Londongrad From Russia With Cash The Inside Story Of The Oligarchs

Liberalism in Russia is one of the most complex, multifaced and, indeed, controversial phenomena in the history of political thought. Values and practices traditionally associated with Western liberalism—such as individual freedom, property rights, or the rule of law—have often emerged ambiguously in the Russian historical experience through different dimensions and combinations. Economic and political liberalism have often appeared disjointed, and liberal projects have been shaped by local circumstances, evolved in response to secular challenges and developed within often rapidly-changing institutional and international settings. This third volume of the Reset DOC “Russia Workshop” collects a selection of the Dimensions and Challenges of Russian Liberalism conference proceedings, providing a broad set of insights into the Russian liberal experience through a dialogue between past and present, and intellectual and empirical contextualization, involving historians, jurists, political scientists and theorists. The first part focuses on the Imperial period, analyzing the political philosophy and peculiarities of pre-revolutionary Russian liberalism, its relations with the rule of law (Pravovoe Gosudarstvo), and its institutionalization within the Constitutional Democratic Party (Kadets). The second part focuses on Soviet times, when liberal undercurrents emerged under the surface of the official Marxist-Leninist ideology. After Stalin’s death, the “thaw intelligentsia” of Soviet dissidents and human rights defenders represented a new liberal dimension in late Soviet history, while the reforms of Gorbachev’s “New Thinking” became a substitute for liberalism in the final decade of the USSR. The third part focuses on the “time of troubles” under the Yeltsin presidency, and assesses the impact of liberal values and ethics, the bureaucratic difficulties in adapting to change, and the paradoxes of liberal reforms during the transition to post-Soviet Russia. Despite Russian liberals having begun to draw lessons from previous failures, their project was severely challenged by the rise of Vladimir Putin. Hence, the fourth part focuses on the 2000s, when the liberal alternative in Russian politics confronted the ascendance of Putin, surviving in parts of Russian culture and in the mindset of technocrats and “system liberals”. Today, however, the Russian liberal project faces the limits of reform cycles of public administration, suffers from a lack of federalist attitude in politics and is externally challenged from an illiberal world order. All this asks us to consider: what is the likelihood of a “reboot” of Russian liberalism?

Radical insider’s account of how the city of London really works The City, as London’s financial centre is known, is the world’s biggest international banking and foreign exchange market, shaping the development of global capital. It is also, as this groundbreaking book reveals, a crucial part of the mechanism of power in the world economy. Based on the author’s twenty years’ experience of City dealing rooms, The City is an in-depth look at world markets and revenues that exposes how this mechanism works. All big international companies—not just the banks—utilise this system, and The City shows how the operations of the City of London are critical both for British capitalism and for world finance. Tony Norfield details, with shocking and insightful research, the role of the US dollar in global trading, the network of Britishlinked tax havens, the flows of finance around the world and the system of power built upon financial securities. Why do just fifty companies now have control of a large share of world economic production? The City explains how this situation came about, examining the history of the world economy from the postwar period to the present day. If you imagine you don’t like “finance” but have no problem with the capitalist market system, think again: it turns out the two cannot be separated.

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In retrospect, historical change often appears to be both logical and inevitable. Yet, as a process, as a series of moments, it is by nature open-ended. The protagonists are unaware of the potential consequences of their choices, as well as the meaning of their actions in the greater scheme of things. An individual, in real time and in the middle of events, has little scope for understanding the whole. The dynamic of a regime change involves a journey away from a particular past towards a chosen future, while the practices of the old regime are called into question. The competing visions for a better future often include a reactionary option, looking back towards an older period, perceived as a golden age waiting to be restored. In the aftermath of a regime change the new cadres, seeking to consolidate their power, form the new conservative bloc of the society. When revolutionary forces again begin to gather, the regime disintegrates, and the cycle begins again. So far, regime changes have been analysed as unique, one-off events. This book traces what such processes, regardless of their ideological colour, have in common. How does political power change hands? What are the mental and material tools of change? From the last stages of World War I to the present Crimean crisis, the case studies in this book offer timeless insights for understanding ideological and military conflicts, including the undercurrents of the present Russo-Western relations.

