The Geography of Money—Benjamin J. Cohen 2018-10-18

The traditional assumption holds that the territory of money coincides precisely with the political frontiers of each nation state: France has the franc, the United Kingdom has the pound, the United States has the dollar. But the disparity between that simple mental landscape and the actual organization of currency spaces has grown in recent years, as territorial boundaries of individual states limit currency circulation less and less. Many currencies are used outside their “home” country for transactions either between nations or within domestic states. France’s franc is used in Belgium, and the United Kingdom’s pound is used in Ireland. In this timely work, which appears in the wake of the financial crisis, Cohen argues that the new geography of money reveals a fundamental shift in the structure of monetary sovereignty. He examines the role of money and the scope of cross-border currency competition in today’s world. Drawing on new work in geography and network theory to explain the new spatial organization of monetary relations, Cohen suggests that international relations, political as well as economic, are being dramatically reshaped by the increasing interpenetration of national monetary spaces. This process, he explains, generates tensions and insecurities as well as opportunities for cooperation.

The Geography of Money—Benjamin J. Cohen 1998

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The Geography of Money—Benjamin J. Cohen 1994

The Future of Money—Benjamin J. Cohen 2018-06-05

Is globalization leading us toward a world of fewer and fewer currencies and, consequently, simplified monetary management? Many specialists believe this is the case, as the territorial monopolies national governments have long claimed over money appears to be eroding. In The Future of Money, Benjamin Cohen argues that this view—which he calls the "Contraction Contention"—is wrong. Rigorously argued, written with extraordinary clarity, and thoroughly up-to-date, this book demonstrates that the global population of currencies is set to expand greatly, not contract, making monetary governance more difficult, not less. At the book’s core is an innovative theoretical model for understanding the strategic preferences of states in monetary management. Should governments defend their traditional monetary sovereignty, or should they seek some kind of regional consolidation of currencies? The model offers two broad advances. First, whereas most scholarly work evaluates strategic options individually or in comparison to just one other alternative, this model emphasizes the three-dimensional nature of the decisions involved. Second, the model emphasizes degrees of currency regionalization as a central determinant of state preferences. Cohen also systematically explores the role of the private sector as an alternative source of money. The book concludes with two key policy proposals. First, fiscal policy should be resurrected as a tool of macroeconomic management, to offset the present-day erosion in the effectiveness of monetary policy. Second, the International Monetary Fund should more actively help coordinate the decentralized strategic decision-making of governments. The future of money will be perilous. But, by mapping out the alternative policies countries can follow, The Future of Money shows it need not be chaotic.

The Monetary Geography of Africa—Paul R. Masson 2004-11-30

Africa is working toward the goal of creating a common currency that would serve as a symbol of African unity. The advantages of a common currency include lower transaction costs, increased stability, and greater insulation of central banks from pressures to provide monetary financing. Disadvantages relate to asymmetries among countries, especially in their terms of trade and in the degree of fiscal discipline. More disciplined countries will not want to form a union with countries whose excessive spending puts upward pressure on the central bank's monetary expansion. In The Monetary Geography of Africa, Paul Masson and Catherine Pattillo review the history of monetary arrangements on the continent and analyze the current situation and prospects for further integration. They apply lessons from both experience and theory that lead to a number of conclusions. To begin with, West Africa faces a major problem because Nigeria has both asymmetric terms of trade—it is a large oil exporter while its potential partners are oil importers—and most important, large fiscal imbalances. Secondly, a monetary union among all eastern or southern African countries seems infeasible at this stage, since a number of countries suffer from the effects of civil conflicts and drought and are far from achieving the macroeconomic stability of South Africa. Lastly, the plan by Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda to create a common currency seems to be generally compatible with other initiatives that could contribute to greater regional solidarity. However, economic gains would likely favor Kenya, which, unlike the other two countries, has substantial exports to its neighbors, and this may constrain the political will needed to proceed. A more promising strategy for monetary integration would be to build on existing monetary unions—the CFA franc zone in western and central Africa and the Common Monetary Area in southern Africa. Masson and Pattillo argue that the goal of a creating a single African currency is probably beyond reach. Economic realities suggest that grand new projects for African monetary unions are unlikely to be successful. More important for Africa's economic well-being will be to attack the more fundamental problems of corruption and governance.

