File Type PDF Expert Political Judgment: How Good Is It? How Can We Know?

Expert Political Judgment: How Good Is It? How Can We Know?

The goal of this book is to help you think more analytically, which can lead you to better understand the world around you, make smarter decisions, and ultimately live a more fulfilling life. It is based on the ideas of Richard Zeckhauser, a legendary Harvard professor who has helped hundreds of students and colleagues progress toward this nuggets of wisdom, illustrated with practical examples from Richard's colleagues and students. Learn how one of Richard's colleagues saved money on her wedding by thinking probabilistically, how Richard and his wife Sally made an agonizing health decision that significantly enhanced Sally's survival probabilities, and how the prime minister learned from Richard 40 years ago to understand and deal with COVID-19 in his country. The book is for anyone who wants to think more effectively about the world.

"Daniel W. Drezner's The Ideas Industry traces the trajectory of the public intellectual from the early 20th century to its present form of the "thought leader." It will reshape our understanding of contemporary public intellectual life in America and the West"--

"The fox knows many things, but the hedgehog knows one big thing." This ancient Greek aphorism, preserved in a fragment from the philosophy of history, the subject of the epilogue to War and Peace. Although there have been many inte fundamental distinction between human beings who are fascinated by the infinite variety of things and those who relate everything to a central, all-embracing system. Applied to Tolstoy, the saying illuminates a paradox that helps explain his philosophy of history: Tolstoy was a fox, but believed in being a hedgehog. One of Berlin's most cell insights about Tolstoy, historical understanding, and human psychology. This new edition features a revised text that supplants all previous versions, English translations of the many passages in foreign languages, a new foreword in which Berlin biographer Michael Ignatieff explains the enduring appeal of Berlin's essay, and a new appendix reviews and Berlin's letters, as well as a startling new interpretation of Archilochus's epigram.

People are now exposed to more information than ever before, provided both by technology and by increasing access to every level of education. These societal gains, however, have also helped fuel a surge in narcissistic and misguided intellectual egalitarianism that has crippled informed debates on any number of issues. Today, everyone level of education. or Wikipedia, average citizens believe themselves to be on an equal intellectual footing with doctors and diplomats. All voices, even the most ridiculous, demand to be taken with equal seriousness, and any claim to the contrary is dismissed as undemocratic elitism. As Tom Nichols shows in The Death of Expertise, this rejection of experts have the internet, the emergence of a customer satisfaction model in higher education, and the transformation of the news industry into a 24-hour entertainment machine. Paradoxically, the increasingly democratic dissemination of the news industry into a 24-hour entertainment machine. has deeper concerns than the current rejection of expertise and learning, noting that when ordinary citizens believe that no one knows more than anyone else, democratic institutions themselves are in danger of falling either to populism or to technocracy-or in the worst case, a combination of both. The Death of Expertise is not only an end of the current rejection of expertise and learning, noting that when ordinary citizens believe that no one knows more than anyone else, democratic institutions themselves are in danger of falling either to populism or to technocracy-or in the worst case, a combination of both. The Death of Expertise is not only an end of the current rejection of expertise and learning, noting that when ordinary citizens believe that no one knows more than anyone else, democratic institutions themselves are in danger of falling either to populism or to technocracy-or in the worst case, a combination of both. The Death of Expertise is not only an end of the current rejection of expertise and learning, noting that when ordinary citizens believe that no one knows more than anyone else, democratic institutions the current rejection of expertise and learning, noting that when ordinary citizens believe that the current rejection of expertise and the current rejection of ex about the stability and survival of modern democracy in the Information Age.

Expert Political Judgment His Life and Work

The Crisis of Expertise An Essential Introduction

How Good Is It? How Can We Know? - New Edition The Populist Temptation

Maxims for Thinking Analytically

Polls tell us almost nothing about how people make up their minds.