Los superricos han existido siempre y a todos nos fascinan. Monarcas que se divinizaron en vida como Akenatón y Luis XIV —que crearon sus propias ciudades-palacio para el culto a su personalidad— son antecesores de los jeques árabes que en la actualidad hacen surgir grandes urbes en medio del desierto. Hombres sin escrúpulos como el especulador Craso de la República romana o el conquistador del Perú Francisco Pizarro son los maestros de los nuevos multimillonarios rusos y chinos, de ambición ilimitada y pocas consideraciones. Príncipes banqueros del Renacimiento como Cosme de Médici son los antepasados de los actuales magos de las finanzas o los grandes gurús de la informática de Silicon Valley, por no hablar de dictadores, industriales, comerciantes… que se convirtieron en los reyes Midas de su tiempo y todos ellos tienen su reflejo en la actualidad. John Kampfner —uno de los autores más iconoclastas y respetados de Reino Unido— compara y contrasta a los ricos y poderosos de todo el mundo y de todos los tiempos. ¿Qué es lo que les une? ¿Tienen los mismos instintos emprendedores? ¿Comparten ambición, vanidad, codicia y filantropía? ¿Cómo han hecho su dinero y cómo lo gastan? «Ciertamente hay una lucha de clases. Pero es la mía, la clase rica, la que está haciendo la guerra, y ganándola». Warren Buffet, inversor y empresario estadounidense Solo un pequeño grupo llegará arriba, por medios justos o turbios. Y deberán agradecérselo a gobiernos dóciles, parlamentos reguladores y bancos centrales, como siempre han hecho. Pues la victoria de los superricos en el siglo XXI es un producto de dos mil años de historia. «Más legible que Piketty… original y para disfrutar». Martin Vander Weyer, Literary Review «Ricos irrumpe en los fascinantes detalles de la colorida vida de un reparto de personajes ultrarricos… una narración arrolladora que dibuja un linaje desde la majestad de la Antigüedad a los oligarcas y magnates de la actualidad». Financial Times

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The Chinese translated version of Lauren Ipsum: A Story about Computer Science and Other Improbable Things by Carlos Bueno. This book is A looking glass tale for the computer age" noted by School Library Journal.

When more than 200 young schoolgirls were kidnapped on 15th April 2014, in the north-eastern Nigerian town of Chibok,

by the extreme Islamic terrorist sect Boko Haram, it captivated the world and catapulted the oil-rich west African state into the international media spotlight. Who was this bizarre Muslim fundamentalist group threatening Islamic terrorism in Africa? What was happening to the abducted children, and would they survive this horrific ordeal? What was the Nigerian government doing to secure their release? And who was the President with the unfortunate name of Goodluck Jonathan? After securing interviews from contacts in Nigeria, including the President and his aides, Mark Hollingsworth and Von Kemedi reveal the first inside account of this kidnapping, including Boko Haram's activities and its secret sponsors. This new book also contains the first biography of Goodluck Jonathan and accounts the challenges facing Nigeria – corruption, oil and a fast-growing population. Against The Odds assembles all the major issues of today – terrorism, corruption, politics, business, oil and Islam – into one assessment of the country. It is a book that will appeal to readers interested in current affairs, exploring the President, the notorious corruption, the vast oil revenues and the colourful people and entrepreneurs who are develping Nigeria into the largest economy in Africa.
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The central objective of this edited volume is to help unlock a set of intriguing puzzles relating to changing power dynamics in Eurasia, a region that is critically important in the changing international security landscape.
By looking at the top 0.1 percent of Russian society, this book captures the stories of multimillionaires and billionaires, their spouses, and their children. It traces how rich Russians moved from conspicuously spending cash into a conscious social class, legitimizing their wealth through philanthropy and more bourgeois manners
In November 1998, Alexander Litvinenko, a former Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian security service or FSB, along with several former colleagues, publicly stated that their superiors had instigated an assassination attempt on a Russian tycoon and oligarch. Following his subsequent arrest and failed trials, Litvinenko fled to London where, having been granted asylum, he worked as a journalist and writer, as well as acting as a consultant for the British intelligence services. Eight years later, Litvinenko's past caught up with him when he was assassinated in London. It was on 1 November 2006 that Litvinenko was suddenly taken ill – so serious was his condition that he was hospitalised. He passed away twenty-two days later. Significant amounts of a rare and highly toxic element were subsequently found in his body. Before his death, Litvinenko had said: 'You may succeed in silencing one man but the howl of protest from around the world, Mr Putin, will reverberate in your ears for the rest of your life.' In this examination of the events surrounding Litvinenko's murder, the author, Boris Volodarsky, who was consulted by the Metropolitan Police during the investigation and remains in close contact with Litvinenko's widow, details the events surrounding the assassination. He brings the story up to date, referring to the findings of the official British inquiry, on the release of which Prime Minister David Cameron condemned Putin for presiding over 'state sponsored murder'. The author proves that the Litvinenko's poisoning is just one of many. Some of these assassinations or attempted assassinations are already known; others are revealed by him for the first time.
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Authoritarian regimes in many countries, and the men that lead them, depend on the international management of licit and illicit funds under their control. Frank Vogl shows that curbing their activities for their kleptocratic clients is critical to secure democracy, enhance national security, and ensure international financial stability.
The first history of London to show how immigrants have built, shaped and made a great success of the capital city London is now a global financial and multicultural hub in which over three hundred languages are spoken. But the history of London has always been a history of immigration. Panikos Panayi explores the rich and vibrant story of London- from its founding two millennia ago by Roman invaders, to Jewish and German immigrants in the Victorian period, to the Windrush generation invited from Caribbean countries in the twentieth century. Panayi shows how migration has been fundamental to London's economic, social, political and cultural development. Migrant City sheds light on the various ways in which newcomers have shaped London life, acting as cheap labour, contributing to the success of its financial sector, its curry houses, and its football clubs. London's economy has long been driven by migrants, from earlier continental financiers and more recent European Union citizens. Without immigration, fueled by globalization, Panayi argues, London would not have become the world city it is today.
In Russia la chiamano "Organizacija". C'è sempre stata, ma sulle ceneri del post comunismo è diventata una minaccia globale. Forse non è la mafia più forte ma sicuramente la più ricca. Sfruttando le vecchie regole della nomenklatura, ha la capacità di trasformare in attività lecite

