

*Glyn Morgan*

### **Liberalism, nationalism, and post-Brexit Europe**

This paper links the recent Brexit vote to Faragism, a political ideology that equates national sovereignty with effective political control – control over immigration, in particular. The paper exposes the incoherence of the Faragist claim that a sovereign Britain would have more control over its affairs than Britain now has as a member of the EU. The paper further argues that the form of Brexit that Faragists advocate – so-called “Hard Brexit” – is not only undesirable but unjust. The paper concludes with a defense of European Citizenship, which should be extended to all British nationals as a means of reconnecting them to the European project of integration.

*Josef Hien*

### **Ordoliberalism and the quest for Sacrality**

Ordoliberalism has been identified as an important ideational force during the European sovereign debt crisis. A vivid scholarly and public debate has erupted on how much influence the ideology had on the German position during the crisis. This article concentrates on an aspect that this debate has so far omitted: the cultural foundations and the ethical provisions of Ordoliberalism. The article explores the genealogy of Ordoliberal thinking and shows that it has profound roots in German Protestant social teachings. The religious connection ensured the political survival of Ordoliberalism in the highly religious environment of post-WWII Germany. With the decline of organized religion from the 1960s onwards, Ordoliberalism adopted the myth of the social market economy as a civil religion to ensure the ideology’s survival.

*Gabriele Giacomini*

**Democracy or technocracy? Cognitive and experimental analyses of the feasibility of political regimes**

Current experimental cognitive science is presenting new topics related to the feasibility of the different forms of government. In this paper we aim at analyzing the practical viability of democratic and technocratic paradigms. Whereas technocracy is undemocratic and turns out to be ineffective in keeping its promise (which is the achievement of fully rational policies), typical democratic proceedings – albeit in an imperfect way – encourage the dialogue between different judgments and ideas, able to improve the decision-making process in the public sphere.