic rise while at the same time purposefully creating a currency of little use beyond China's borders. She shows the key to understanding China's economic predicament lies in past and future strategies for the renminbi. The financial turbulence following the global crisis of 2008, coupled with China's ambitions as a global creditor and chief economic power, has forced the nation to reckon with the limited international circulation of the renminbi. Increasing the currency's reach will play a major role in securing China's future.

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## **THE SHIFTS AND THE SHOCKS**

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### **WHAT WE'VE LEARNED--AND HAVE STILL TO LEARN--FROM THE FINANCIAL CRISIS**

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Penguin From the chief economic commentator for the *Financial Times*—a brilliant tour d'horizon of the new global economy There have been many books that have sought to explain the causes and courses of the financial and economic crisis that began in 2007. *The Shifts and the Shocks* is not another detailed history of the crisis but is the most persuasive and complete account yet published of what the crisis should teach us about modern economies and economics. Written with all the intellectual command and trenchant judgment that have made Martin Wolf one of the world's most influential economic commentators, *The Shifts and the Shocks* matches impressive analysis with no-holds-barred criticism and persuasive prescription for a more stable future. It is a book no one with an interest in global affairs will want to neglect.

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## **HANDBOOK OF ALTERNATIVE THEORIES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

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Edward Elgar Publishing *The Handbook of Alternative Theories of Economic Development* explores the theories and approaches which, over a prolonged period of time, have existed as viable alternatives to today's mainstream and neo-classical tenets. With a total of 40 specially commissioned chapters, written by the foremost authorities in their respective fields, this volume represents a landmark in the field of economic development. It elucidates the richness of the alternative and sometimes misunderstood ideas which, in different historical contexts, have proved to be vital to the improvement of the human condition. The subject matter is approached from several complementary perspectives. From a historical angle, the Handbook charts the mercantilist and cameralist theories that emerged from the Renaissance and developed further during the Enlightenment. From a geographical angle, it includes chapters on African, Chinese, Indian, and Muslim approaches to economic development. Different schools are also explored and discussed including nineteenth century US development theory, Marxist, Schumpeterian, Latin American structuralism, regulation theory and world systems theories of development. In addition, the Handbook has chapters on important events and institutions including The League of Nations, The Havana Charter, and UNCTAD, as well as on particularly influential development economists. Contemporary topics such as the role of finance, feminism, the agrarian issue, and ecology and the environment are also covered in depth. This comprehensive Handbook offers an unrivalled review and analysis of alternative and heterodox theories of economic development. It should be read by all serious scholars, teachers and students of development studies, and indeed anyone interested in alternatives to development orthodoxy.

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## **DEBATING THE LEWIS TURNING POINT IN CHINA**

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Routledge HUANG Yiping is Professor of Economics at the China Center for Economic Research, National School of Development, Peking University, China. He is also an adjunct professor at the Australian National University and a member of the China Finance 40 Forum. His current research focuses on macroeconomic policy, international finance and rural development. CAI Fang is Director, Professor and Fellow at the Institute of Population and Labor Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China. He serves as Vice Chairman of the China Population Association. His current research focuses on China's labor migration, population and development, economic reform, income distribution and poverty.

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## **AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY SINCE WORLD WAR II**

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CQ Press "It is the best and most effectively presented history of US foreign policy available. It is extremely well written. Its accessibility is established by the book's clear writing and presentation, with no sacrifice of the more challenging theoretical and policy debates regarding US foreign policy since 1945." —Glenn Palmer, Penn State University *The Gold Standard for Textbooks on American Foreign Policy* *American Foreign Policy Since World War II* provides students with an understanding of America's current challenges by exploring its historical experience as the world's predominant power since World War II. Through this process of historical reflection and insight, students become better equipped

to place the current problems of the nation's foreign policy agenda into modern policy context. With each new edition, authors Steven W. Hook and John Spanier find that new developments in foreign policy conform to their overarching theme—there is an American "style" of foreign policy imbued with a distinct sense of national exceptionalism. This Twenty-First Edition continues to explore America's unique national style with chapters that address the aftershocks of the Arab Spring and the revival of power politics. Additionally, an entirely new chapter devoted to the current administration discusses the implications of a changing American policy under the Trump presidency.