A World Made for Money—Bret Wallach 2015-05-01

A spirited and incisive survey of economic geography, A World Made for Money begins with the author stopped at a red light in Norman, Oklahoma. Observing the landscape of drugstores and banks, and for that matter the stoplight and roads themselves, Bret Wallach observes, "Everything I see has been built to make money"—or, at the very least, to facilitate making money. This, he argues, is a global phenomenon that nonetheless has occurred only within the past hundred years or so. Although guidebooks and culture brokers often disparage these landscapes of commerce, Wallach—recipient of a MacArthur "genius grant"—argues that we should do well to pay them close attention. A World Made for Money provides a compelling, condensed tour of our world. From Silicon Valley to Sri Lanka, from post-mortem Russia to post-apartheid South Africa, Wallach looks at how human beings are buying, manufacturing, working, growing and shipping food, and accessing the natural resources to fuel it all. These essential facets of daily life, propelled by the profit motive, represent a transnational force shaping our surroundings and environment in ways that may not always be beautiful (or even healthy) but that are fundamental to understanding how the world works in the twenty-first century. Wallach examines the relationship between acquisitiveness and landscape, reveals surprising contradictions and nuances, and provides fresh perspective on politically charged topics such as sprawl, deindustrialization, and agribusiness.

Handbook on the Geographies of Money and Finance—Ron Martin 2017-03-31

The aim of this timely work, which appears in the wake of the...
The New Geography of Jobs—Enrico Moretti 2012-05-22 "A timely and smart discussion of how different cities and nations have made a changing economy work for them—and how policymakers can learn from that to lift the circumstances of working Americans everywhere."—Barack Obama

We’re used to thinking of the United States in opposing terms: red versus blue, haves versus have-nots. But today there are three Americas. At one extreme are the brain hubs—cities like San Francisco, Boston, and Durham—with workers who are among the most productive, creative, and best paid on the planet. At the other extreme are former manufacturing capitals, which are rapidly losing jobs and residents. The rest of America could go either way. For the past thirty years, the three Americas have been growing apart at an accelerating rate. This divergence is one of the most important developments in the history of the United States and is reshaping the very fabric of our society, affecting all aspects of our lives, from health and education to family stability and political engagement. But the winners and losers aren’t necessarily who you’d expect. Enrico Moretti’s groundbreaking research shows that you don’t have to be a scientist or an engineer to thrive in one of the brain hubs. Carpenters, taxi-drivers, teachers, nurses, and other local service jobs are created at a ratio of five to one in the brain hubs, raising salaries and standard of living for all. Dealing with this split—supporting growth in the hubs while arresting the decline elsewhere—is the challenge of the century, and The New Geography of Jobs lights the way.

The Routledge Handbook of Financial Geography—Janelle Knox-Hayes 2020-12-14 This handbook is a comprehensive and up to date work of reference that offers a survey of the state of financial geography. With Brexit, a global recession triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as new financial technology threatening and promising to revolutionize finance, the map of the financial world is in a state of transformation, with major implications for development. With these developments in the background, this handbook builds on this unprecedented momentum and responds to these epochal challenges, offering a comprehensive guide to financial geography. Financial geography is concerned with the study of money and finance in space and time, and their impacts on economy, society and nature. The book consists of 20 chapters organized in six sections: theoretical perspectives on financial geography, financial assets and markets, investors, intermediation, regulation and governance, and finance, development and the environment. Each chapter provides a balanced overview of current knowledge, identifying issues and discussing relevant debates. Written in an analytical and engaging style by authors based on six continents from a wide range of disciplines, the work also offers reflections on where the research agenda is likely to advance in the future. The book’s key audience will primarily be students and researchers in geography, urban studies, global studies and planning, more or less familiar with theoretical perspectives on financial geography, financial assets and markets, investors, intermediation, regulation and governance, finance, development and the environment. Each chapter provides a balanced overview of current knowledge, identifying issues and discussing relevant debates. Written in an analytical and engaging style by authors based on six continents from a wide range of disciplines, the work also offers reflections on where the research agenda is likely to advance in the future. The book’s key audience will primarily be students and researchers in geography, urban studies, global studies and planning, more or less familiar with financial geography, who seek access to high quality research-based contributions from leading international scholars.

