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Die Welt Der Wirtschaft

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CORDOVA BRONSON

Die Welt der Wirtschaft Springer Nature

The years following the end of World War II in Germany were a significant period of change and upheaval. This book on the economic reconstruction of post-war West Germany traces the development of economic and socio-political ideas, and their gradual absorption by mainstream politicians, officials and the general public during the period of transition between 1945 and 1949. In the aftermath of World War II, several German think-tanks, political parties and individuals gave impulse to and then shaped the development of a viable socio-political and economic model between the extremes of laissez-faire capitalism and the collectivist planned economy. In their endeavours to bring into effect their particular economic ideas - often diametrically opposed to one another - the parties of left and right stimulated not only academic and political debate, but also public debate about the political and economic reconstruction of occupied post-war Germany. While all the various neo-liberal approaches assigned to the people sovereign and decisive status in the institutional economic order, and recognised the interdependence of politics, economics and the public, one particular school of economic thought outpaced the others in communicating a model of coordinated economic and social policy, namely the Social Market Economy. Christian Glossner here investigates whether or not it was primarily the subtlety of the political campaign for this model that led to its implementation by the then Economic Council and eventual validation by the German electorate. The programmes published by the principal

academic and political groups of the time and the practical day-to-day decisions of the first parliament in post-war Germany are analysed with reference to popular preferences. By examining both the formative involvement of German parties in post-war reconstruction and the role of the public during the process of economic liberalisation, this book provides explanations for why the Social Market Economy prevailed as the socio-political and economic model for the Federal Republic of Germany. It will be of interest to scholars of German, economic and twentieth-century history.

Wirtschaftsdienst Springer Nature

The images are shocking and upsetting: drowned children washing up on beaches, dozens of dead bodies being pulled out of tractor trailers, a mass of humanity penned up in detention camps and tent cities, anti-immigrant rallies characterized by fearful and hate-filled invective. Yet there are also images of refugees being embraced by ordinary citizens and welcomed into their countries, their communities, even their homes. What to do about a growing and endemic refugee crisis and migrant labor population in an age of globalization, terrorism, and income inequality is a question with no simple answers. This volume presents the widest possible range of opinions from reputable sources across the political spectrum and encourages readers to consider all viewpoints before formulating their own reasoned and informed perspective.

Greening International Jurisprudence Campus Verlag

A unique feature of this book is its strong practice-oriented nature: it contains a wide range of papers dealing with the social, economic and political aspects of climate change, exemplifying the diversity of approaches to climate change management taking place all over the world, in a way never

seen before. In addition, the book describes a number of projects and other initiatives happening in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin American and the Australasian region, providing a profile of the diversity of works taking place today.

[The Making of the German Post-War Economy](#) Martinus Nijhoff Publishers

Greening International Jurisprudence: Environmental NGOs before International Courts, Tribunals, and Compliance Committees examines how international judicial and quasi-judicial bodies enforce international environmental law, with particular consideration to the role of environmental NGOs. The analytical structure of the study is based on four aspects of discussion and research: the enforcement deficit in environmental law; global environmental governance and sustainable development; the proliferation of international judicial and quasi-judicial bodies; and deliberation and democratic global governance. Author Cathrin Zengerling analyses the institutional structure, as well as the environmental case law from a total of fourteen international courts, arbitral tribunals, and compliance committees with special focus on accessibility, comprehensiveness, and transparency. Underlying this analysis is the fundamental question of whether the respective body appropriately contributes to the realization of democratic governance for sustainable development. After presenting her core findings, the author provides concrete recommendations for future best practices and discusses the need for a new World Environment Court. Researchers, practitioners, and students of international environmental law will find an important, thought-provoking and timely new text in Greening International Jurisprudence: Environmental NGOs before International Courts, Tribunals, and Compliance Committees.

[Archiv Für Eisenbahnwesen](#) Greenhaven Publishing LLC

Until recently, Germany appeared to be a paragon of economic and political success. Angela Merkel was widely seen as the true 'leader of the free world', and Germany's export-driven economic model seemed to deliver prosperity. But recent events – from Germany's dependence on Russian gas to its car industry's delays in the race to electric – have undermined this view. In *Kaput*, Wolfgang Münchau argues that the weaknesses of Germany's economy have, in fact, been brewing for decades. The neo-mercantilist policies of the German state, driven by close connections between the country's industrial and political elite, have left Germany technologically behind over-reliant on authoritarian Russia and China – and with little sign of being able to adapt to the digital realities of the 21st century. It is an essential read for anyone interested in the future of Europe's biggest economy.