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## **THE POST-CRISIS CRISES**

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### **A WORLD WITH NO COMPASS AND NO HEGEMON**

Cambridge Scholars Publishing This volume shows that, in the post-crisis period, global turmoil has moved to the regional level. The clash between spheres of influence and the world order is being reproduced over and over again. On almost each meridian, in almost every important region of the world, one can see an ever harder-to-contain discontent, mainly associated with the succeeding conflicts, with ever more frequent and serious tensions. The world seems to be vibrating, and "geopolitical indiscipline" is the typical feature of the new world order. It is as if no one were pleased with the current situation and everyone wanted to start a "new game of geopolitical chess".

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### **CHINA'S UNEVEN AND COMBINED DEVELOPMENT**

Springer Nature This book mobilises the theory of uneven and combined development to uncover the geopolitical economic drivers of China's rise. The purpose is to explain the formation and trajectory of its economic 'accumulation system' — which remains a confounding hybrid of statist and neoliberal forms of capitalism — as the outcome of China's geopolitical engagement of the USA during the late stages of the Cold War, and its participation in manufacturing global production networks (GPNs). Fear of geopolitical catastrophe drove China to open its economy, while GPNs enabled China to generate substantial export surpluses which could be recycled through state-owned banks as cheap credit and subsidies to large, vertically integrated and politically-controlled state-owned enterprises. In this way, a synergy emerged between the 'neoliberal' and 'Keynesian-Fordist' sectors of the economy, while the national-territorial state retained its form and expanded its functions. The book chronicles how this reliance on export surpluses, however, rendered China extremely vulnerable to external shocks — prompting a dramatic monetary and fiscal stimulus response to the crisis of 2008, even while sustaining the illusion of economic 'decoupling' from the global economy. Finally, it examines the growing role of the state in the current crisis-ridden economic model, as well as China's current geoeconomic and geopolitical expansionism in areas such as the Belt and Road Initiative and the militarisation of the East and South China Seas.

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## **QFINANCE**

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### **THE ULTIMATE RESOURCE**

Bloomsbury Publishing QFINANCE: The Ultimate Resource (5th edition) is the first-step reference for the finance professional or student of finance. Its coverage and author quality reflect a fine blend of practitioner and academic expertise, whilst providing the reader with a thorough education in the many facets of finance.

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## **THE CHINA ORDER**

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### **CENTRALIA, WORLD EMPIRE, AND THE NATURE OF CHINESE POWER**

State University of New York Press Examines the rising power of China and Chinese foreign policy through a revisionist analysis of Chinese civilization. What does the rise of China represent, and how should the international community respond? With a holistic rereading of Chinese longue durée history, Fei-Ling Wang provides a simple but powerful framework for understanding the nature of persistent and rising Chinese power and its implications for the current global order. He argues that the Chinese ideation and tradition of political governance and world order—the China Order—is based on an imperial state of Confucian-Legalism as historically exemplified by the Qin-Han polity. Claiming a Mandate of Heaven to unify and govern the whole known world or tianxia (all under heaven), the China Order dominated Eastern Eurasia as a world empire for more than two millennia, until the late nineteenth century. Since 1949, the People's Republic of China has been a reincarnated Qin-Han polity without the traditional China Order, finding itself stuck in the endless struggle against the current world order and the ever-changing Chinese society for its regime survival and security. Wang also offers new discoveries and assessments about the true golden eras of Chinese civilization, explains the great East-West divergence between China and Europe, and analyzes the China Dream that drives much of current Chinese

foreign policy. Fei-Ling Wang is Professor of International Affairs at the Georgia Institute of Technology. His books include *Organizing through Division and Exclusion: China's Hukou System and China Rising: Power and Motivation in Chinese Foreign Policy* (coedited with Yong Deng).

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## **THE CHINA BOOM**

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### **WHY CHINA WILL NOT RULE THE WORLD**

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Ho-fung Hung details the competing interests and economic realities that temper the dream of Chinese supremacy. Hung focuses on four common misconceptions: that China could undermine orthodoxy by offering an alternative model of growth; that China is radically altering power relations between the East and the West; that China is capable of diminishing the global power of the United States; and that the Chinese economy would restore the world's wealth after the 2008 financial crisis. His work reveals how much China depends on the existing order and how the interests of the Chinese elites maintain these ties.