Money, Markets, and Trade in Early Southeast Asia—Robert S. Wicks 2018-05-31 This substantial work explores the impact of monetization in premodern Southeast Asia from the third century BCE to the rise of Maleka in the early fifteenth century. The author explores why concepts of money developed unevenly throughout the region. He considers trade policies, price controls, exchange ratios, monopolies, variant standards of value, and the administrative structures required to support such a complex economic innovation.

Value and Unequal Exchange in International Trade—Andrea Ricci 2021-05-20 Contrary to the claims made by neoliberal governments and mainstream academics, this book argues that the huge increase in trade in recent decades has not made the world a fairer place: instead, the age of globalization has become a time of mass migration caused by increasing global inequality. The theory of unequal exchange challenges the free trade doctrine, claiming that transfers of value from poorer to richer countries are hidden behind apparently equivalent market transactions. Following a critical review of the existing approaches, the book proposes a general theory of unequal exchange in the light of an innovative reconstruction of Marx’s international law of value, in which money and exchange rates play a crucial role in decoupling international value flows from the underlying value transfers between different countries, even in perfectly competitive world markets. On this theoretical basis, the book provides an empirical analysis of the international transfers of value in both traditional trade and Global Value Chains. The resulting world mapping of unequal exchange shows the geographical hierarchy of capital global exploitation by revealing a world divided into two quite separate camps of donors and receivers: the richer countries being the richer countries and the latter the richer countries. This book is addressed to scholars and students of economics and social sciences, as well as activists of the North and the South, interested in a better understanding of the asymmetric power relations implied in global trade. It makes a significant contribution to the literature on political economy, trade, Marxism, international relations, and economic geography.

The Geography of Risk—Gilbert M. Gaul 2019-09-03 This century has seen the costliest hurricanes in U.S. history—but who bears the brunt of these monster storms? Consider this: Five of the most expensive hurricanes in history have made landfall since 2005: Katrina ($160 billion), Ike ($40 billion), Sandy ($72 billion), Harvey ($125 billion), and Maria ($90 billion). With more property than ever in harm’s way, and the planet and oceans warming dangerously, it won’t be long before we see a $250 billion hurricane. Why? Because Americans have built $3 trillion worth of property in some of the riskiest places on earth: barrier islands and coastal floodplains. And they have been encouraged to do so by what Gilbert M. Gaul reveals in The Geography of Risk to be a confounding array of federal subsidies, tax breaks, low-interest loans, grants, and government flood insurance that shift the risk of life at the beach from private investors to public taxpayers, radically distorting common notions of risk. These federal...
Economic Geography—Trevor J. Barnes 2017-11-30 This volume in the celebrated Critical Introductions to Geography series introduces readers to the vibrant discipline of economic geography. The authors provide an original definition of the discipline, and they make a strong case for its vital importance in understanding the dynamic interconnections, movements, and emerging trends shaping our globalized world. Economic Geography addresses the key theories and methods that form the basis of the discipline, and describes its “communities of practice” and relations to related fields including economics and sociology. Numerous illustrative examples explore how economic geographers examine the world and how and why the discipline takes the forms it does, demonstrating the critical value of economic geography to making sense of globalization, uneven development, money and finance, urbanization, environmental change, and industrial and technological transformation. Engaging and thought-provoking, Economic Geography: A Critical Introduction is the ideal resource for students studying across a range of subject areas, as well as the general reader with an interest in world affairs and economics.

