

Galbraith The Affluent Society Other Writings 1952 1967 American Capitalism The Great Crash 1929 The Affluent Society The New Industrial State

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There is no doubt that smoking is damaging global health on an unprecedented scale. However, there is continuing debate on the economics of tobacco control, including the costs and consequences of tobacco control policies. This book aims to fill the analytic gap around this debate. This book brings together a set of critical reviews of the current status of knowledge on tobacco control. While the focus is on the needs of low-income and middle-income countries, the analyses are relevant globally. The book examines tobacco use and its consequences including new analyses of welfare issues in tobacco consumption, poverty and tobacco, and the rationale for government involvement. It provides an evidence-based review of policies to reduce demand including taxation, information, and regulation. It critically reviews supply-side issues such as trade and industry and farming issues, including new analyses on smuggling. It also discusses the impact of tobacco control programs on economies, including issues such as employment, tax revenue and welfare losses. It provides new evidence on the effectiveness and international action, including future research directions. A statistical annex will contain information on where the reader can find data on tobacco consumption, prices, trade, employment and other items. The book is directed at academic economists and epidemiologists as well as technical staff within governments and international agencies. Students of economics, epidemiology and public policy will find this an excellent comprehensive introduction to economics of tobacco control.

A compilation of scholarly studies addressing the nature and causes of the 1989 revolutions in Eastern European countries. Including a preface by the Czechoslovakian president, Vaclav Havel, contributors include such well-known figures as John Kenneth Galbraith.

The Affluent Society Houghton Mifflin Harcourt

The following papers are included: "JFK's Four Consumer Rights" (Lampman); "Product Safety" (Gerner); "Use of Cost-Benefit Analysis in Product Safety Regulation" (Crandall); "CPCS's Voluntary Standards" (Ault); "Consumer Safety and Issue Emergence Process" (Mayer); "Reflections on Research in the Consumer Interest" (Nelson); "Concept of Quality" (Curry); "Price Quality Relationship" (Geistfeld); "Environmental Considerations and Assessment of Quality" (Huttenrauch); "Weights, Cardinality, and Scaling in Assessing Quality" (Maynes); "Information Processing from Consumer's Perspective" (Russo); "Overlooked Mechanisms for Conveying Information to Consumers" (Mazis); "Determinants of Information Use" (Olshavsky); "Economics of Information in Consumer Markets" (Ippolito); "Economics of Information" (Ratchford); "Consumer Choice Is More than Search" (Morgan); "An Electronic Future?" (Mitchell); "New Technologies in Consumer Information" (Talarzyck); "Marketing Context of Consumer Choice" (Wilkie); "International Trade" (Dardis); "International Trade and Trade-Offs for Third World Consumers" (Reich); "International Trade" (Allain); "International Trade and Trade-Offs for Third World Consumers" (Kinsey); "Increasing Competition through Deregulation" (Kushman); "Case for Minimizing Regulation" (Clarkson); "Financial Services" (Durkin); "Privatization, Competition and Airline Deregulation" (Mitchell); "Issues in Regulation and Deregulation" (Nelson); "Organization of Consumer Movement" (Herrmann et al.); "Why Consumer Education in Japan?" (Imai); "Consumer Organization and Representation in Developed World" (Sand); "Consumer Organization and Representation in Developing Countries" (Allain); "Consumer Policy and European Economic Community" (Orsini); "Consumer Problems" (Thorelli); "Salient Issues in Current European Consumer Policy Research" (Orlander); "Time for a Wingspread" (Kerton); "Self-Fulfillment, Consumer Policy and Consumer Research" (Scherhorn); "Corporate Consumer Affairs Departments" (Fornell); "Consumer Affairs" (Fernstrom); "Consumer Affairs" (Vawter); "Consumer Affairs Professionals and the Consumer Interest" (McKaig); "Advertising" (Eastwood); "Market Research in the Consumer Interest" (Imowitz); "Marketing Research as a Dialogue" (Levy); "How Can Marketing Research Contribute to Consumer Interest?" (Murphy); "Survey Research on Behalf of Consumer" (Warren); "Consumer Complaints and Redress" (Andreasen); "Consumer Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction and Consumer Interest" (Hunt); "Disappearance of Consumer from Modern Products Liability Law" (Priest); "Role of Secondary Schools" (Green); "Role of Federal Government" (Mohr); "Role of Cooperative Extension" (Turner); and "Content of College-University Course in Consumer Education" (Robinson). (MN)