Why is the Mona Lisa the most famous painting in the world? Why did Facebook succeed when other social networking sites failed? Did the surge in Iraq really lead to less violence? And does higher pay incentivize people to work harder? If you think the answers to these questions are a matter of common sense, think again. As sociologist and network science pioneer Duncan Watts explains in this provocative book, the explanations that we give for the outcomes that we observe in life-explanations that seem obvious once we know the answer-are less useful than they seem. Watts shows how commonsense reasoning and history conspire to mislead us into thinking that we understand more about the world of human behavior than we do; and in turn, why attempts to predict, manage, or manipulate social and economic systems so often go awry. Only by understanding how and when common sense fails can we improve how we plan for the future, as well as understand the present-an argument that has important implications in politics, business, marketing, and even everyday life. A bracingly provocative challenge to one of our most cherished ideas and institutions Most people believe democracy is a uniquely just form of government. They believe people have the right to an equal share of political power. And they believe democracy is a uniquely just form of government. They believe people have the right to an equal share of political power. And they believe democracy is a uniquely just form of government. They believe that political power. And they believe people have the right to an equal share of political power. And they believe democracy is a uniquely just form of government.

and the irrational, and it all too often falls short. Furthermore, no one has a fundamental right to any share of political power, and exercising political power does most of us little good. On the contrary, a wide range of social science research shows that political power does most of us little good. On the contrary, a wide range of social science research shows that political power does most of us little good. On the contrary, a wide range of social science research shows that political power does most of us little good. On the contrary, a wide range of social science research shows that political power does most of us little good. On the contrary, a wide range of social science research shows that political power, and exercising political power does most of us little good. On the contrary, a wide range of social science research shows that political power, and exercising political power does most of us little good. On the contrary, a wide range of social science research shows that political power does most of us little good. On the contrary, a wide range of social science research shows that political power does most of us little good. On the contrary, a wide range of social science research shows that political power does most of us little good. On the contrary, a wide range of social science research shows that political power does most of us little good. On the contrary are science research shows that political power does most of us little good. On the contrary are science research shows that political power does most of us little good. On the contrary are science research shows that political power does most of us little good. On the contrary are science research shows that political power does most of us little good. On the contrary are science research shows that political power does not be used to be used picture, Brennan argues that a new system of government—epistocracy, the rule of the knowledgeable—may be better than democracy and that it's time to experiment and find out. A challenging critique of democracy, and that it's time to experiment and find out. A challenging critique of the knowledgeable—may be better than democracy, and that it's time to experiment and find out. A challenging critique of democracy, and that it's time to experiment and find out. A challenging critique of the knowledgeable, Against Democracy is essential reading for scholars and students of politics across the disciplines. Featuring a new preface that situates the book within the current political climate and discusses other alternatives beyond epistocracy, Against Democracy is a challenging critique of democracy and the first sustained defense of the rule of the knowledgeable.

caring for one another. These are some of our most cherished ideas about democracy. But Jason Brennan says they are all wrong. In this trenchant book, Brennan argues that democracy should be judged by its results—and the results are not good enough. Just as defendants have a right to a fair trial, citizens have a right to competent government. But democracy is the rule of the ignorant

The masterly essay on Tolstoy's view of history, in which Sir Isaiah underlines a fundamental distinction between those people (foxes) who are fascinated by the infinite variety of things and those (hedgehogs) who relate everything to a central, all-embracing system. This little book is so entertaining, as well as acute, that the reader hardly notices that it is learned too. --Arnold Toynbee

Left Brain, Right Stuff The Hedgehog and the Fox

Power Without Knowledge The Wisdom of Legendary Harvard Professor Richard Zeckhauser

The Death of Expertise

Unmaking the West

Authority, Sovereignty and the Logic of Competition Technocrats claim to know how to solve the social and economic problems of complex modern societies. But as Jeffrey Friedman argues in Power without Knowledge, there is a fundamental flaw with technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. However, the mass process are the control will act in response to technocratic policies. actions-are far too varied and diverse to be reliably predicted. But that is not the only problem. Friedman reminds us that a large part of contemporary mass politics, is essentially technocratic too. Members of the general public often assume that they are competent to decide which policies or politicians will be able to solve social and entire the contemporary mass politics. ordinary "citizen-technocrats" typically regard the solutions to social problems as self-evident, such that politics becomes a matter of vetting public officials for their good intentions and strong wills, not their technocratic expertise. Finally, Friedman argues that technocratic experts themselves drastically oversimplify technocratic realities. Economists, for example, rationally to the incentives they face. This theory is simplistic, but it gives the appearance of being able to predict people's behavior in response to technocrats themselves would be forced to admit that a rational technocracy is nothing more than an impossible dream. Ranging widely science, rational choice theory, and empirical political science, Power without Knowledge is a pathbreaking work that upends traditional assumptions about technocracy and politics, forcing us to rethink our assumptions about the legitimacy of modern governance.

