

The Honest Broker Making Sense Of Science In Policy And Politics

Pleidooi voor een nieuwe benadering van fysieke veiligheid ten opzichte van bijvoorbeeld infectieziekten, voedselveiligheid en waterveiligheid, waarbij wordt uitgegaan van het voorzorgsbeginsel.

Since the reform and opening-up policy was implemented in China, consultations have been increasingly carried out during the policy-making process. This often involves experts, many of whom are based in think-tanks or similar institutions. The degree of access to the policy-making process varies, and consequently some experts influence the policy-making process significantly and others not. This book explores how experts in China engage with the policy-making process and the circumstances, which affect how far they are able to influence policy-making. Hoe kiezen mensen uit de vele mogelijkheden waarvoor zij zich – iedere dag opnieuw – gesteld zien? In dit boek geven vooraanstaande Nederlandse wetenschappers uit diverse disciplines een helder overzicht van de meest recente kennis over menselijk keuzegedrag. Daarbij gaan zij uitgebreid in op de grote invloed van de omgeving en de rol van het onbewuste. Bovendien komen de nieuwste inzichten uit de neurobiologie aan bod. Dit boek is bedoeld voor iedereen die zich bezighoudt met menselijk keuzegedrag en de vraag hoe dat kan worden beïnvloed. Hoe kunnen mensen bijvoorbeeld worden verleid tot een gezondere levensstijl? Tot energiebesparend gedrag? Tot een verstandige financiële planning? De wetenschappers in deze bundel bieden nieuwe en veelbelovende perspectieven voor antwoorden op dit soort vragen.

We leven in het Antropoceen, het tijdperk van de mens. De invloed van de mens op het reilen en zeilen van de aarde is groter dan ooit tevoren. In een meeslepend betoog geeft Albert Faber betekenis aan deze constatering. Hij neemt ons aan de hand van vele denkers mee van de Malediven naar de Andes, van Siberië naar de Oostvaardersplassen, van de allereerste steden tot aan onze technologische toekomst. Daarbij probeert hij antwoord te geven op vragen als: Wat houdt het Antropoceen in? En hoe kunnen wij ons in de toekomst het beste tot de planeet verhouden? Zonder in pessimisme te vervallen toont Faber ons de verworvenheden van het verleden, hij beschrijft de uitdagingen van het heden en geeft een perspectief voor de toekomst. Het boek van Albert Faber draagt op wezenlijke wijze bij aan de discussie over het Antropoceen, niet alleen omdat het de contouren ervan op een bijzonder overzichtelijke wijze presenteert, maar ook omdat hij laat zien dat niets minder dan een 'maximalisatie van ideeën' nodig is. Faber betoogt dat onze tijd eerder vraagt om het vruchtbare en creatieve conflict dat bij de democratie hoort, dan om wereldwijde eensgezindheid. - René ten Bos, denker des vaderlands en auteur van Dwalen in het Antropoceen. 'Sinds enkele jaren is de term 'Antropoceen' in zwang om aan te geven dat de mensheid de hele aarde heeft onderworpen. Een dergelijke constatering mag niet terloops worden gemaakt. Gelukkig geeft Faber uitgebreid en meeslepend betekenis aan het leven in het Antropoceen. Bijzonder aan dit boek is dat het zich niet schaamt in de al veelvuldig te horen pessimistische boodschap van urgentie en doemdenkerij, maar dat het zoekt naar wegen voor nieuw elan. Met dit boek geeft Albert Faber een pleidooi voor ideeën en verbeeldingskracht en is alleen al daarom onmisbaar voor iedereen die de toekomst serieus neemt.' - Pieter Winsemius 'Echt een prima geschreven, mooi geïllustreerd en rijk boek dat voor een heel breed publiek inzicht in het antropoceen. Het laat zowel de nuances als het onvermijdelijke ervan zien en gaat voorbij de gebruikelijke polarisaties in het dagelijkse debat over klimaat en duurzaamheid.' - prof. Derk Loorbach, hoogleraar socio-economische transitie (Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam), directeur DRIFT (Dutch Research Institute for Transitions)