International Political Economy—Benjamin J. Cohen 2021-07-13 The field of international political economy gained prominence in the early 1970s—when the Arab oil embargo and other crises ended the postwar era of virtually unhindered economic growth in the United States and Europe—and today is an essential part of both political science and economics. This book offers the first comprehensive examination of this important field’s development, the contrasting worldviews of its American and British schools, and the different ways scholars have sought to meet the challenges posed by an ever more complex and interdependent world economy. Benjamin Cohen explains the critical role played by the early “intellectual entrepreneurs,” a generation of pioneering scholars determined to bridge the gap between international economics and international politics. Among them were brilliant thinkers like Robert Keohane, Susan Strange, and others whose legacies remain strong to this day. Cohen shows how their personalities and the historical contexts in which they worked influenced how the field evolved. He examines the distinctly different insights of the American and British schools and addresses issues that have been central to the field’s development, including systemic transformation, system governance, and the place of the sovereign state in formal analysis. The definitive intellectual history of international political economy, this book is the ideal volume for IPE scholars and those interested in learning more about the field.

The Social Meaning of Money—Viviana A. Zelizer 2021-09-14 A dollar is a dollar—or so most of us believe. Indeed, it is part of the ideology of our time that money is a single, impersonal instrument that impoverishes social life by reducing relations to cold, hard cash. After all, it’s just money. Or is it? Distinguished social scientist and prize-winning author Viviana Zelizer argues against this conventional wisdom. She shows how people have invented their own forms of currency, earmarking money in ways that baffle market theorists, incorporating funds into webs of friendship and family relations, and otherwise varying the process by which spending and saving takes place. Zelizer concentrates on domestic transactions, bestowals of gifts and charitable donations in order to show how individuals, families, governments, and businesses have all prescribed social meaning to money in ways previously unimagined.

Economic Geography—Andrew Wood 2012-10-12 The turbulence of the current times has dramatically transformed the world’s economic geographies. The scale and scope of such changes require urgent attention. With intellectual roots dating to the nineteenth century, economic geography has traditionally sought to examine the spatial distributions of economic activity and the principles that account for them. More recently, the field has turned its attention to a range of questions relating to globalization and its impact on different peoples and places; economic inequalities at different geographic scales; the development of the knowledge-based economy; and the relationship between economy and environment. Now, more than ever, the changing fortunes of peoples and places demands our attention. Economic Geography provides a stimulating and innovative introduction to economic geography by establishing the substantive concerns of economic geographers, the methods deployed to study them, the key concepts and theories that animate the field, and the major issues generating debate. This book is the first to address the diverse approaches to economic geography as well as coasts and cities, enabling readers to engage critically with contemporary economic geographies on the ground. It encompasses traditional approaches, albeit from a critical perspective, while providing a thorough, accessible and engaging examination of the concerns, methods and approaches of the ‘new economic geography’. This unique introductory text covers the breadth of economic geography while engaging with a range of contemporary debates at the cutting-edge of the field. Written in an accessible and lucid style, this book offers a thorough and systematic introductory survey. It is enhanced by pedagogical features throughout including case studies dealing with topics ranging from the head office locations of the Fortune 500, Mexico’s maquiladoras to China’s investments in Southern Africa. This book also contains exercises based on the key concepts and annotated further reading and websites.