successfully contained in some cases than others"--"Clinical versus Statistical Prediction" is Paul Meehl's famous examination of benefits and disutilities related to the different ways of combining information to make predictions. It is a clarifying analysis as relevant today as when it first appeared. A major methodological problem for clinical psychology concerns the relation between clinical and actuarial methods of a behavior. Without prejudging the question as to whether these methods are fundamentally different, we can at least set forth the obvious distinctions between them in practical applications. The problem is to predict how a person is going to behave: What is the most accurate way to go about this task? "Clinical versus Statistical Prediction" offers a penetrating as of human judgment versus actuarial integration of information as applied to the prediction problem. Widely considered the leading text on the subject, Paul Meehl's landmark analysis is reprinted here in its entirety, including his updated preface written forty-two years after the first publication of the book. This classic work is a must-have for students and practition. understanding human behavior, for anyone wanting to make the most accurate decisions from all sorts of data, and for those interested in the ethics and life opportunities, it is immoral to adopt a mode of decision-making which has been demonstrated repeatedly to be either in costlier to the client or the taxpayer

"Populism, a political movement with anti-elite, authoritarian and nativist tendencies, typically spearheaded by a charismatic leader, is an old phenomenon but also a very new and disturbing one at that. The Populist movements and why the threat they pose to mainstream political parties and pluralis

Political scientists often ask themselves what might have been if history had unfolded differently: if Stalin had been ousted as General Party Secretary or if the United States had not dropped the bomb on Japan. Although scholars sometimes scoff at applying hypothetical reasoning to world politics, the contributors to this volume--including James Fearon, Richard L Russett, and Barry Weingast--find such counterfactual conjectures not only useful, but necessary for drawing causal inferences from historical data. Given the importance of counterfactuals, it is perhaps surprising that we lack standards for evaluating them. To fill this gap, Philip Tetlock and Aaron Belkin propose a set of criteria for distinguishing plausible from importance of counterfactuals, it is perhaps surprising that we lack standards for evaluating them. To fill this gap, Philip Tetlock and Aaron Belkin propose a set of criteria for distinguishing plausible from importance of counterfactuals, it is perhaps surprising that we lack standards for evaluating them. across a wide range of applications. The contributors to this volume make use of these and other criteria to evaluate counterfactuals that emerge in diverse methodological contexts including comparative case studies, game theory, and statistical analysis. Taken together, these essays go a long way toward establishing a more nuanced and rigorous framework for arguments about world politics in particular and about the social sciences more broadly.

Everything is Obvious

The Point of It All Expert Judgment in Project Management

Using the Logic of Brazen Self-Interest to See and Shape the Future

Why Good People are Divided by Politics and Religion

A Flaw in Human Judgment New Preface

Since its original publication, Expert Political Judgment by New York Times bestselling author Philip Tetlock first discusses arguments about whether the world is too complex for people to find the tools to understand political phenomena, let alone predict the future. He evaluates predictions from experts in different fields, comparing them to predictions by well-informed laity or those based on simple extrapolation from current trends. He goes on to analyze which styles of thinking are more successful in forecasting. Classifying thinking styles using Isaiah Berlin's prototypes of the fox and the hedgehog, Tetlock contends that the fox-the thinker who knows many little things, draws from an eclectic array of traditions, and is better able to improvise in response to changing events--is more successful in predicting the future than the hedgehog, who knows one big thing, toils devotedly within one tradition, and imposes formulaic solutions on ill-defined problems. He notes a perversely inverse relationship between the single-minded determination required to prevail in ideological combat. Clearly written and impeccably researched, the book fills a huge void in the literature on evaluating expert opinion. It will appeal across many academic disciplines as well as to corporations seeking to develop standards for judging expert decision-making. Now with a new preface in which Tetlock discusses the latest research in the field, the book explores what constitutes good judgment in predicting future events and looks at why experts are often wrong in their forecasts.

In recent political debates there has been a significant change in the valence of the word "experts" from a superlative to a near pejorative, typically accompanied by a recitation of experts and a tendency to