Rapid and important developments in the area of energy - water nexus over the last two to three years have been significant. This new edition of Water and Energy: Threats and Opportunities is timely and continues to highlight the inextricable link between water and energy, providing an up-to-date overview of the subject with helpful detailed summaries of the technical literature. Water and Energy has been updated throughout and major changes are: new chapters on global warming and fossil fuels, including shale gas and fracking; the consequences of the Deepwater Horizon accident in the Mexican Gulf and the Niger Delta oil spills; new developments in hydropower; and continued competition between food, water and energy. Water and Energy Threats and Opportunities, 2e creates an awareness of the important couplings between water and energy. It shows how energy is used in all the various water cycle operations and demonstrates how water is used and misused in all kinds of energy production and generation. Population increase, climate change and an increasing competition between food and fuel production create enormous pressures on both water and energy availability. Since there is no replacement for water, water security looks more crucial than energy security. This is true not only in developing countries but also in the most advanced countries. For example, the western parts of the USA suffer from water scarcity that provides a real security threat. Part One of the book describes the water-energy nexus, the conflicts and competitions and the couplings between water security, energy security, and food security. Part Two captures how climate change, population increase and the growing food demand will have major impact on water availability in many countries in the world. Part Three describes water for energy and how energy production and conversion depend on water availability. As a consequence, all planning has to take both water and energy into consideration. The environmental (including water) consequences of oil and coal exploration and refining are huge, in North America as well as in the rest of the world. Furthermore, oil leak accidents have hit America, Africa, Europe as well as Asia. The consequences of hydropower are discussed and the competition between hydropower generation, flood control and water storage is illustrated. The importance of water for cooling thermal power plants is described, as this was so tragically demonstrated at the Fukushima nuclear plants in 2011. Climate change will further emphasize the strong coupling between water availability and the operation of power plants. Part Four analyses energy for water - how water production and treatment depend on energy. The book shows that a lot can be done to improve equipment, develop processes and apply advanced monitoring and control to save energy for water operations. Significant amounts of energy can be saved by better pumping, the reduction of leakages, controlled aeration in biological wastewater treatment, more efficient biogas production, and by improved desalination processes. There are 3 PowerPoint presentations available for Water and Energy - threats and opportunities, 2e. About the author Gustaf Olsson, Professor Em. in Industrial Automation, Lund University, Sweden Since 2006, Gustaf has been Professor Emeritus at Lund University, Sweden. Gustaf has devoted his research to control and automation in water systems, electrical power systems and process industries. From 2006 to 2008 he was part time professor in electrical power systems at Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden. He is guest professor at the Technical University of Malaysia (UTM) and at the Tsinghua University in Beijing, China and he is an honorary faculty member of the Exeter University in UK. Between 2005 and 2010 he was the editor-in-chief of the journals Water Science and Technology and Water Science and Technology/Water Supply, (IWA Publishing). From 2007 to 2010, he was a member of the IWA Board of Directors and in 2010 he received the IWA Publication Award. In 2012 he was the awardee of an Honorary Doctor degree at UTM and an Honorary Membership of IWA. Gustaf has guided 23 PhDs and a few hundred MSc students through their exams and has received the Lund University pedagogical award for distinguished achievements in the education". The Lund University engineering students elected him as the teacher of the year He has spent extended periods as a guest professor and visiting researcher at universities and companies in the USA, Australia and Japan and has been invited as a guest lecturer in 19 countries outside Sweden. He has authored nine books published in English, Russian, German and Chinese and contributed with chapters in another 19 books as well as more than 170 scientific publications.

The German Congress on Crime Prevention (GCOCP) is an annual event that takes place since 1995 in different German cities and targets all areas of crime prevention. Since its foundation the GCOCP has been open to an international audience with a growing number of non-German speaking participants joining. To give the international guests their own discussion forum, the Annual International Forum (AIF) within the GCOCP was established in 2007. For non-German guests this event offers lectures in English language as well as other activities

within the GCOCP that are translated simultaneously. This book reflects the input and output of the 3rd Annual International Forum 2009 which took place 8th and 9th of June 2009 in Hanover (state of Lower Saxony). This book contains lectures of the GCOCP and AIF as well as a contribution from a partner organisation of the congress. The articles reflect worldwide views on crime prevention and criminal policy as well as the current status, discussion, research and projects in crime prevention from different countries, Europe and the world. Also the Hanover Declaration is included, a report about the key findings of the congress.

Provides information about the American mortgage system, including the factors that led to the current housing crisis, the home loan process, and strategies for saving a home from foreclosure.