tutto il malaffare: ha già invaso Europa e Stati Uniti. Possiede un vero esercito: centomila uomini attraverso seimila gruppi criminali (solo in Italia ne sono attivi sessanta) ma è quasi invisibile perché ripercorre le strade intraprese dagli oligarchi. Cerca soldi, più che sangue. Stretti gli accordi con tutte le grandi mafie del mondo ha un patrimonio smisurato di miliardi di dollari che reinveste nelle banche e nel mercato immobiliare. Attivissima nel traffico della droga, nella tratta di essere umani e nelle armi, mette paura per la potenzialità nel nucleare: sarebbe in grado di costruire addirittura la bomba atomica. L'ombra dei "padrini con il colbacco" circonderebbe anche il mistero della Concordia. E poi gli affari per il gas, i legami Putin-Berlusconi, lo sciagurato imbroglio kazako e sullo sfondo la caccia ai dissidenti e la strage dei giornalisti: trecento uccisi negli ultimi vent'anni. Con Mosca nuova centrale del capitalismo.

A fresh and compelling interpretation of Russian politics by a leading authority, this textbook focuses on political developments in the world's largest country under Putin and Medvedev. Using a wealth of primary sources, it covers economic, social and foreign policy, and the 'system' of politics that has developed in recent years. Opposing arguments are presented and students are encouraged to reach their own judgements on key events and issues such as privatisation and corruption. This textbook tackles timely topics such as gender and inequality issues; organised religion; the economic krizis; and Russia's place in the international community. It uses numerous examples to place this powerful and richly-endowed country in context, with a focus on the place of ordinary people which shows how policy is translated to Russians' everyday lives.

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A Sharing Economy proposes radical new ways to close the UK’s growing income gap and spread social opportunities. A new social wealth fund would boost economic and social investment and simultaneously strengthen the public finances and offer a powerful antidote to austerity.

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Roman Abramovich's purchase of Chelsea FC. The takeover by the former KGB man Alexander Lebedev of London's Evening Standard newspaper. The unsolved murder of Alexander Litvinenko, the ex-spy, and the death of Stephen Curtis, the lawyer to Russia's super-rich, in a mysterious helicopter accident. Following Communism's collapse in Russia, London became the favoured home-from-home for Russian billionaires. Londongrad is the true, inside story of secret multi-billion pound deals and rancorous feuds, presidents and supermodels, oligarchs and aristocrats, private jets and mega-yachts. This is the story of how London became known as Londongrad, and of how the colossal fortunes of those who took part in its rise would soon become dust. Londongrad is a must-read for anyone interested in how vast wealth is created, the luxury it can buy, and the power and intrigue it produces.

A dazzling tale of incredible wealth, ferocious disputes, beautiful women, private jets, mega-yachts, the world's best soccer players, and chauffeur-driven Range Rovers with tinted windows The amazing true story of how London became home to the Russian super-rich, this explosive book tells the tale of a group of buccaneering Russian oligarchs who made colossal fortunes after the collapse of communism—and then came to London to enjoy their newfound wealth. From the origin of their journeys in Moscow and St. Petersburg to mansions in Mayfair, Knightsbridge, and Surrey, the book plunges into a shimmering world of audacious multibillion-pound deals, outrageous spending, and rancorous feuds. While London’s flashiest restaurants echoed with Russian laughter and Bond Street shop-owners totted up their profits, however, darker events were also playing themselves out. The killing of ex-KGB man Alexander Litvinenko in London and the death—in a helicopter crash he all but predicted—of Stephen Curtis, the lawyer to many of Britain’s richest Russians, chilled London’s Russians and many who know them. This story of how Russia’s wealth was harvested and brought to London is a must-read for anyone interested in how vast wealth is created, the luxury it can buy, and the power and intrigue it produces.

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