dismiss their advice. Are we witnessing, therefore, the "death of expertise," or is the handwringing about an "assault on science" merely the hysterical reaction of threatened elites? In this new book, Gil Eyal argues that what needs to be explained is not a one-sided "mistrust of experts" but the two-headed pushmi-pullyu of unprecedented reliance on science and expertise, on the one hand, coupled with increased suspicion, skepticism and dismissal of scientific findings, expert opinion or even whole branches of investigation, on the other. The current mistrust of experts, Eyal argues, is best understood as one more spiral in an on-going, recursive crisis of legitimacy. The "scientization of politics," of which critics warned in the 1960s, has brought about a politicization of science, specifically of regulatory and policy science, and the two processes reinforce one another in an unstable, crisis-prone mixture. Eyal demonstrates that the strategies designed to respond to the crisis - from an increased emphasis on inclusion of laypeople and stakeholders in scientific research and regulatory decision-making to approaches seeking to generate trust by relying on objective procedures such as randomized controlled trials (RCTs) - end up exacerbating the crisis, while undermining and contradicting one another. This timely book will be of great interest to students and scholars in the social sciences and to anyone concerned about the political uses of, and attacks on, scientific knowledge and expertise. Politics is the process by which communities collectively decide to pursue certain courses of action. It is, as such, always a matter of judgment. Courses of action are chosen at least in part because they are somehow adjudged better than the alternatives, and this has given rise to a great deal of speculation about the ways in which we

determine the relative merits of proposed laws and policies. What exactly is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well? How is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well? How is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well? How is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well? How is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well? How is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well? How is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well? How is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well? How is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well? How is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well? How is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well? How is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well? How is good judgment in politics? What are the characteristics of people who judge especially well. the history of political thought - ancient, modern and contemporary - introducing readers to important and on-going debates about the idea of prudence or practical wisdom as it functions, or should function, in the realm of public affairs. It will be essential reading for students and scholars of political theory, the history of political thought, and political ethics. Bruce Bueno de Mesquita is a master of game theory, which is a fancy label for a simple idea: People compete, and they always do what they think is in their own best interest. Bueno de Mesquita uses game theory and its insights into human behavior to predict and even engineer political, financial, and personal events. His forecasts,

which have been employed by everyone from the CIA to major business firms, have an amazing 90 percent accuracy rate, and in this dazzling and conflicts. Revealing the origins of game theory and the advances made by John Nash, the Nobel Prize—winning scientist perhaps best known from A Beautiful Mind, Bueno de Mesquita details to every move. From there, Bueno de Mesquita games such events as the North Korean disarmament talks and the Middle East peace process and recalls, among other cases, how he correctly predicted which corporate clients of the Arthur Andersen accounting firm were most likely engaged in fraudulent activity (hint: one of them started with an E). And looking as ever to the future, Bueno de Mesquita also demonstrates how game theory can provide successful strategies to combat both global warming (instead of relying on empty regulations, make nations compete in technology) and terror (figure out exactly how much U.S. aid will make Pakistan fight the Taliban). But as Bueno de Mesquita shows, game theory isn't just for saving the world. It can help you in your own life, whether you want to succeed in a lawsuit (lawyers argue too much the merits of the case and question too little the motives of their opponents), elect the CEO of your company (change the system of voting on your board to be more advantageous to your candidate), or even buy a car (start by knowing exactly what you want, call every dealer in a fifty-mile radius, and negotiate only over the phone). Savvy, provocative, and shockingly effective, The Predictioneer's Game will change how you understand the world and manage your future. Life's a game, and how you play is whether you win or lose.

Forecasting Résumé - Expert Political Judgment : How Good Is It ? How Can We Know ? de Philip E. Tetlock

In this book, some of the world's foremost 'experts on expertise' provide scientific knowledge on expertise and expert performance.

Why Pundits Are Hedgehogs and Foxes Know Best

Toward Wiser Public Judgment Clinical Versus Statistical Prediction

The Ideas Industry

Clausewitz * Our summary is short, simple and pragmatic. It allows you to have the essential ideas of a big book in less than 30 minutes. By reading this summary, you will discover why being an expert in politics does not allow you to make more reliable forecasts of its experts have been put in competition with each other and compared to the forecasts made by algorithms; that opposing political science. For the first time, a rather arid "a priori" a priori" academic work fascinated the general public and immediately found its readers. Its author, Philip E. Tetlock, a psychologist by training and a specialist in political experts, are as ignorant as others, and that their predictions are no more reliable than "darts thrown at random at a target by chimpanzees". This idea, although caricatured, is widespread, especially since it is all that the press has picked up on it. With this revolutionary book, he advocates applying to political decision-making the method that presided over the writing of the book, based on forecasting tournaments. Will EPJ be at the origin of the next democratic revolution? *Buy now the summary of this book for the modest price of a cup of coffee!

