"Theories are like nets: only those who throw them, will fish."
(Novalis)

This book and the previous book by the same author 'Business Ethics - The Ethical Revolution of Minority Shareholders', hereinafter 'the author's books', are based on very extensive theoretical and empirical research on activist business ethics and case studies on wrongdoing to stakeholders and minority shareholders in the U.S., France and Israel. They suggest practical proposals that can be implemented without delay, although it is impossible to prove irrefutably that those proposals would be received favorably by the managers of the companies and by the majority shareholders. The companies that will agree to adopt the proposals will probably not be hit by a potential collapse of the international stock markets in the future and will serve as a model of mutual trust between the stakeholders, shareholders and managers of the companies.

We should first examine the methodological basis of the author's books. Feyerabend in his revolutionary book 'Against Method' described his thesis in the following terms: "My thesis is that anarchy contributes to progress, whatever is the sense that we give it... we can use hypotheses which contradict well confirmed theories and/or well established experimental results. We can move forward science by proceeding with counter-induction... A scientist who desires to enlarge to maximum the empirical content of his concepts, and who wants to understand them as clearly as possible, should consequently introduce other concepts: i.e. he should adopt a pluralistic methodology." (Feyerabend, Contre la Methode, Against Method, in French, p. 25-27)

The author's books question entrenched practices in the business world, innate ideologies, interests of groups who control the modern economy. They try to promote democratic principles in the business world, the last bastion of the world totalitarian regimes, where the will of the CEO is the Bible, where the interests of the majority shareholders who control the company are unshaken. 'The more things change the more they stay the same', 'We cannot argue with success', 'My boss's will is my ethics', 'We have to maximize our profits, whatever the ethical costs may be', are the preferred maxims of some
businessmen. We do recall in the past other maxims in other fields which sounded also unshakable, like - 'Earth is flat as this is what we see', 'We cannot argue with the legitimacy of the Bourbons as they rule already for a few hundreds years', 'We should not revolt against the British as they are our own blood', 'The 1948 borders of Israel do not exist as they were not recognized by the UN'. This method of argument to sanctify the prevailing situation without allowing any new or unorthodox ideas is common to business as it was common to politics, religion, and sociology throughout history. The author of this book condemns this method and proposes new ideas, as he believes that nothing is sacrosanct, and especially not the unethical conduct of many companies in the business world.

The theoretical concepts and laws of the author's books, the cases which are based on intensive empirical research of thousands of documents, the new organizations proposed for the safeguard of the interests of the stakeholders and minority shareholders - the Board of Supervision and the Institute of Ethics - were developed and verified in an empirical way. The reasoning of these theories was examined under all its angles, after having analyzed the conduct, the psychology, the beliefs, and the sociological aspects of businessmen in the context of the organizations in which they perform. The theories were established from the basis of the individual conduct and interactions between the businessmen. The book 'Business Ethics - The Ethical Revolution of Minority Shareholders' proved that there are laws that are very defined and that manage the conduct toward minority shareholders in Israeli, American or French companies. Those are not exceptional cases but the norm in many companies, which is illustrated by qualitative cases, without being able of course to quantify them.

As the author's books do not propose a change of law toward all companies, but the establishment of voluntary organizations, which could benefit the stakeholders and minority shareholders, it is not necessary to quantify the cases of abuse, and the companies that always conduct themselves ethically will not have to suffer from the new proposals. On the contrary, they will be made as examples and will take part in the ethical funds and increase their good ethical reputation. The argumentation of the books is therefore founded on the theoretical and empirical aspects and weaves like a backbone throughout the chapters. The ethical cases are necessary, as otherwise the theories would have been unfounded, and on the other hand the theoretical concepts are necessary, as otherwise the cases would not conclude anything and would be only descriptive literature. The author's books propose therefore a sophisticated solution to the problem of the safeguarding of the stakeholders and minority shareholders, which could revolutionize the present state of affairs, characterized by frequent abuse of their rights.