We Want What We Want—Alix Ohlin 2021-07-27 An Esquire Best Book of Summer • A collection of glittering, surprising, darkly funny stories of people testing the boundaries of their lives—from the award-winning author of Dual Citizens, who is “spoken of in the same reverent breath as Lorrie Moore and Joy Williams” (Heidi Julavits, author of The Folded Clock). In the mordantly funny “Money, Geography, Youth,” Vanessa arrives home from a gap year volunteering in Ghana to find that her father is engaged to her childhood best friend. Unable to reconcile the girl she went to dances with her father’s new fiancée, Gaul argues, has resulted in one of the worst planning failures of Americans, and the costs to taxpayers are reaching unsustainable levels. We have been led to believe, as if it were possible for a moment, that well-designed amenities: new roads, bridges, buildings, streetlights, tennis courts, marinas, gazebos, and even spoiled food after hurricanes. The Geography of Risk will forever change the way you think about the coast, from the clash between economic interests and nature, to the heated politics of regulators and developers.

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The Geography of Lost Things—Jessica Brody 2019-12-03 In this romantic road trip story perfect for fans of Sarah Dessen and Morgan Matson, a teen girl discovers the value of ordinary objects while learning to forgive her absent father. A lot can happen on the road from lost to found… Ali Collins doesn’t have room in her life for clutter or complications. So when her estranged father passes away and leaves her his only prized possession—a 1969 Ford conversable she won’t drive, much less inherit—it’s a burden that saddens her too much of all her father’s unfufilled promises. And especially not when a buyer three hundred miles up the Pacific coast is offering enough money for the car to save her childhood home from foreclosure. There’s only one problem, though. Ali has no idea how to drive a stick shift. But her ex-boyfriend, Nico, does. The road trip gets off to a horrible start, filled with unexpected detours, roadblocks, and all the uncomfortable tension that boys testing the boundaries of their lives—from the award-winning author of Dual Citizens, who is “spoken of in the same reverent breath as Lorrie Moore and Joy Williams” (Heidi Julavits, author of The Folded Clock). In the mordantly funny “Money, Geography, Youth,” Vanessa arrives home from a gap year volunteering in Ghana to find that her father is engaged to her childhood best friend. Unable to reconcile the girl she went to dances with her father’s new fiancée, Gaul argues, has resulted in one of the worst planning failures of Americans, and the costs to taxpayers are reaching unsustainable levels. We have been led to believe, as if it were possible for a moment, that well-designed amenities: new roads, bridges, buildings, streetlights, tennis courts, marinas, gazebos, and even spoiled food after hurricanes. The Geography of Risk will forever change the way you think about the coast, from the clash between economic interests and nature, to the heated politics of regulators and developers.

Fences and Neighbors—Jeannette Money 2019-05-15 Why do some countries welcome new arrivals from abroad while other nations are less hospitable? Why do immigration policies change over time? Fences and Neighbors considers several of the world’s wealthiest democracies, nations that remain magnets for economic migrants as well as for refugees. Focusing on the tendency of immigrants to concentrate in specific locations in their new homelands, this book is the first to analyze the implications of this political geography for democracies. Politics of immigration control starts at the local level, Jeannette Money asserts. Drawing on detailed evidence from Britain, France, and Australia, and more briefly from the United States, she demonstrates that local support for and opposition to immigration is contingent upon economic conditions, as well as the numbers of foreigners entering the country and their access to the resources of the welfare state. Whether these local pressures are translated into policies of openness or closure at the national level depends on whether the local constituencies are critical to maintaining or gaining a national electoral majority.

