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Autore	Wallerstein Immanuel Maurice <1930->
Titolo	Does capitalism have a future? / / by Immanuel Wallerstein, Randall Collins, Michael Mann, Gorgi Derluguian and Craig Calhoun
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Oxford University Press, , [2013] ©2013
ISBN	0-19-933087-5 0-19-933085-9 0-19-933086-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (199 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	CollinsRandall MannMichael DerluguianGorgi CalhounCraig
Disciplina	330.12/2
Soggetti	Capitalism Middle class Technological innovations - Forecasting Electronic books.
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Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Machine generated contents note: -- THE NEXT BIG TURN -- STRUCTURAL CRISIS, OR WHY CAPITALISTS MAY NO LONGER FIND CAPITALISM REWARDING -- TECHNOLOGICAL DISPLACEMENT OF MIDDLE-CLASS WORK AND THE LONG-TERM CRISIS OF CAPITALISM: NO MORE ESCAPES -- THE END MAY BE NIGH, BUT FOR WHOM? -- WHAT COMMUNISM WAS -- WHAT THREATENS CAPITALISM NOW? -- GETTING REAL.
Sommario/riassunto	"The Great Recession has prompted many reassessments of the finance-driven economic order that achieved world dominance in the era of globalization. Yet just about every observer has focused on only two issues: why things went wrong, and what we need to do in order to return the system to stability. Virtually no one has questioned whether the system as such can continue. In Does Capitalism Have a Future?, a

quintet of globally eminent scholars - Immanuel Wallerstein, Randall Collins, Michael Mann, Georgi Derluguian, and Craig Calhoun - survey the current global landscape and cut their way through to the most crucial issue of all: whether our capitalist system can survive in the medium run. Despite all its current gloom, conventional wisdom still assumes that capitalism cannot break down permanently because there is no alternative. The authors shatter this assumption, arguing that this generalization is not supported by theory, but is rather an outgrowth of the optimistic nineteenth-century claim that human history ascends through stages to an enlightened equilibrium of liberal capitalism. Yet as they point out, all major historical systems - from the Roman Empire to the Qing dynasty in China - have broken down in the end. In the modern epoch there have been several cataclysmic events - notably the French revolution, World War I, and the collapse of the Soviet bloc - that came to pass mainly because contemporary political elites had spectacularly failed to calculate the consequences of the processes they presumed to govern. At present, none of our governing elites and very few intellectuals can fathom an ending to our current reigning system. How possible is a systemic collapse in the medium-run of coming decades is the central question of this debate. While the contributors arrive at different conclusions, they are in constant dialogue with one another and therefore able to construct a relatively seamless--if open-ended--whole. Written by five of world's most eminent scholars of global historical trends, this ambitious book asks the biggest of questions: are we on the cusp of a radical world historical shift or not?"
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Titolo	Algebraic Methodology and Software Technology : 8th International Conference, AMAST 2000 Iowa City, Iowa, USA, May 20-27, 2000 Proceedings / / edited by Teodor Rus
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ISBN	3-540-45499-3
Edizione	[1st ed. 2000.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XI, 545 p.)
Collana	Lecture Notes in Computer Science, , 0302-9743 ; ; 1816
Disciplina	005.1/01/512
Soggetti	Computers Data structures (Computer science) Algebra Computer logic Software engineering Logic, Symbolic and mathematical Theory of Computation Data Structures and Information Theory Logics and Meanings of Programs Software Engineering Mathematical Logic and Formal Languages
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	Education Day -- Invited Talk: A Software Engineering Program of Lasting Value (Abstract) -- Invited Talk: Weaving Formal Methods into the Undergraduate Computer Science Curriculum (Extended Abstract) -- Technical Meetings -- Invited Talk: Making Mathematical Methods More Practical for Software Developers (Abstract) -- Step by Step to Histories -- Distance Functions for Defaults in Reactive Systems -- Generalizing the Modal and Temporal Logic of Linear Time -- Process Algebra versus Axiomatic Specification of a Real-Time Protocol -- Practical Application of Functional and Relational Methods for the Specification and Verification of Safety Critical Software -- Algebraic

State Machines -- Meta Languages in Algebraic Compilers -- Random Access to Abstract Data Types -- A Monad for Basic Java Semantics -- A Global Semantics for Views -- Analysis of Downward Closed Properties of Logic Programs -- Invited Talk: ASM Formalware in the Software Engineering Cycle -- Process Calculi for Coordination: From Linda to JavaSpaces -- The Algebra of Multi-tasking -- A Causal Semantics for Timed Default Concurrent Constraint Programming -- Casl-Chart: A Combination of Statecharts and of the Algebraic Specification Language Casl -- Message Authentication through Non Interference -- Plugging Data Constructs into Paradigm-Specific Languages: Towards an Application to UML -- An ASM Semantics for UML Activity Diagrams -- Approximate Bisimilarity -- Time and Probability in Process Algebra -- A Modal Logic for Klaim -- Kleene under a Demonic Star -- Pointwise Relational Programming -- Towards a Toolkit for Actor System Specification -- Maude Action Tool: Using Reflection to Map Action Semantics to Rewriting Logic -- The Extensibility of Maude's Module Algebra -- A Reuse-Oriented Framework for Hierarchical Specifications -- MIX(FL): A Kernel Language of Mixin Modules -- Behavioural Subtyping Relations for Object-Oriented Formalisms -- Applying Category Theory to Derive Engineering Software from Encoded Knowledge -- A New Logic for Electronic Commerce Protocols -- Extended Institutions for Testing -- Testing from Structured Algebraic Specifications.

Sommario/riassunto

The AMAST movement was initiated in 1989 with the First International C- ference on Algebraic Methodology and Software Technology (AMAST), held on May 21{23in Iowa City, Iowa,and aimed at setting the development of software technology on a mathematical basis. The virtue of the software technology en- sioned by AMAST is the capability to produce software that has the following properties: (a) it is correct and its correctness can be proved mathematically, (b) it is safe, such that it can be used in the implementation of critical systems, (c) it is portable, i. e. , it is independent of computing platforms and language generations, and (d) it is evolutionary, i. e. , it is self-adaptable and evolves with the problem domain. Ten years later a myriad of workshops, conferences, and researchprogramsthat sharethe goalsof the AMAST movementhaveoccurred. This can be taken as proof that the AMAST vision is right. However, often the myriad of workshops, conferences, and research programs lack the clear obj- tives and the coordination of their goals towards the software technology en- sioned by AMAST. This can be taken as a proof that AMAST is still necessary.