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## **NON-WESTERN THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

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### **CONCEPTUALIZING WORLD REGIONAL STUDIES**

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Springer This book addresses the problem of World Regional Studies and its components: regional complexes, regional subsystems and global regions. With an increasingly complex international system and the emergence of new actors, it is clear that the conceptual framing within the classical disciplines of IR, Political Theory, International Political Economy or Comparative Politics can no longer fully explain a number of processes originating from a tighter and intricate nexus between local, regional and global dimensions. World Regional Studies explains the emergence of new phenomena in international relations and world politics on a regional and predominantly non-Western regional level. How do non-Western societies react to the transformations of the global order? Is a non-Western democracy possible? Should we discuss the possibilities for the appearance of a non-Western IR theory or a new framework for analyzing de-westernized global development? This study, based on decade-long research and teaching post in World Regional Studies at MGIMO-University and Russian University of Humanitarian Studies (RGGU), seeks to answers these questions.

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## **POLITICAL ECONOMY: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH, 3RD EDITION**

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### **A COMPARATIVE APPROACH**

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ABC-CLIO This nontechnical book provides a comprehensive and interdisciplinary survey of political economy that can easily be understood by any reader with an introductory-level background in economics. • Provides in-depth historical analysis of the development of political/economic ideologies and their influence on contemporary debates among social scientists as well as the general public • Gathers ideas and policy proposals from many prominent social scientists representing divergent ideological perspectives into a single volume • Analyzes the roles of science and ideology in the development of political economy • Exposes students to the findings of advanced social science research in easily understood and accessible language

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## **THE PERILOUS ROAD**

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Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Fourteen-year-old Chris, bitterly hating the Yankees for invading his Tennessee mountain home, learns a difficult lesson about the waste of war and the meaning of tolerance and courage when he reports the approach of a Yankee supply troop to the Confedera

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## **EMERGING AND FRONTIER MARKETS**

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### **THE NEW FRONTLINE FOR GLOBAL TRADE**

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Business Expert Press Goncalves and Alves' work is a very interesting and promising book for the development themes of emerging markets. The style and quality of the material is worthy of respect, providing a clear analysis of the international markets and global development of various economic and commercial relations and trading routes. —Yurii Pozniak, International Management Consultant at Ukroboronservis, Kiev, Ukraine. *Emerging and Frontier Markets: The New Frontline for Global Trade* brings together a collection of insights

and a new outlook of the dynamics happening between the emerging and the advanced markets. The book provides also an excellent, easy to read and straight-to-the point economic and political description of the MENA, BRICS, ASEAN, and CIVETS markets. A description that should interest every person willing to invest, work or just acquire a deep understanding of the emerging markets economic and political conditions. —Réda Massoudi, BU Director Management and Transformation Consulting, LMS Organization & Human Resources. Casa-blanca, Morocco.

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## **CHINA'S PENSION REFORMS**

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### **POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS, SKILL FORMATION AND PENSION POLICY IN CHINA**

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Routledge Existing literature has looked at many factors which have shaped Chinese pension reforms. As China's pension reform proceeds in an expanding and localising fashion, this book argues that there is a pressing need to examine it in the context of China's political institutions and economic transformations. The book takes a unique approach by looking at political institutions of the Chinese state and the changing conditions of the Chinese economy, which rarely receive proper treatment in the current analysis of China's pension reforms.

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## **THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE EURO**

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### **THE SAFEST ESCAPE PLAN**

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Routledge This book presents a new narrative on the eurozone crisis. It argues that the common currency has the potential to kill the European Union, and the conventional wisdom that the eurozone can be fixed by a common budget and further political integration is incorrect. The authors address key questions such as why the European Union and the single market have been successful, why the common currency poses a threat to European integration, and whether it is possible to either fix the eurozone or dissolve it while keeping the EU and the single market. Contrary to the view that it would be best if the Southern European countries left the eurozone first, the book makes the case that the optimal solution would be to start the process with the most competitive countries exiting first. The authors argue that a return to national currencies would be beneficial not only to the crisis-ridden southern countries, but also to France and Germany, which were the main promoters of the single currency. An organised unwinding of the euro area would be beneficial both for the European economy and for Europe's main trading partners. The authors contend that to defend the euro at all costs weakens the European economy and threatens the cohesion of the European Union. If pro-European and pro-market EU leaders do not dismantle the eurozone, it will most likely be done by their anti-European and anti-market successors. If that happens, the European Union and the common market will be destroyed. This book will be a useful and engaging contribution to the existing literature in the fields of macro, monetary and international finance and economics.