Industrial Change and Regional Economic Transformation Springer Science & Business Media

[Welt der Wirtschaft](#) Campus Verlag

[Technik und Wirtschaft](#), [Montschrift des Vereines Deutscher Ingenieure](#) Routledge

This open access book looks at the migration of Southern European EU citizens (from Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece) who move to Northern European Member States (Belgium, France, Germany, United Kingdom) in response to the global economic crisis. Its objective is twofold. First, it identifies the scale and nature of this new Southern European emigration and examines these migrants' socio-economic integration in Northern European destination countries. This is achieved through an analysis of the most recent data on flows and profiles of this new labour force using sending-country and receiving-country databases. Second, it looks at the politics and policies of immigration, both from the perspective of the sending- and receiving-countries. Analysing the policies and debates about these new flows in the home and host countries' this book shows how contentious the issue of intra-EU mobility has recently become in the context of the crisis when the right for EU citizens to move within the EU had previously not been questioned for decades. Overall, the strength of this edited volume is that it compiles in a systematic way quantitative and qualitative analysis of these renewed Southern European migration flows and draws the lessons from this changing climate on EU migration.

[Survival: June - July 2023](#) Anchor Academic Publishing (aap_verlag)

Excessive costs, cumbersome processes, disincentives and what's more: all manner of isolated, self-serving sector solutions. A financial system with methods and processes from yesteryear shapes our banking. Indeed, our entire life and society—especially the state and administrative bodies—are based on such archaic processes. In addition, billions of people worldwide are excluded from the financial system as they are not even in possession of a bank account. Banks, currencies, payment methods and administrative transactions are, on the whole, not sustainable. They are responding neither to the needs of many customers/citizens, nor to the challenges of the times. Politically and socially, we are drifting about aimlessly, lacking control and efficiency. Financial expert and entrepreneur Yasin Sebastian Qureshi—at age 29 the youngest person ever licensed to run a European bank—describes groundbreaking solutions that have long been in existence: digitalisation and its offspring the Internet, mobile phones and blockchain which are actively determining progressive developments, and whose most radical embodiment so far has been the rise of Bitcoin an other cryptocurrencies. The revolutionary thing about blockchain, however, is not the mere payment process, but the underlying technology, the more efficient processes and, in particular, its decentralised character and interconnectedness. Together with Benjamin Bilski (Forbes "30 under 30"), Qureshi outlines the future of finance and all the relevant administrative processes in business and state, even entire states, on the basis of such blockchains. The authors also dissect the history, meaning and nature of money; it has always been in a state of transformation—but now is in one of complete upheaval. The two also shed light on the social, economic and political consequences of these mutations. But what will happen if everything is organised into blockchains? The answer is certainly not one that should be feared. The new foundations of our daily and working existence are unleashing forces that have so far been pointlessly and inefficiently tied up in technocratic working environments. Following on from, and leaving behind, the Industrial Revolution, a new revolution is now on the rise. Starting in the financial system, it will turn everything there on its head and quickly expand to other areas. Blockchain is restoring time and its potential to all us—which we can use for other, better and more creative things. Cash, however, is likely to disappear in the medium term—as well as banks, at least as we know them today..

Western Society in Transition FinanzBuch Verlag

Survival, the IISS's bimonthly journal, challenges conventional wisdom and brings fresh, often controversial, perspectives on strategic issues of the moment. In this issue Hannah Aries, Bastian Giegerich and Tim Lawrenson assess that Europe's defence industry will struggle to meet increased production needs In 2007, the late Ronald Steel judged that while the Iraq War had weakened the United States, it would not profoundly affect US foreign policy (from the archive) Dana H. Allin reflects on Ronald Steel's legacy and prospects for the 'extended American Century' Liana Fix argues that the West should formulate security guarantees for Ukraine in parallel with its counter-offensive Daniel Sobelman assesses that the Yemen-based

Houthi rebel movement is emulating Hizbullah And seven more thought-provoking pieces, as well as our regular Book Reviews and Noteworthy

column. Editor: Dr Dana Allin Managing Editor: Jonathan Stevenson Associate Editor: Carolyn West Editorial Assistant: Charlie Zawadzki

[Die Weltwirtschaft](#) Springer

This book aims at investigating from the perspective of the major economic dictionaries the notions of economic crisis and cycle. The project consists in giving an extensive summary of a number of significant entries on this subject, with an introductory essay to each entry placing them (and the dictionary to which they belong) in their context, giving some details on the author of the dictionary entry, and assessing the entry's (and its author's) contribution. The broad picture (including the history of these encyclopedic tools) will be examined in the introductory essays.

