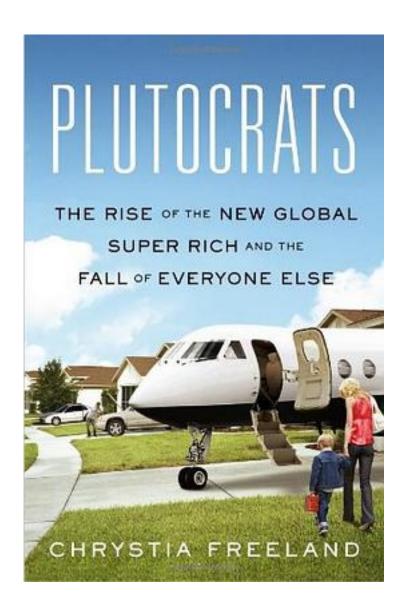
Plutocrats



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出版者:Penguin Press HC, The

出版时间:2012-10-11

装帧:Hardcover

isbn:9781594204098

A groundbreaking examination of wealth disparity, income inequality, and the new global elite

There has always been some gap between rich and poor in this country, but in the last few decades what it means to be rich has changed dramatically. Alarmingly, the greatest income gap is not between the 1 percent and the 99 percent, but within the wealthiest 1 percent of our nation--as the merely wealthy are left behind by the rapidly expanding fortunes of the new global super-rich. Forget the 1 percent; Plutocrats proves that it is the wealthiest 0.1 percent who are outpacing the rest of us at break-neck speed.

What's changed is more than numbers. Today, most colossal fortunes are new, not inherited--amassed by perceptive businessmen who see themselves as deserving victors in a cut-throat international competition. As a transglobal class of successful professionals, today's self-made oligarchs often feel they have more in common with one another than with their countrymen back home. Bringing together the economics and psychology of these new super-rich, Plutocrats puts us inside a league very much of its own, with its own rules.

The closest mirror to our own time is the late nineteenth century Gilded Age--the era of powerful 'robber barons' like Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller. Then as now, emerging markets and innovative technologies collided to produce unprecedented wealth for more people than ever in human history. Yet those at the very top benefited far more than others--and from this pinnacle they exercised immense and unchecked power in their countries. Today's closest analogue to these robber barons can be found in the turbulent economies of India, Brazil, and China, all home to ferocious market competition and political turmoil. But wealth, corruption, and populism are no longer constrained by national borders, so this new Gilded Age is already transforming the economics of the West as well. Plutocrats demonstrates how social upheavals generated by the first Gilded Age may pale in comparison to what is in store for us, as the wealth of the entire globalized world is concentrated in fewer and fewer hands.

Cracking open the tight-knit world of the new global super-rich is Chrystia Freeland, an acclaimed business journalist who has spent nearly two decades reporting on the new transglobal elite. She parses an internal Citigroup memo that urges clients to design portfolios around the international "Plutonomy" and not the national "rest"; follows Russian, Mexican, and Indian oligarchs during the privatization boom as they manipulate the levers of power to commandeer their local economies; breaks down the gender divide between the vast female-managed 'middle class' and the world's one thousand billionaires; shows how, by controlling both the economic and political institutions of their nation, the richest members of China's National People's Congress have amassed more wealth than every branch of American government combined--the president, his cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court, and both houses of Congress.

Though the results can be shocking, Freeland dissects the lives of the world's wealthiest individuals with empathy, intelligence, and deep insight. Brightly written, powerfully researched, and propelled by fascinating original interviews with the plutocrats themselves, Plutocrats is a tour-de-force of social and economic history, and the definitive examination of inequality in our time.

作者介绍:

CHRYSTIA FREELAND is the Editor of Thomson Reuters Digital, following years of

service at the Financial Times both in New York and London. She was the deputy editor of Canada's The Globe and Mail and has reported for the Financial Times, The Economist, and The Washington Post. Freeland's last book was Sale of a Century: The Inside Story of the Second Russian Revolution. She lives in New York City.

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书评

本书的作者,是英国《金融时报》美国版主编,早在2007年作者就对贫富现象写过一篇文章《更富的人vs更穷的人》,当时克里斯蒂娅・弗里兰的观点是,无论人们的绝对收入是多少,一国之内的收入不平等会使那些底层的人群感到更穷。而接着他并没有放弃这方面的研究,于是我们现在...

完美的激励机制——多劳多得的经济保障,公认为资本主义最优秀的设计之一,MR=MC的守恒其实也是人性中不可抗拒的等价回馈体验。不幸的是,任何劳动都是需要资源的,而这个星球上的资源恰恰又是有限的。自然地,资本主义君又琢磨出了第二个玩法:Meritocracy。Meri...