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## **CHINA IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER**

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### **NEW DIRECTIONS AND CHANGING PARADIGMS**

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Cambridge University Press The enormous economic power of the People's Republic of China makes it one of the most important actors in the international system. Since China's accession to the World Trade Organization in 2001, all fields of international economic law have been impacted by greater Chinese participation. Now, just over one decade later, the question remains as to whether China's unique characteristics make its engagement fundamentally different from that of other players. In this volume, well-known scholars from outside China consider the country's approach to international economic law. In addition to the usual foci of trade and investment, the authors also consider monetary law, finance, competition law, and intellectual property. What emerges is a rare portrait of China's strategy across the full spectrum of international economic activity.

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## **CHINA**

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### **A NEW MODEL FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

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ANU E Press The Chinese economy is undergoing profound change in policy and structure. The change is necessary to increase the value of growth to the Chinese community, and to sustain growth into the future. The changes are so comprehensive and profound that they represent a new model of Chinese economic growth. This book describes the replacement

of an old uninhibited investment expansion model of growth, by transition to modern economic growth and provides insights into recent changes and where they are likely to lead. These include requirements for building the new institutions including its public finances for future growth, adjustments in its savings, industry and agriculture, changes in its demographic structure, business environment, and pattern of rural-urban migration, prospects for 'green growth', its energy policy trilemma and the climate change mitigation strategy, and changes for China's interaction with the international economy through its overseas investment and trade in high tech products. China's adoption of a new model of economic growth is of immense importance to people in China and everywhere. This book is an early attempt to take a close look at many of the features of the new model.

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## **THE REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, VOLUME 1**

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### **GATT**

MIT Press A detailed examination of the GATT regime for international trade, discussing the negotiating record, policy background, economic rationale, and case law. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was created alongside other towering achievements of the post-World War II era, including the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. GATT, the first successful agreement to generate multilateral trade liberalization, became the principal institution to administer international trade for the next six decades. In this book, Petros Mavroidis offers detailed examination of the GATT regime for international trade, discussing the negotiating record, policy background, economic rationale, and case law. Mavroidis offers a substantive first chapter that provides a detailed historical background to GATT that stretches from the 1927 World Economic Conference through Bretton Woods and the Atlantic Charter. Each of the following chapters examines the disciplines agreed to, their negotiating record, their economic rationale, and subsequent practice. Mavroidis focuses on cases that have influenced the prevailing understanding of the norm, as well as on literature that has contributed to its interpretation, and the final outcome. In particular, he examines quantitative restrictions and tariffs; the most favored nation clause (MFN), the cornerstone of the GATT edifice; preferential trade agreements and special treatment for products originating in developing countries; domestic instruments; and exceptions to the obligations assumed under GATT. This book's companion volume examines World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements regulating trade in goods.

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## **THE WEAPONIZATION OF TRADE**

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### **THE GREAT UNBALANCING OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS**

London Publishing Partnership Trade is being weaponized - and this is not good. As politicians on both sides of the Atlantic raise the stakes, trade is increasingly a tool of coercion to achieve strategic influence. This book looks at the risks for us all as trade becomes an instrument of foreign policy, and it shows how politicians could turn things around.

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### **STILL OURS TO LEAD**

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## **AMERICA, RISING POWERS, AND THE TENSION BETWEEN RIVALRY AND RESTRAINT**

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Brookings Institution Press Is the United States still a "superpower"? How are the rising powers establishing themselves in international politics and security? What is the future of global stability? For over a decade, Bruce Jones has had a front-row seat as the emerging powers—principally China, India, and Brazil, but also Turkey, Indonesia, Korea, and others—thrust themselves onto the global stage. From Delhi to Doha to Beijing to Brasilia, he's met with the politicians, diplomats, business leaders, and scholars of those powers as they craft their strategies for rising influence—and with senior American officials as they forge their response. In *Still Ours to Lead*, Jones tells a nuanced story of American leadership. He artfully examines the tension between the impulse to rival the United States and the incentives for restraint and cooperation among the rising powers. That balance of rivalry and restraint provides the United States with a continued ability to solve problems and to manage crises at roughly the same rate as when American dominance was unquestioned. Maintaining the balance is central to the question of whether we will live in a stable or unstable system in the period to come. But it just so happens that this challenge plays to America's unique strength—its unparalleled ability to pull together broad and disparate coalitions for action. To succeed, America must adapt its leadership to new realities.