A modern classic addressing the "problems" of the economics of opulence, & analyzing an America which has the sole goal of an ever increasing level of wealth & material well-being for its citizens.

Incisive and original, John Kenneth Galbraith wrote with an eloquence that burst the conventions of his discipline and won a readership none of his fellow economists could match. This Library of America volume, the first devoted to economics, gathers four of his key early works, the books that established him as one of the leading public intellectuals of the last century. In *American Capitalism*, Galbraith exposes with great panache the myth of American free-market competition. The idea that an impersonal market sets prices and wages, and maintains balance between supply and demand, remained so vital in American economic thought, Galbraith argued, because oligopolistic American businessmen never acknowledged their collective power. Also overlooked was the way that groups such as unions and regulatory agencies react to large oligopolies by exerting countervailing power—a concept that was the book's lasting contribution. *The Great Crash, 1929* offers a gripping account of the most legendary (and thus misunderstood) financial collapse in American history, as well as an inquiry into why it led to sustained depression. Galbraith posits five reasons: unusually high income inequality; a bad, overleveraged corporate structure; an unsound banking system; unbalanced foreign trade; and, finally, "the poor state of economic intelligence." His account is a trenchant analysis of the 1929 crisis and a cautionary tale of ignorance and hubris among stock-market players; not surprisingly, the book was again a bestseller in the wake of the 2008 economic collapse. In *The Affluent Society*, the book that introduced the phrase "the conventional wisdom" into the American lexicon, Galbraith takes on a shibboleth of free-market conservatives and Keynesian liberals alike: the paramount importance of production. For Galbraith, the American mania for production continued even in

an era of unprecedented affluence, when the basic needs of all but an impoverished minority had easily been met. Thus the creation of new and spurious needs through advertising—leading to skyrocketing consumer debt, and eventually a private sector that is glutted at the expense of a starved public sector. The New Industrial State stands as the most developed exposition of Galbraith's major themes. Examining the giant postwar corporations, Galbraith argued that the "technostructure" necessary for such vast organizations—comprising specialists in operations, marketing, and R&D—is primarily concerned with reducing risk, not with maximizing profits; it perpetuates stability through "the planning system." The book concludes with a prescient analysis of the "educational and scientific estate," which prefigures the "information economy" that has emerged since the book was published. LIBRARY OF AMERICA is an independent nonprofit cultural organization founded in 1979 to preserve our nation's literary heritage by publishing, and keeping permanently in print, America's best and most significant writing. The Library of America series includes more than 300 volumes to date, authoritative editions that average 1,000 pages in length, feature cloth covers, sewn bindings, and ribbon markers, and are printed on premium acid-free paper that will last for centuries.

A leading economist discusses his theories on social disequilibrium and suggests ways of restoring the economic balance

Prachowny (economics, Queen's U., Kingston, Canada) challenges the position that the 1964 Kennedy-Johnson tax cut was an exemplary application of Keynesian stabilization policy, exposing the haphazard planning, simplistic economic theorizing, irreconcilable numerical projections, and partisan political influences on the Council of Economic Advisers. Emphasis is placed on the decisions, advice, and actions of the three Chairmen of the Council during the 1960s (Heller, Ackley, and Okun), based on their memoranda and confidential reports. Of likely interest to macroeconomists, as well as scholars and students interested in economic history and policy. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

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