[Die weltwirtschaftskonferenz](#) Taylor & Francis

Originally published in 1991. This book deals with industrial and regional changes in Western Europe and the effectiveness of policies designed to cope with them. It examines the regional experiences, including successes as well as problems, to illuminate the trends and policies; raises questions about the issues; and reports on the effects and further implications for not just Europe but Japan and many newly industrializing countries. Analysing the evolution and effectiveness of local, regional, national and European policies, this is of interest for industrial and development specialises as well as economists, planners, geographers and policy makers.

Die Weltwirtschaft als soziologisches Gebilde Policy Press

This book shows stationary retail a way to reinvent itself after Corona, in order to be able to survive against the strong competition of online retail.

The focus is on the central issues that will shape the retail of the future. For example, brick-and-mortar retail in particular must now work with intelligent systems based on data and adopt or even surpass methods that the large online marketplaces have been using successfully for a very long time. In this regard, artificial intelligence also plays a major role in retail. This is not just about automation and robots taking over tasks, but also about instruments and machines being able to learn and draw conclusions themselves in all retail functions. This is becoming increasingly difficult because our shopping and search behavior is constantly changing. Therefore, a customer should receive intelligent recommendations in the store, which are also based on his already known interests and behavior patterns. Gerrit Heinemann shows how intelligent action can save stationary retail in city centres and shopping centres. The content - From stationary Retail to intelligent Retail - Threats to the stationary retail trade - Basic requirements and manifestations of intelligent Retail - Examples of intelligent retail of the future - Risks for intelligent Retail

[Social Economics](#) Bloomsbury Publishing

An enormous acceleration of history has occurred in the current decade, thereby radically changing world society in many respects. The core countries - grouped around the triad formed by the United States, Japan, and the European Union - have experienced successive waves of change marked by phases of ascent, unfolding, and decay of societal models. What seemed stable and predictable in past decades came close to collapse or broke down entirely. As a result, we are now living through a crisis of legitimation characterized by acute contradictions. A new order, with a fresh, basic consensus around an overarching set of norms that allows problems to be solved efficiently, has not yet crystallized. Western Society in Transition examines the succession of societal models of the Western world and indications of its probable shape in the future. Bornschier characterizes the 1985-1995 period as a decade of Third World debt and depression; continued economic decline in the United States; a steady ascent of Japan; Western Europe's move toward political union, and the collapse of the Soviet Union. Against this background, he sketches various elements of a theoretical perspective he calls evolutionary conflict theory. The primary focus of interest of this theory is not on single societies, but on measures of social transformation at the core of world society. Western Society in Transition deals with fundamental questions: How does social order arise and why does it dissolve? What provides social cohesion? What makes society progress? Institutional spheres of Western society such as technology, firms, the market, state building, education, power, conflict, and social movements are analyzed in detail. Peter Lengyel, editor emeritus of the International Social Science Journal says of Western Society in Transition, "I have never seen such a succinct, clear, and persuasive treatment which adroitly draws together elements from economics, history, sociology, and technology into a strictly contemporary kind of political economy." This timely assessment of the Western world will be of interest to social scientists, historians, economists, and international relations scholars.

Exiting the Factory (Volume 2) Braumüller Verlag

Enterprise Architecture, Integration, and Interoperability and the Networked enterprise have become the theme of many conferences in the past few years. These conferences were organised by IFIP TC5 with the support of its two working groups: WG 5. 12 (Architectures for Enterprise Integration) and WG 5. 8 (Enterprise Interoperability), both concerned with aspects of the topic: how is it possible to architect and implement businesses that are flexible and able to change, to interact, and use one another's services in a dynamic manner for the purpose of (joint) value creation. The original question of enterprise integration in the 1980s was: how can we achieve and integrate - formation and material flow in the enterprise? Various methods and reference models were developed or proposed - ranging from tightly integrated monolithic system - architectures, through cell-based manufacturing to on-demand interconnection of businesses to form virtual enterprises in response to market opportunities. Two camps have emerged in the endeavour to achieve the same goal, namely, to achieve interoperability between businesses (whereupon interoperability is the ability to exchange information in order to use one another's services or to jointly implement a service). One school of researchers addresses the technical aspects of creating dynamic (and static) interconnections between disparate businesses (or parts thereof).