We Want What We Want—Alix Ohlin 2021-07-27 An Esquire Best Book of Summer • A collection of glittering, surprising, darkly funny stories of people testing the boundaries of their lives—from the award-winning author of Dual Citizens, who is “spoken of in the same reverent breath as Lorrie Moore and Joy Williams” (Heidi Julavits, author of The Folded Clock). In the mordantly funny “Money, Geography, Youth,” Vanessa arrives home from a gap year volunteering in Ghana to find that her father is engaged to her childhood best friend. Unable to reconcile the girl she went to dances with her father’s new fiancée, Gaul argues, has resulted in one of the worst planning failures of Americans, and the costs to taxpayers are reaching unsustainable levels. We have been led to believe, as if it were possible for a moment, that well-designed amenities: new roads, bridges, buildings, streetlights, tennis courts, marinas, gazebos, and even spoiled food after hurricanes. The Geography of Risk will forever change the way you think about the coast, from the clash between economic interests and nature, to the heated politics of regulators and developers.
money. It gave way to an entirely new approach where employment, employment is not determined by the price of labour, but by the spending of thought, this book challenged the established classical economics and proposition that a market economy tends naturally to restore itself to full Revolution', in the way economists thought—especially challenging the bring about a revolution, commonly referred to as the ‘Keynesian masterpiece was published right after the Great Depression. It sought to Maynard Keynes 2019-10-05 The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and its long-term consequences. Part III, Regions, explores the distinctive core/periiphery economic structure of four major regions: Atlantic Canada, Central Canada, Western Canada, and Northern and Aboriginal Canada. A final chapter takes stock of the forces of continuity and change that make the geography of the Canadian economy a fascinating ‘work in progress'.

A Geography of the Canadian Economy—Jain Wallace 2002 The geography of the Canadian economy is undergoing significant change. North-south links encouraged by the North American Free Trade Agreement are loosening east-west ties forged since Confederation. Metropolitan economies have replaced resource-based hinterlands as the centres of dynamic growth, and as the regional economies of traditional geographical units, such as the Prairies, have become less homogeneous, policy choices have become more complex. In A Geography of the Canadian Economy, Wallace offers a detailed account of how geography has simultaneously shaped the evolution of Canada's economy and has been shaped by economic forces. It explores these themes along three dimensions. Part I, Context, reviews Canada's external economic geography and global connections, particularly within North America. Probing the implications of culture, politics, and regionalism for Canada's economic geography, it assesses the roles played by the natural environment, structural change in industrial systems, and the character of cities in shaping domestic economic opportunities and challenges. Part II, Sectors, presents an overview of Canada's major economic sectors, from forestry and mining to the resource-based industries such as agriculture, forest products, and energy to those built on contemporary expertise in high-technology manufacturing and services. Part III, Regions, explores the distinctive core/periiphery economic structure of four major regions: Atlantic Canada, Central Canada, Western Canada, and Northern and Aboriginal Canada. A final chapter takes stock of the forces of continuity and change that make the geography of the Canadian economy a fascinating ‘work in progress'.

Crashed—Adam Tooze 2019-08-27 WINNER OF THE LIONEL GELBER PRIZE A NEW YORK TIMES NOTABLE BOOK OF 2018 ONE OF THE ECONOMIST’S BOOKS OF THE YEAR A NEW YORK TIMES CRITICS’ TOP BOOK "An intelligent explanation of the mechanisms that produced the crisis and the response to it...One of the great strengths of Tooze's book is to demonstrate the deeply intertwined nature of the European and American financial systems." —The New York Times Book Review From the prize-winning economic historian and author of Crashing the System, an eye-opening reinterpretation of the 2008 economic crisis (and its ten-year aftermath) as a global event that directly led to the shockwaves being felt around the world today. We live in a world where dramatic shifts in the domestic and global economy command the headlines, from rollbacks in US banking regulation to mounting international trade warfare. But current events have deep roots, and the key to navigating today’s rolling policies lies in the events that started it all—the 2008 economic crisis and its aftermath. Despite initial attempts to downplay the crisis as a local incident, what happened on Wall Street beginning in 2008 was, in fact, a dramatic caesura of global significance that spiraled around the world, from the financial markets of the UK and Europe to the factories and dockyards of Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America, forcing a rearrangement of global governance. With a historian's eye for detail, connection, and consequence, Adam Tooze brings the story right up to today's negotiations, actions, and threats—a much-needed perspective on a global catastrophe and its long-term consequences.