The difference between Part I and Part II – Volumes 1 & 2 – of this series, is that in Part I the author showed how what we call reality starts with the inner self whereas Part II describes what, in fact, impacts and modifies the environment or reality and what are the factors behind that dynamics. What impacts and modifies the environment is science. This Volume 2 starts by showing how technology plays an important role in scientific progress. Although the relationship between the two is symbiotic, science can exist without technology but technology desperately needs science. Military technology is an example of how technology can help science advance. Some military inventions end up having civilian use. Science being at the center of society, the book makes the case for the direct impact of such social sciences as politics and economics on the advancement of science. Politics, says the author, influences science because of uncertainty in science, and economics does it thanks to the availability of money to scholars and scientists for their research. On the other hand, government also influences scientific progress through regulations. The book gives cyberspace regulation as an example. Furthermore, by showing how art influences science, the author really argues for the polyfactorial aspect of scientific progress. In that line of thought, he goes on to also prove that factors such as skepticism, curiosity, and the quest for knowledge greatly influence the advancement of science. That, says the author, “is a ninety-degree turn ... By ending Part two that way, I wanted to, somehow, link it to Part I, which argues that reality starts from within.” The days of rationalist scientific management and deference to official data are behind us. The credibility of experts and the information they provide are regularly challenged; officials are routinely provided with conflicting sets of facts as they plan and make decisions; and decision makers and stakeholders alike are largely skeptical that technical information will adequately account for the various interests and concerns and lead to the right outcomes. They struggle to reconcile technical information with other forms of knowledge, and differing interests, priorities and perspectives. Issues like climate change are complicating matters even further, as scientists and technicians must increasingly acknowledge the uncertainty and potential fallibility of their findings, and highlight the dynamic nature of the systems they are explaining. This book examines how groups looking to plan and make decisions in any number of areas can wade through the imperfect and often contradictory information they have to make fair, efficient, wise and well-informed choices. It introduces an emerging and very promising approach called joint fact-finding (JFF). Rather than each stakeholder group marshaling the set of facts that best advance their respective interests and perspectives while discrediting the contradictory facts others provide, groups are challenged to collaboratively generate shared sets of facts that all parties accept. This book introduces readers to the theory of JFF, the value it can provide, and how they can adopt this approach in practice. It brings together writings from leading practitioners and scholars from around the world that are at the forefront of the JFF approach to science intensive policymaking, urban planning, and environmental dispute resolution. The first set of chapters outlines the concept of JFF, and situates it within other bodies of theory and practice. The second set of case-based chapters elucidates how JFF is being applied in practice. This book delivers a new perspective to scholars in the field of public policy, urban planning, environmental studies, and science and technology studies, as well as public officials, technical experts, policy consultants, and professional facilitators.

Raynor Winn en haar man Moth zijn al meer dan dertig jaar samen. Hun oude boerderij in Wales hebben ze in de loop der tijd steen voor steen opgeknapt en omgebouwd tot een goedlopende B&B. Dan raken ze binnen een paar dagen alles kwijt: ze verliezen hun huis door een speculatieschandaal en ze krijgen te horen dat Moth een ernstige ziekte heeft. Ze hebben niets meer over en nog maar weinig tijd. Met de moed der wanhoop nemen ze een impulsief besluit: ze gaan de eeuwenoude South West Coast Path lopen, weg van alles en iedereen. Het is een tocht van duizend kilometer langs de zuidkust van Engeland. Met twee rugzakken en een kleine tent beginnen ze hun wandeltocht door het oeroude, verweerde landschap van rotsen, kliffen, zee en lucht. En daar gebeurt het. Met elke stap, door iedere ontmoeting, en ondanks alle moeilijkheden die ze onderweg tegenkomen, verandert hun tocht verder in een bijzondere ontdekkingsreis. Het zoutpad is een inspirerend, openhartig en schitterend geschreven verhaal over het omgaan met verdriet, de helende kracht van de natuur en de herontdekking van de ware betekenis van het leven, als je alles bent kwijtgeraakt. Raynor Winn debuteerde met Het zoutpad. Sinds ze het South West Coast Path heeft gelopen, is ze langeafstandswandelaar en schrijft ze onder andere over de natuur en wildkamperen. Ze woont in Cornwall met haar man Moth en hun hond Monty.

Genetically Modified and Irradiated Food: Controversial Issues: Facts versus Perceptions explains the technologies used in these processes so they can be understood by those in general public health, scientific organizations, politicians and opinion makers/policymakers. The facts presented include a massive amount of scientific evidence that these technologies are safe and can be beneficial. Because the world is facing a future with an increasing number of people, new technologies are needed to ensure enough safe and healthy food, thus technologies that have the potential to dramatically increase the availability of safe and healthy food should be welcomed by everybody. Includes references to science based research on GMOs Explains the technologies in a clear way that can be understood by the general public Includes a massive amount of scientific evidence that these technologies are safe and can be beneficial

Contents: Overview of U.S. Science and Technology Policy; What are Some Perspectives on Science and Technology Policy?; Who Makes Decisions Regarding Science and Technology Policy in Congress?; Who Makes Decisions Regarding Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Branch?; Who Makes Decisions in the Judicial Branch Regarding Science and Technology Policy?; What Organizations Provide Science and Technology Advice to Policymakers?; What Are the Opportunities and Challenges of the Current Science and Technology Policy Decisionmaking Process?. Charts and tables.