当邓公许下的美丽愿景——"一部分人先富起来,先富带动后富"早已被基尼系数击得粉碎得时,全民跪求与"土豪"做朋友轻而易举地就化解了前几年剑拔弩张的"仇富危机"。如同脱缰而去的房价反而让曾经天天骂娘的普通人松了一口气,从此不再过问一样,如今首富被砍除了踩中媒体G点之外...

(在美国,)会资助任何同扶贫相关的事,可是要涉及"不平等"就另当别论了。毕竟从歌颂功德转变为剖毫析芒时,上层精英就会如坐针毡了,他们非常希望对收入差异只字不提。但我们在这本书里关注的不是阶级斗争,而是用数字说话。6p今天的富人不同于过去的富人。公司的大人...

最好与《二十一世纪资本论》配合读。 随着工业化的推进,整个世界变得越来越富裕;被比喻为"镀金时代"。但全球化带来的是"上帝庇佑美国"到"上帝庇佑世界"的转变,被成为"双生镀金时代":双方共同促进,共同发展。全球的财富分配从"咆哮的二十年代"到新技术浪潮兴起…

在美国,随着前1%富豪群体和其余人不断拉开差距,前者真的已发展成了"独特的至高层"。20世纪70年代,前1%高收入者的收入占全美总收入的10%。35年后,他们的收入已占总收入的1/3,这一比例同"镀金时代"(Gilded Age)——上一次历史高峰——一样高。克林顿执政时期的美...

一开始在网上看见这本书的时候被我下意识的忽略了,我以为又是一本拼凑的名人传记。但是后来在书店翻阅之后发现这本书的"干货"很多,绝非一般写手所为。《巨富》中向我们描绘了当代富豪的图景,如果说"镀金时代"的富豪需要的是敢闯敢拼的勇气和商战的智慧,那...

这本书赞誉无数,但是在我看来有用的干货不多。概括起来有以下三点,1、average is over,马太效应,赢着通吃是富豪圈的常态;2、变革,尤其是技术创新、政策寻租是产生富豪的一大途径;3、财富和权贵容易导致过度的优越和道德的沦失。当然,如果有专门研究中国富豪的书,会…

一本谈及当今世界经济体系下,极少数顶级富豪占据越来越多的财富的情况,财富差距不断扩大。描述了具体的财富分配情况,是哪些富豪,这些人从哪里来,他们有什么特点,以及产生如此巨大财富的原因。其实这本书中所阐释许多观点正好印证了《黑天鹅》一书中的许多知识,包括...

粗略看了书,和作者在TED上的演讲(才知道作者是女的)。我的评论是,果然像是记者,或者更准确的说是编辑、总编写的书。这本书更多的是罗列,资料很丰富,但结论是现象之上较为浅薄的推论,缺乏洞见和深刻的逻辑。比如说作者最为担心的中产阶级岗位的吞噬,为什么一定要有中产…

封面和标题都不错,有种典藏的感觉! 作者是知名的财经记者,学识广博,书中的观点大多建立在扎实的实地调研和学术文献上,所以读来十分有逻辑,能促进对于当今世界贫富差距的思考,具有开阔的学术视野。作者对于苏联解体后的财富分配问题之分析更是入木三分,因为作者曾长期驻...

当前发展中国家正经历"第一次镀金时代"(工业化革命时期),西方国家正在经历"第二次镀金时代"(新技术革命时期)。发展中国家的"第一次镀金时代"为西方发达国家提供新市场和创建新供应链,西方发达国家"第二次镀金时代"的新技术则加速了发展中国家第一次"镀金时代"…

本书仅适合已成为富豪(金钱、权利、势力、技术、知识上的富豪)的人进行参考。原因如下:

如此书前言所述,本书通过观察富豪来了解世界经济的变化形态:他们是谁?如何赚钱?如何思考?以及时如何同其他人相联系的?一,他们是谁? 技术、知识、权利、势力、有钱的佼佼者(... 在美国,随着前1%富豪群体和其余人不断拉开差距,前者真的已发展成了"独特的至高层"。20世纪70年代,前1%高收入者的收入占全美总收入的10%。35年后,他们的收入已占总收入的1/3,这一比例同"镀金时代"(Gilded Age)——上一次历史高峰——一样高。克林顿执政时期的美国劳...

《巨富》新一代巨富特点

1.跟上一代富豪相比,新一代的富豪都是自己赚的钱,而不是继承的。

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^{2.}因为他们占据了这个胜者通吃的时代的胜者位置。他们是怎么取胜的呢?从外部条件来说,最关键的是抓住了。革命材。有一种是技术革命,新技术出来带来新的商业机会,比如互联网。另一种...