people tend to be terrible forecasters. As Wharton professor Philip Tetlock showed in a landmark 2005 study, even experts lo have real foresight, and Tetlock has spent the past decade trying to figure out why. What makes some people so good? And can this talent be taught? In Superforecasting, Tetlock and coauthor Dan Gardner offer a masterwork on prediction, drawing on decades of research and the results of a massive, government-funded forecasting tournament. The Good Judgment Project involves tens of thousands of ordinary people installer, and a former ballroom dancer who set out to forecast global events. Some of the volunteers have turned out to be astonishingly good. They live beaten other benchmarks, competitors, and prediction markets. They live even beaten the collective judgment of intelligence analysts with access to classified information. They are "superforecasters." In this groundbreaking and accessible book, Tetlock and Gardner show us how we can learn from this elite group. Weaving together stories of forecasting successes (the raid on Osama bin Laden list compound) and failures (the Bay of Pigs) and interviews with a range of high-level decision makers, from David Petraeus to Robert Rubin, they show that good forecasting doesn! trequire powerful computers or arcane methods. It involves gathering evidence from a variety of sources, thinking probabilistically, working in teams, keeping score, and being willing to admit error and change course. Superforecasting offers the first demonstrably effective way to improve our ability to predict the future whether in business, finance, politics, international affairs, or daily life and is destined to become a modern classic.

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER I NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY THE ECONOMIST IThe most important book on decision making since Daniel Kahneman's Thinking, Fast and Slow. III Jason Zweig, The Wall Street Journal Everyone would benefit from seeing further into the future, whether buying stocks, crafting policy, launching a new product, or simply planning the weeklis meals. Unfortunately,

From the Nobel Prize-winning author of Thinking, Fast and Slow and the coauthor of Nudge, a revolutionary exploration of why people make bad judgments and how to make better ones in the same city give different diagnoses to identical patients for that two judges in the same courthouse give markedly different sentences to people who have committed the same crime. Suppose that different interviewers at the same firm make different decisions about indistinguishable job applicants on who happens to answer the phone. Now imagine that the same doctor, the same interviewer, or the same customer service agent makes different decisions depending on whether it is morning or afternoon, or Monday rather than Wednesday. These are examples of noise: variability in judgments that should be identical. In Noise, Daniel Kahneman, Olivier Sibony, and Cass R. Sunstein show the detrimental effects of noise in many fields, including medicine, law, economic forecasting, forensic science, bail, child protection, strategy, performance reviews, and personnel selection. Wherever there is judgment, there is noise. Yet, most of the time, individuals and organizations alike are unaware of it. They neglect noise. With a few simple remedies, people can reduce both noise and bias, and so make far better decisions. Packed with original ideas, and offering the same kinds of research-based insights that made Thinking, Fast and Slow and Nudge groundbreaking New York Times bestsellers, Noise explains how and why humans are so susceptible to noise in judgment and what we can do about it.

SUMMARY - Expert Political Judgment: How Good Is It How Can We Know By Philip E. Tetlock

"what-if" Scenarios that Rewrite World History The Righteous Mind

The Cult of the Amateur Reading Hannah Arendt in Uncertain Times Politics for Everybody

Why Common Sense is Nonsense

The second edition of this popular textbook combines coverage of public policies in different countries with the conceptual and methodological frameworks for analysing them. This new edition, it considers the bilateral, multilateral and transnational aspects of policy-making in today's interconnected world. This is a core text for introductory modules on undergraduate and postgraduate and postgraduate and postgraduate and postgraduate and postgraduate public management and public administration programmes. In addition, it will be useful for those courses that take a comparative approach to specific policy areas such as welfare, health and education. With a focus on enabling students to draw their own comparisons, it is the ideal choice for lecturers across the world. New to this Edition: - New and improved chapter structure places conceptual discussion before the empirical analysis, leading to a stronger emphasis on big picture questions throughout - Increased attention to contemporary relevant policy issues such as migration, climate change and security - Quantitative and descriptive data has been systematically updated