Volgens Warren Buffet verreweg het beste boek over beleggen dat ooit is geschreven. De klassieker ‘De intelligente belegger’ uit 1949 wordt zelfs na ruim 70 jaar nog steeds geprezen als de bijbel die iedere belegger gelezen moet hebben. De filosofie van Benjamin Graham heeft zich door de jaren heen keer op keer bewezen – hij behoedt beleggers voor kostbare fouten en leert ze een succesvolle langetermijnstrategie te ontwikkelen. Omdat Graham niet vertelt wélke aandelen je zou moeten kopen, maar juist een effectieve manier van denken en handelen aanleert, is het boek nog steeds verbazingwekkend actueel. ‘De intelligente belegger’ is in de loop der jaren in talloze talen vertaald en sinds verschijnen zijn er wereldwijd meer dan 1 miljoen exemplaren verkocht. Niet voor niets door Warren Buffet uitgeroepen tot verreweg het beste boek over beleggen dat ooit is geschreven. Met

een uitgebreide inleiding van superbelegger John C. Bogle, oprichter van The Vanguard Group.

“Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?” “Who will be guarding the guardians?”—Juvenal The U.S. president’s decisions on national security and foreign policy reverberate around the world. The National Security Council (NSC) and the national security advisor are central to the decision making process. But how was the role of the national security advisor originally understood, and how has that understanding changed over time? Above all, how has the changing role of the national security advisor affected executive decisions and the implementation of policy? Now, presidential scholar John P. Burke systematically and thoroughly addresses these questions. In *Honest Broker?*, he reviews the office of national security advisor from its inception during the Eisenhower presidency to its latest iteration in the White House of George W. Bush. He explores the ways in which the original conception of the national security advisor—as an “honest broker” who, rather than directly advocate for any certain policy direction, was instead charged with overseeing the fairness, completeness, and accuracy of the policymaking process—has evolved over time. In six case studies he then analyzes the implications of certain pivotal changes in the advisor’s role, providing thoughtful and sometimes critical reflections on how these changes square with the role of “honest broker.” Finally, Burke offers some prescriptive consideration of how the definition of the national security advisor’s role relates to effective presidential decision making and the crucial issues of American national security. *Honest Broker?* will be an important resource for scholars, students, political leaders, and general readers interested in the U.S. presidency, foreign policy, and national security

Storylistening makes the case for the urgent need to take stories seriously in order to improve public reasoning. Dillon and Craig provide a theory and practice for gathering narrative evidence that will complement and strengthen, not distort, other forms of evidence, including that from science. Focusing on the cognitive and the collective, Dillon and Craig show how stories offer alternative points of view, create and cohere collective identities, function as narrative models, and play a crucial role in anticipation. They explore these four functions in areas of public reasoning where decisions are strongly influenced by contentious knowledge and powerful imaginings: climate change, artificial intelligence, the economy, and nuclear weapons and power. Vivid performative readings of stories from *The Ballad of Tam-Lin* to *The Terminator* demonstrate the insights that storylistening can bring and the ways it might be practised. The book provokes a reimagining of what a public humanities might look like, and shows how the structures and practices of public reasoning can evolve to better incorporate narrative evidence. *Storylistening* aims to create the conditions in which the important task of listening to stories is possible, expected, and becomes endemic. Taking the reader through complex ideas from different disciplines in ways that do not require any prior knowledge, this book is an essential read for policymakers, political scientists, students of literary studies, and anyone interested in the public humanities and the value, importance, and operation of narratives.

This book is intended as a primer for concepts and principles in research ethics and as an exploration of the contextualization of these principles in practice across key disciplines. It is unique in that it combines an analysis of complex ethical debates about the nature of research and its governance with the best of case-based and discipline-specific approaches. It deals with the following topics in depth: in the natural sciences, it explores the scientific integrity of the researcher and the research process, human cloning as a test case for the limits to research, and the emerging ethical issues in nanotechnology; in the health sciences, it takes up the question of consent, assent and proxies, research with vulnerable groups and the ethics of clinical trials; in the social sciences, it explores the issues that arise in qualitative research, interviews and ethnography; and in the humanities, it examines contested archaeologies and research in divided societies.