[Technik und Wirtschaft](#) Springer Science & Business Media

In this important book, Gallas asks what strikes in non-industrial sectors mean for class formation, a critical question which has been largely unaddressed by the current literature on global labour unrest. A mapping of strikes around the world and case studies from Germany, Britain and Spain cast new light on class relations, struggles around waged and unwaged work and labour movements in contemporary capitalism to bring class theory back to labour studies. This is a valuable resource for academics and students of employment relations, sociology and politics. This second volume focuses on empirical strike research.

[Migrants and Refugees](#) Swift Press

Neue Impulse - neue Antworten Einkaufen, Rente planen, Apps herunterladen - Wirtschaft bestimmt unseren Alltag, und doch überlassen wir viele

Dinge gerne vermeintlichen Experten. Dabei zeigen die jüngsten Krisen, wie schnell Gewissheiten ins Wanken geraten. Verhalten sich Wirtschafts-Akteure wirklich rational? Wann regeln sich Märkte selbst - wann versagen sie kläglich? Formt die Wirtschaft das Internet oder das Internet die Wirtschaft? Wie verändern Globalisierung und Digitalisierung die Arbeitswelt? Hintergrundwissen, Querverbindungen, Denkanstöße: Dieses Wissensbuch zum Thema Wirtschaft lässt keine Fragen offen.

South-North Migration of EU Citizens in Times of Crisis Routledge

The marketing of luxury brands is a highly complex and difficult task and differs strongly from the management of ordinary brands. At the heart of the difficulty lies a paradox: To increase sales and at the same time to preserve exclusivity. A luxury brand has to be anchored in the heads of as many people as possible and be desired but it must remain inaccessible to most of them. The more a luxury brand or good gets actually purchased, the more it loses its aura of exclusivity, its attractiveness and its 'dream value'. The purpose of this book is to analyze the specificities of the management and marketing of luxury brands in comparison to ordinary brands. The analysis will mainly focus on the four elements of the marketing mix, namely product, place, price and promotion. A detailed analysis of the four elements will disclose the particularities of luxury brands and present the requirements of successful luxury brand management which is able to overcome the difficulties resulting from the mentioned paradox.

Probleme der Weltwirtschaft Routledge

Wie funktioniert eigentlich Wirtschaft? Der gelernte Volkswirtschaftler und TV-Moderator Hans Bürger und Kurt W. Rothschild, Doyen der

österreichischen Wirtschaftswissenschaften, über die großen Wirtschaftsmodelle und die Zukunft nach der Krise. 219 Jahre nach Adam Smith, 126 Jahre nach Karl Marx und 63 Jahre nach John Maynard Keynes stellt Hans Bürger die entscheidende Frage: Was kommt nach dem totalen Markt? 250 Jahre Wirtschaftstheorien - was kommt nach der zweiten Weltkrise? Gemeinsam mit dem heute 95-jährigen Nationalökonom und politischen Philosophen Kurt W. Rothschild, der Bürger an der Universität Linz in Volkswirtschaftslehre unterrichtete, übersetzt Bürger seiner Leserschaft die wichtigsten Wirtschaftstheorien der letzten 250 Jahre und macht Schritt für Schritt nachvollziehbar, wie die freie Marktwirtschaft auf die schiefe Bahn geraten ist: Wie funktioniert Wirtschaft wirklich? Was ist Wirtschaft? Gibt es Wirtschaft im bisherigen Sinne überhaupt noch? Ist es wahr, dass multinationale Konzerne Wirtschaft und Macht übernommen haben? Oder kommt Keynes wieder? Was genau ist der Neoliberalismus? Und: Ist er wirklich tot? Bürger und der bekennende Post-Keynesianer Rothschild erklären Begriffe und Strömungen, die wir ständig gebrauchen und die vielen von uns doch nur bedingt geläufig sind.

German Neoliberalism from 1924 to 1963 Welt der Wirtschaft

Vol. 48- published in two parts: Allgemeiner Teil, and Technischer Teil.

Demand and Supply of Aggregate Exports of Goods and Services Springer

Social Economics holds a place in the literature of the Austrian School such as John Stuart Mill's Political Economy holds in the literature of classical theory. It sums up, systematises and extends the doctrines developed by the founder of the school, the author and his fellow workers.

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