"Brilliant...explains how the rhetoric of competition has invaded almost every domain of our existence." —Evgeny Morozov, author of "To Save Everything, Click Here" "In this fascinating book Davies inverts the conventional neoliberal practice of treating politics as if it were mere epiphenomenon of market theory, demonstrating that their version of economics is far better understood as the pursuit of politics by other means."—Professor Philip Mirowski, University of Notre Dame "A sparkling, original, and provocative analysis of neoliberalism. It offers a distinctive account of the diverse, sometimes contradictory, conventions and justifications that lend authority to the extension of the spirit of competitiveness to all spheres of social life...This book breaks new ground, offers new modes of critique, and points to post-neoliberal futures." —Professor Bob Jessop, University of Lancaster Since its intellectual inception in the 1930s and its political emergence in the 1970s, neo-liberalism has sought to disenchant politics by replacing it with economics. This agenda-setting text examines the efforts and failures of economic experts to make government and public life amenable to measurement, and to re-model society and state in terms of competition. In particular, it explores the practices are being adapted to the perceived failings of the neoliberal model. By picking apart the defining contradiction that arises from the conflation of economics and politics, this book asks: to what extent can economics provide government legitimacy? Now with a new preface from the author and a foreword by Aditya Chakrabortty. "Ned O'Gorman's Politics for Everybody is, at its core, a defense of politics for our polarized times. In an accessible and impassioned style, O'Gorman argues for a politics itself. Inspired by Hannah Arendt, O'Gorman shows how

political thinking is rooted in common sense and everyday experiences, and is rooted in all of us, even and especially when politics is the last thing we want to talk about. Resisting the deadening of political experience by the bombast of contemporary media, the impoverishment of public discourse, and the low-minded violence of smear campaigns, O'Gorman calls for a purer, simpler relation to politics, one that does justice to the virtues of open, honest exchange, which can be critical without being hateful. Politics for Everybody is, in short, a defense of the dignity of politics in the age of its infamy, and a plea for the notion that to give politics a thinking chance, we must take it more seriously, not write it off"--Concise, engaging, and highly intuitive—this accessible guide equips you with an understanding of all the basic principles of forecasting Making accurate predictions about the economy has always been difficult, as F. A. Havek noted when accepting his Nobel Prize in economics, but today forecasters have to contend with increasing complexity and unpredictable feedback loops. In this accessible and engaging guide, David Hendry, Michael Clements, and Jennifer Castle provide a concise and highly intuitive overview of the process and problems of forecasting concepts including how to evaluate forecasts, how to respond to forecast failures, and the challenges of forecasting accurately in a rapidly changing world. Topics covered include: What is a forecast? How are forecasts judged? And how can forecasting, practitioners

new to the field and for general readers interested in how economists forecast. Political Judgement (Routledge Library Editions: Political Science Volume 20)

The Limits of Neoliberalism

The Cambridge Handbook of Expertise and Expert Performance A Theoretical Analysis and a Review of the Evidence

A Lifetime of Great Loves and Endeavors

Logical, Methodological, and Psychological Perspectives Narrowing the Theory-Practice Gap

Created and compiled by Krauthammer before his death, this is a powerful collection of the influential columnist's most important works. Edited and includes an introduction by the columnist's son, Daniel Krauthammer, it is the most intimate and profound book yet by the legendary writer and thinker. In the updated 2020 edition of this classic text, Allan J. Lichtman applies his trademark 13 keys to predicting the outcome of presidential elections to every election since 1860 and shows readers the current state of the 2020 race, dispelling much of the mystery behind electoral politics. An indispensable resource for political junkies!

Expert judgment is a major source of information that can provide vital input to project managers, who must ensure that projects are completed successfully, on time, and on budget. Too often, however, companies lack detailed processes for finding and consulting with experts—making it hard to match the required know-how with the project at hand. In Expert Judgment in Project Management: Narrowing the Theory-Practice Gap, Paul S. Szwed provides research that will help project managers become more adept at using expert judgment effectively. An award-winning journalist uses landmark research to debunk the whole expert prediction industry, and explores the psychology of our obsession with future history. In 2008, experts predicted gas would hit \$20 a gallon; it peaked at \$4.10. In 1967, they said the USSR would be no more wars in Europe;

we all know how that turned out. Face it, experts are about as accurate as dart- throwing monkeys. And yet every day we ask them to predict the future, why we are attracted to those who predict it confidently, and why it's so easy for us to ignore the trail of outrageously wrong forecasts. In this fast-paced, example-packed, sometimes darkly hilarious book, journalist Dan Gardner also draws on current research in cognitive psychology, political science, and behavioral economics to discover something quite reassuring: The future is always uncertain, but the end is not always near. An Essay on Tolstoy's View of History - Second Edition

Against Democracy The Art and Science of Prediction

How Leaders Make Winning Decisions An Essay on Tolstoy's View of History A Critique of Technocracy