Gewicht zit niet tussen je oren trekt de gedachte in twijfel dat mensen hun gewicht bewust kunnen sturen. Het boek analyseert op kritische wijze de medisch-wetenschappelijke kennis waarop het overgewichtbeleid gebaseerd is. De conclusie die zich opdringt, is dat die kennis omstreden en onzeker is. Zo is het aantal mensen dat 'te dik' is sinds begin deze eeuw in westerse samenlevingen gestabiliseerd en lijkt de stelling dat 'dikke mensen' de gezondheidszorg op hogere kosten jagen onhoudbaar. Pieterman laat zien dat wetenschap en beleid enerzijds de gezondheidsrisico's van 'dik zijn' groter voorstellen dan verantwoord is, maar anderzijds geen effectieve aanpak bieden. Bijna alle interventies hebben nauwelijks serieuze, duurzame effecten op het lichaamsgewicht. De bedoelde positieve effecten van de inspanningen van beleidsmakers en wetenschappers om de 'overgewichtepidemie' te stuiten, blijven daarmee helaas uit. 'Dikke mensen' werden altijd al 'lui' en gulzig' gevonden en zijn in de vorige eeuw ook nog eens 'lelijk' geworden. Wetenschap en beleid legitimeren deze stigmatisering en voegen daar deze eeuw de labels 'ongezond' en 'onverantwoordelijk' aan toe. Pieterman stelt dan ook een reset van onderzoek en beleid naar 'dik zijn' voor, waarbij nuance in de plaats komt van oude stereotypingen.

The public rely upon media representations to help interpret and make sense of the many complexities relating to climate science and governance. Media representations of climate issues – from news to entertainment – are powerful and important links between people's everyday realities and experiences, and the ways in which they are discussed by scientists, policymakers and public actors. A dynamic mix of influences – from internal workings of mass media such as journalistic norms, to external political, economic, cultural and social factors – shape what becomes a climate 'story'. Providing a bridge between academic considerations and real world developments, this book helps students, academic researchers and interested members of the public make sense of media reporting on climate change as it explores 'who speaks for climate' and what effects this may have on the spectrum of possible responses to contemporary climate challenges.

The Honest Broker Making Sense of Science in Policy and Politics Cambridge University Press

The aim of this book is to compile some of the green technologies applied to improve the environment on Earth. The success of these technologies is built from humility; from this ethical principle, the concept of honest broker is defined in this work. Some of the biggest environmental problems, such as soil pollution by heavy metals and pollution from the mining industry and massive coal plants, are also addressed. Additional subjects depicted here include geothermal energy, plasma technology, and the correct use of electric vehicles, and demonstrate a promising scenario to diminish greenhouse gases. Likewise, caring for wildlife is essential; the correct use of certain technologies depicted here can contribute to their conservation.

The rise of classic Euro-American philosophy of technology in the 1950s originally emphasized the importance of technologies as material entities and their mediating influence within human experience. Recent decades, however, have witnessed a subtle shift toward reflection on the activity from which these distinctly modern artifacts emerge and through which they are engaged and managed, that is, on engineering. What is engineering? What is the meaning of engineering? How is engineering related to other aspects of human existence? Such basic questions readily engage all major branches of philosophy --- ontology, epistemology, ethics, political philosophy, and aesthetics --- although not always to the same degree. The historico-philosophical and critical

reflections collected here record a series of halting steps to think through engineering and the engineered way of life that we all increasingly live in what has been called the Anthropocene. The aim is not to promote an ideology for engineering but to stimulate deeper reflection among engineers and non-engineers alike about some basic challenges of our engineered and engineering lifeworld.

Policymakers prepare society for the future and this book provides a practical toolkit for preparing pro-active, future-proof scientific policy advice for them. It explains how to make scientific advisory strategies holistic. It also explains how and where biases, which interfere with the proper functioning of the entire science-policy ecosystem, arise and investigates how emotions and other biases affect the understanding and assessment of scientific evidence. The book advocates explorative foresight, systems thinking, interdisciplinarity, bias awareness and the anticipation of undesirable impacts in policy advising, and it offers practical guidance for them. Written in an accessible style, the book offers provocative reflections on how scientific policy advice should be sensitive to more than scientific evidence. It is both an appealing introductory text for everyone interested in science-based policy and a valuable guide for the experienced scientific adviser and policy scholar. "This book is a valuable read for all stakeholders in the scientific advisory ecosystem. Lieve Van Woensel offers concrete methods to bridge the gap between scientific advice and policy making, to assess the possible societal impacts of complex scientific and technological developments, and to support decision-makers' more strategic understanding of the issues they have to make decisions about. I was privileged to see them prove their value as I worked with Lieve on the pilot project of the Scientific Foresight unit for The European Parliament's STOA panel." - Kristel Van der Elst, CEO, The Global Foresight Group; Executive Head, Policy Horizons Canada "A must-read for not only scientific policy advisers, but also those interested in the ethics of scientific advisory processes. Lieve Van Woensel walks readers through a well-structured practical toolkit that bases policy advice on more than scientific evidence by taking into account policies' potential effects on society and the environment." - Dr Paul Rübig, Former Member of the European Parliament and former Chair of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology

This co-edited volume compares Chinese and Western experiences of engineering, technology, and development. In doing so, it builds a bridge between the East and West and advances a dialogue in the philosophy of engineering. Divided into three parts, the book starts with studies on epistemological and ontological issues, with a special focus on engineering design, creativity, management, feasibility, and sustainability. Part II considers relationships between the history and philosophy of engineering, and includes a general argument for the necessity of dialogue between history and philosophy. It continues with a general introduction to traditional Chinese attitudes toward engineering and technology, and philosophical case studies of the Chinese steel industry, railroads, and cybernetics in the Soviet Union. Part III focuses on engineering, ethics, and society, with chapters on engineering education and practice in China and the West. The book's analyses of the interactions of science, engineering, ethics, politics, and policy in different societal contexts are of special interest. The volume as a whole marks a new stage in the emergence of the philosophy of engineering as a new regionalization of philosophy. This carefully edited interdisciplinary volume grew out of an international conference on the philosophy of engineering hosted by the University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. It includes 30 contributions by leading philosophers, social scientists, and engineers from Australia, China, Europe, and the United States.

Of great utility for every scientist faced with publicizing their discoveries via the media, this book addresses questions of responsibility for the balance and accuracy of scientific reporting, and attempts to be a guide for the scientist in their quest to inform the general public about their research in honest, truthful, and still interesting ways. Case studies by leading scholars in the fields of bioethics (pharmaceutical research (Declan Doogan, Senior VP Pfizer), medical journal editing (Jerome Kassirer, former editor of NEJM), science journalism, philosophy of science, history of medicine (John Warner, chair history of medicine Yale), public health (Ruth Katz, Dean public health, George Washington University), and philosophy of religion (Reverend Wesley Carr, former Dean of Westminster) illustrate positions and points of view and offer unique perspectives on the complex dance between science and the media. Provides a compelling overview and analysis of the difficulties of dealing with mass media and collects tips and solutions. Includes case studies from the experience of a number of high-profile contributors from different fields Provides an easy-to-read, carefully selected and synthesized overview well suited to teaching and as further reading source in respective classes Includes a famous movie from Jose Delgado that shows his attempts in the 60s to demonstrate "remote control" of a bull This volume describes and explores the emerging discipline of conservation paleobiology, and addresses challenges faced by established and young Conservation Paleobiologist's alike. In addition, this volume includes applied research highlighting how conservation paleobiology can be used to understand ecosystem response to perturbation in near and deep time. Across 10 chapters, the book aims to (1) explore the goals of conservation paleoecology as a science, (2) highlight how conservation paleoecology can be used to understand ecosystems' responses to crises, (3) provide case studies of applications to modern ecosystems, (4) develop novel applications of paleontological approaches to neontological data, and (5) present a range of ecosystem response and recovery through environmental crises, from high-resolution impacts on organism interactions to the broadest scale of responses of the entire marine biosphere to global change. The volume will be of interest to paleoecologists, paleobiologists, and conservation biologists.

In this major assessment of leading climate-change skeptic Bjørn Lomborg, Howard Friel meticulously deconstructs the Danish statistician's claim that global warming is "no catastrophe" by exposing the systematic misrepresentations and partial accounting that are at the core of climate skepticism. His detailed analysis serves not only as a guide to reading the global warming skeptics, but also as a model for assessing the state of climate science. With attention to the complexities of climate-related phenomena across a range of areas—from Arctic sea ice to the Antarctic ice sheet—The Lomborg Deception also offers readers an enlightening review of some of today's most urgent climate concerns. Friel's book is the first to respond directly to Lomborg's controversial research as published in *The Skeptical Environmentalist* (2001) and *Cool It: The Skeptical Environmentalist's Guide to Global Warming* (2007). His close reading of Lomborg's textual claims and supporting footnotes reveals a lengthy list of findings that will rock climate skeptics and their allies in the government and news media, demonstrating that the published peer-reviewed climate science, as assessed mainly by the U.N.'s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, has had it mostly right—even if somewhat conservatively right—all along. Friel's able defense of Al Gore's *An Inconvenient Truth* against Lomborg's repeated attacks is by itself

worth an attentive reading.

Informatie speelt een rol in bijna alle onderdelen van de samenleving: van thermodynamica tot DNA, van het gebruik van onze mobiele telefoon tot internet. In dit Elementaire Deeltje geeft filosoof Luciano Florido, een autoriteit op het gebied van informatiefilosofie en ethiek, op verhelderende manier uitleg over dit voor ons zo essentiële begrip. En hij legt uit dat we niet alleen het risico op 'fear of missing out' lopen, maar ook op een overdosis aan informatie die we niet meer kunnen verwerken, de 'infoglut'. Florido bespreekt thema's als toegankelijkheid en privacy, eigendom, auteursrecht en open source. Dit boek verduidelijkt het begrip informatie en laat zien hoe informatie ons kan helpen beter vat te krijgen op de wereld om ons heen. Geweldig verhelderend. Steven Poole, The Guardian - Luciano Floridi is hoogleraar filosofie en onderzoeker aan de Universiteit van Hertfordshire; daarnaast is hij verbonden als onderzoeker aan het St. Cross College van de Universiteit van Oxford.

Monumenten van Beleid laat zien hoe topambtenaren, politici en sociale wetenschappers vanaf de wederopbouw tot de opkomst van Pim Fortuyn gezamenlijk het rijksoverheidsbeleid ontwikkelden. De grote veranderingen in de Nederlandse verzorgingsstaat worden aan de hand van ideaaltypen van beleid op het gebied van landbouw, ontwikkelingssamenwerking, gevangenzorg en milieubeleid geduid. Gebaseerd op omvangrijk archiefonderzoek biedt deze studie een inkijk in de besloten burelen van de overheid en de achterkamertjes van de politiek. Zo wordt duidelijk hoe tijdens de wederopbouw boerenorganisaties met behulp van economische modellen koehandel met de melkprijs bedreven. We zien ook hoe ambtenaren van ontwikkelingssamenwerking in hun poging het jongerenprotest buiten het departement te houden het lid op de neus kregen, waarom gevangenen in de jaren zeventig geen tralies kregen en het milieubeleid in de jaren tachtig werd geïnspireerd door managementgoeroes. Deze vier casestudies leggen de tijdgebonden en ideologische context van het beleid bloot.

Van beleidsmakers en politici wordt verwacht dat zij verantwoordelijkheid nemen voor de toekomst van de samenleving door onwenselijke toekomstige ontwikkelingen de pas af te snijden en nastrevenswaardige toekomstige ontwikkelingen dichterbij te brengen. We kunnen echter niet voorspellen welke kant toekomstige ontwikkelingen op zullen gaan. Daarnaast kunnen zich in de toekomst mogelijk veranderingen voordoen die we op dit moment nog helemaal niet in het vizier hebben. Toekomstgericht beleid vereist het anticiperen op mogelijke, doch onzekere ontwikkelingen. Het nadenken over de lange termijn kan in beleid en politiek op verschillende manieren vorm krijgen. Toekomstverkenning is een manier om dat systematisch te doen. Maar wat geldt als goed toekomstverkennen?

Voters expect their elected representatives to pursue good policy and presume this will be securely founded on the best available knowledge. Yet when representatives emphasize their reliance on expert knowledge, they seem to defer to people whose authority derives, not politically from the sovereign people, but from the presumed objective status of their disciplinary bases. This book examines the tensions between political authority and expert authority in the formation of public policy in liberal democracies. It aims to illustrate and better understand the nature of these tensions rather than to argue specific ways of resolving them. The various chapters explore the complexity of interaction between the two forms of authority in different policy domains in order to identify both common elements and differences. The policy domains covered include: climate geoengineering discourses; environmental health; biotechnology; nuclear power; whaling; economic management; and the use of force. This volume will appeal to researchers and to convenors of post-graduate courses in the fields of policy studies, foreign policy decision-making, political science, environmental studies, democratic system studies, and science policy studies.

Major Neil Olaf, also known as Number One, is a seasoned military intelligence officer who has seen his share of personal and professional tragedies over the years. Determined to courageously defend his country, Olaf places his life in jeopardy over and over again. After he manages to survive an explosion that takes the lives of some of his NETWORK cohorts, Neil has no idea of what lies ahead. After Neil is taken to a safe hospital and pieced back together again, he eventually becomes embroiled in a Russian plot to resurrect the old Soviet Union landmass. The plan is to invade the Baltic states using military exercises and the death of a Chinese general as an excuse. As the clock ticks away, everyone waits to see whether Neil can utilize his skills as an honest broker, stop the plot, and live to fight another day—or whether his enemies will prevail and snuff out his life, and purpose, forever. In this international tale of intrigue and passion, a military intelligence officer continues his dangerous journey to the truth as he is led from medical recovery to treachery and beyond.

A practical guide for scientists, politicians and citizens to the relationship between science and politics.