In 2008, as the price of oil surged above \$140 a barrel, experts said it would soon hit \$200; a few months later it plunged to \$30. In 1967, they said the USSR did not exist. In 1911, it was pronounced that there would be no more wars in Europe; we all know how that turned out. Face it, experts are about as accurate as dart-throwing monkeys. And yet every day we ask them to predict the future — everything from the weather to the likelihood of a catastrophic terrorist attack. Future Babble is the first book to examine this phenomenon, showing why our brains yearn for certainty about the future, why we are attracted to those who predict it confidently, and why it's so easy for us to ignore the trail of outrageously wrong forecasts. In this fast-paced, example-packed, sometimes darkly hilarious book, journalist Dan Gardner shows how seminal research by UC Berkeley professor Philip Tetlock proved that pundits who are more famous are less accurate - and the average expert is no more accurate than a flipped coin. Gardner also draws on current research in cognitive psychology, political science, and behavioral economics to discover something quite reassuring: The future is always uncertain, but the end is not always near.

When citizens think about political leaders, groups and issues, their feelings bias how information is encoded, evaluated and acted upon. In this seminal work, published by the C.I.A. itself, produced by Intelligence veteran Richards Heuer discusses three pivotal points. First, human minds are ill-equipped ("poorly wired") to cope effectively with both inherent and induced uncertainty. Second, increased knowledge of our inherent biases tends to be of

little assistance to the analyst. And lastly, tools and techniques that apply higher levels of critical thinking can substantially improve analysis on complex problems. A Silicon Valley insider offers a provocative look at the dark side of the new digital revolution, Web 2.0, and its detrimental influence on modern-day culture, society, and business, explaining the devastating repercussions of this cult of the amateur and offering concrete solutions for countering its impact on

modern life. Reprint. 17,500 first printing. An Introduction Predicting the Next President

How Blogs, MySpace, YouTube, and the Rest of Today's User-generated Media are Destroying Our Economy, Our Culture, and Our Values Future Babble How Good is It? How Can We Know?

Political Judgment The Rationalizing Voter

What if the Persians had won at Salamis? What if Christ had not been crucified? What if the Chinese had harnessed steam power before the west, the eminent scholars in Unmaking the West argue that there is no escaping counterfactual history. Whenever we make claims of cause and effect, we commit ourselves to the assumption that if key links in the causal chain were broken, history we all too easily slip into the habit of hindsight bias, forgetting, as soon as we learn what happened, how unpredictable the world looked beforehand, and closing our minds to all the ways the course might have changed. This collection is thus both an exploration of alternative scenarios to world history, this admirable, and admirably focused, collection has convincingly made it." —Robert Cowley, editor of the What If?TM series "With chapters ranging from politics to war to religion to economics and to science and technology, this is the most thematically wide-ranging collection on counterfactuality. An intelligent, cutting-edge study with important things to say." —Jonathan C. D. Clark, Department of History, University of Kansas "This volume is likely to become a standard reference in the literature on historical methodology, and could have a dramatic impact on the way future generations of historians approach disciplinary inquiry. . . . By allowing readers to share in the doubts and epiphanies that lead up to the authors' epistemological revelations, the volume allows readers to share in the doubts and epiphanies that lead up to the authors' epistemological revelations, the volume allows readers to share in the doubts and epiphanies that lead up to the authors' epistemological revelations, the volume allows readers to share in the doubts and epiphanies that lead up to the authors' epistemological revelations, the volume allows readers to share in the doubts and epiphanies that lead up to the authors' epistemological revelations, the volume allows readers to share in the doubts and epiphanies that lead up to the authors' epistemological revelations, the volume allows readers to share in the doubts and epiphanies that lead up to the authors' epistemological revelations, the volume allows readers to share in the doubts and epiphanies that lead up to the authors' epistemological revelations. Science, University of California, Santa Barbara Philip E. Tetlock is Mitchell Professor, Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley, and author of The Tragic Vision of Politics: Ethics, Interests and Orders, winner of the Alexander L. George Award for the best book in political psychology. Geoffrey Parker is Andreas Dorpalen Professor of History at Ohio State University, a Fellow of the British Academy, and author of The Military Revolution: Military Innovation and the Rise of the West, 1500-1800, winner of two book prizes. Presents a groundbreaking investigation into the origins of morality at the core of religion and politics, offering scholarly insight into the motivations behind cultural clashes that are polarizing America.

Left Brain, Right Stuff takes up where other books about decision making leave off. For many routine choices, from shopping to investing, we can make good decisions simply by avoiding the hindsight bias. But as Phil Rosenzweig shows, for many of the most important, more complex situations we face—in business, sports, politics, and more—a different way of thinking is required. Leaders must possess the ability to shape opinions, inspire followers, manage risk, and outmaneuver and outperform rivals. Making winning decisions calls for a combination—left brain—as well as the willingness to push boundaries and take bold action—right stuff. Of course leaders need to understand the dynamics of competition, to anticipate rival moves, to draw on the power of statistical analysis, and to be aware of common decision errors—all features of left brain thinking. But to achieve the unprecedented in real-world situations, much more is needed. Leaders also need the right stuff. In business, they have to devise plans and inspire followers for successful execution; in politics, they must mobilize popular support for a chosen program; in the military, commanders need to commit to a battle strategy and lead their troops; and in start-ups, entrepreneurs must manage risk when success is uncertain. In every case, success calls for action as well as analysis, and for courage as well as calculation. Always entertaining, often surprising, and immensely practical, Left Brain, Right Stuff draws on a wealth of examples in order to propose a new paradigm for decision making in synch with the way we have to operate in the real world. Rosenzweig's smart and perceptive analysis of research provides fresh, and often surprising, insights on topics such as confidence and overconfidence, the uses and limits of decision models, the illusion of control, expert performance and deliberate practice, competitive bidding and new venture management, and the

Résumé - Expert Political Judgment : How Good Is It ? How Can We Know ? de Philip E. Tetlock Découvrez pourquoi être un expert en politiques anglo-saxonnes. Pour la première fois, un ouvrage universitaire "a priori" plutôt aride a passionné le grand public et a immédiatement trouvé ses lecteurs. Son auteur, Philip E. Tetlock, psychologue de formation et spécialiste en sciences politiques et en sciences politiques, sont aussi ignorants que les autres, et que leurs prévisions ne sont pas plus fiables que "des fléchettes lancées au hasard sur une cible par des chimpanzés". Cette idée, bien que caricaturale, est largement répandue, notamment car c'est tout ce que la présidé à la rédaction de l'ouvrage, fondée sur des tournois de prévisions. EPJ sera-t-il à l'origine de la prochaine révolution démocratique?

Psychology of Intelligence Analysis Superforecasting Why Expert Predictions Fail - and Why We Believe Them Anyway

Counterfactual Thought Experiments in World Politics Comparative Public Policy

The Predictioneer's Game *The Keys to the White House* Carl von Clausewitz's masterwork, On War, is generally considered the greatest text on military theory ever written. Clausewitz is a touchstone for the field today, and is read by scholars, students, and military personnel around the world. And yet to Clausewitz himself, far more

important than achieving recognition for his scholarly and theoretical contributions was achieving glory on the field of battle-winning renown not with his sword. Military historian Donald Stoker's perceptive biography of Carl von Clausewitz moves skillfully between Clausewitz's career as a soldier and his work as a theoretician and author, exploring the composition of On War and other works while also emphasizing the many military engagements in which Clausewitz fought. Though Clausewitz certainly spilled his share of ink, he also spilled blood--his as well as that of the enemy. As an officer in the Prussian army, Clausewitz fought in battles from Jena-Auerstedt to Waterloo, as well as the battle of Borodino while serving the Russians. Stoker takes readers through the heat of these battles, providing historical overview and discussing each engagement in detail. Rich context is provided by Clausewitz himself, who wrote abundant letters to his wife and friends throughout his life, and from which Stoker draws extensively. Clausewitz argues for the centrality of Clausewitz's work as a soldier, but it does not neglect his historical achievements in military theory. Stoker unpacks each of Clausewitz's significant works, considering their composition. The interplay between the biographical details of Clausewitz's life and the arguments put forth in his written works allows for a deeper understanding of these familiar texts, and Stoker's insightful commentary adds depth to the discussion. The result is an absorbing reassessment of both the man and his legacy, and a significant contribution to the study of Clausewitz and his place in today's military and political landscape.

Originally published in 1983. One of the basic capacities of man as a political being is his faculty of judgement. Yet for all the books on concepts like freedom, equality and authority, surprisingly little attention has been given to this topic in the tradition of Western political thought. What is the nature of political judgement? What endows us, as human beings, with the ability to make reasonable judgements about human affairs and to judge the common world we share with others? By what means to we secure validity for our judgements? What are the underlying

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conditions of this human capacity, and what implications does it have the understanding of politics? These questions, central as they are to any reflection on politics have rarely been addressed in a systematic way. This book examines Kant's concept of taste and Aristotle's concept of prudence, as well as recent works of political philosophy by Arendt, Gadamer and Habermas, all crucially influenced by Kant and Aristotle.