'Als Indiana Jones econoom zou zijn, zou hij Steven Levitt heten. Freakonomics leest als een detective. Wall Street Journal Wat is gevaarlijker: een pistool of een zwembad? Wat hebben sumoworstelaars en schoolmeesters gemeen? En waarom wonen drugsdealers bij hun moeder? Het zijn vragen die je niet gauw van een econoom zou verwachten. Maar Steven Levitt is geen typische econoom. In Freakonomics onderzoekt hij met co-auteur Stephen Dubner de verborgen kant van de dingen om ons heen. De geheimen van de Klu Klux Klan, bijvoorbeeld. Of de waarheid over vastgoedmakelaars. En, stelt hij, heeft het dalen van de misdadcijfers in plaats van met een goed draaiende economie niet eigenlijk alles te maken met de legalisering van abortus? Freakonomics is het leukste en verhelderendste boek over economie dat je je kunt voorstellen. Een mix van essentiële feiten en een meeslepende vertelling, die onze blik op de moderne wereld voorgoed verandert en verscherpt. 'Een fascinerend en belangrijk boek, leesbaar, compact en barstensvol informatie over de wereld om ons heen. Wie dit boek over de raadsels van het alledaagse leven heeft gelezen moet wel concluderen: economie is belangrijk, interessant en erg leuk. de Volkskrant 'Levitt stelt ongewone vragen en geeft provocatieve antwoorden. Slim, precies en tot in detail. New York Times

Uncertainty in Policy Making explores how uncertainty is interpreted and used by policy makers, experts and politicians. It argues that conventional notions of rational, evidence-based policy making - hailed by governments and organisations

across the world as the only way to make good policy - is an impossible aim in highly complex and uncertain environments; the blind pursuit of such a 'rational' goal is in fact irrational in a world of competing values and interests. The book centres around two high-profile and important case studies: the Iraq war and climate change policy in the US, UK and Australia. Based on three years' research, including interviews with experts such as Hans Blix, Paul Pillar, and Brian Jones, these two case studies show that the treatment of uncertainty issues in specialist advice is largely determined by how well the advice fits with or contradicts the policy goals and orientation of the policy elite. Instead of allowing the debates to be side-tracked by arguments over whose science or expert advice is 'more right', we must accept that uncertainty in complex issues is unavoidable and recognise the values and interests that lie at the heart of the issues. The book offers a 'hedging' approach which will enable policy makers to manage rather than eliminate uncertainty.

This book argues that ethical judgment by individual scientific policy advisors is more important than is often acknowledged. While many scientific policy advisors routinely present themselves as neutral or value free scientists, here is demonstrated that the ideal of scientific integrity as neutrality is misguided and that an alternative understanding is demanded. The book provides an overview of the type of social and political value decisions that have to be made in all phases of research and advice. It moves on to examine proposed procedures or guidelines for scientists and critically assesses plans for the democratization of decision making in science and scientific advice. The book offers a reflection on the practice of scientific advice that will appeal to practitioners and scholars of Public Administration, Public Management and Policy Analysis.

Knowledge and Practice in Business and Organisations contributes to scholarly understanding of knowledge and practice, mapping the conceptual terrain, providing a critical review of debates in the field and setting out key theoretical perspectives. Knowledge and practice are explored in a range of organisational and policy settings through six context-specific discussions. The collection helps shape the field, identify areas for future research inquiry, and suggest implications for practitioners. The range of sites of inquiry represented in the book (e.g. craft working, accounting, public sector organisations, creative industries, health care, and so on) make the book distinctive, enabling the reader to connect debates and ideas from across a range of sectors and disciplines. The book charts different currents of debate which have hitherto tended to remain unconnected. In one accessible volume, this book provides an excellent introduction to a set of concepts that have animated scholarly conversations across a range of disciplines and provides cases and examples of practices from beyond any one particular sector. In one accessible volume, this book provides an excellent introduction to a set of concepts that have animated scholarly conversations across a range of disciplines and provides cases and examples of practices which come from beyond any one particular sector. Aimed at researchers and academics in the field, this book is a valuable source, helping define and progress the scholarly debate.

Scientists have a choice concerning what role they should play in political debates and policy formation, particularly in terms of how they present their research. This book is about understanding this choice, what considerations are important to think about when deciding, and the consequences of such choices for the individual scientist and the broader scientific enterprise. Rather than prescribing what course of action each scientist ought to take, the book aims to identify a range of options for individual scientists to consider in making their own judgments about how they would like to position themselves in relation to policy and politics. Using examples from a range of scientific controversies and thought-provoking analogies from other walks of life, The Honest Broker challenges us all - scientists, politicians and citizens - to think carefully about how best science can contribute to policy-making and a healthy democracy.

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