The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money—John Maynard Keynes 1998-10-05 The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money, written by legendary author John Maynard Keynes is widely considered to be one of the most economically significant books of all time. This masterpiece was published right after the Great Depression. It sought to bring about a revolution, commonly referred to as the ‘Keynesian Revolution’, in the way economists thought—especially challenging the proposition that a market economy tends naturally to restore itself to full employment on its own. Regarded widely as the cornerstone of Keynesian thought, this book established classical economics and introduced new concepts. The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money transformed economics and changed the face of modern macroeconomics. Keynes' argument is based on the idea that the level of employment is not determined by the price of labour, but by the spending of money. It gave way to an entirely new approach where employment, inflation and the market economy are concerned.

The Geography of Finance—Gordon L. Clark 2007-05-03 The Geography of Finance tackles crucial issues regarding the emerging global market for corporate governance. The authors describe and explain the transformation of European corporate governance in the light of the imperatives driving global financial markets, using an innovative analytical framework. The authors chart the resurgence of corporate managers to the interest of global portfolio managers in transparent and accountable modes of corporate governance. In doing so, the authors provide an innovative perspective on a rapidly changing environment; and a challenge to those who ignore the gathering momentum of global financial markets.

Money/Space—Andrew Leighton 2005-06-28 Bringing together in one volume the most important writings of Andrew Leighton and Nigel Thrift on money and finance, including the unpublished classic "Sassy-Greedy" this collection examines the economic, social and cultural manifestations that go to make up the multiple vision of money. Money, it seems is the great God of our age. It is also an economy, a sociology, an anthropology and a geography. Linking money with the emergent patterns of global spatial order. Money/Space analyses the restructuring of financial markets in a range of spatial scales; global, national and local.

Money, Inflation and Business Cycles—Arkadiusz Sierot 2019-02-04 Who would disagree that money matters? Economists have yet to sufficiently explore issues related to monetary inflation in relation to the Cantillon effect, i.e. distribution and price effects resulting from uneven changes in the money supply and their impact on the economy. This book fills this important gap in the existing literature. The author classifies the various channels through which new money can be injected into the economy and demonstrates that it is not only the increase in money supply that is important, but also the way in which it occurs. Since the increase in money supply does not affect the cash balance of all economic entities in the same proportion and at the same time – new money is introduced into the economy through specific channels – a distribution of income and changes in the structure of relative prices and production occur. The study of money supply growth, carried out in the spirit of Richard Cantillon, offers an important analytical framework that facilitates the development of a number of sub-disciplines within economics and provides a better understanding of many economic processes. It significantly explores the theory of money and inflation, the business cycle and price bubbles, but also the theory of banking and central banking, income distribution, income and wealth inequalities, and the theory of public choice. This book is therefore an important voice in the fundamental debate on the role of monetary factors in the economy, as well as on the effects and legitimacy of a loose monetary policy. In 2017, the doctoral dissertation on which the book is based was awarded the Polish Prime Minister’s prize. In these times of non-standard monetary policy and rising income inequalities in OECD countries, the focus on the distribution effect of monetary inflation makes this a must read for researchers and policy-makers and for anyone working in monetary economics. This title was translated from Polish by Martin Turnau.


The Geography of Spain—Francisco J. Tapiador 2019-08-19 This book is the latest and most comprehensive reference to the regional geography of Spain, taking into account emergent issues such as biodiversity, climate change and nationalism. It appeals to scientists as well as to students and instructors and all fields of geography, regional, environmental and cultural studies, and business related disciplines. It covers the whole range of topics from the physical to the human geography of Spain and provides detailed insights into all 17 autonomous communities. Dozens of GIS maps and hundreds of photographs and images including remote sensing imagery make this volume a must have for every geography department.

The Geography of Genius—Eric Weiner 2016-01-05 Tag along on this New York Times bestselling "witty, entertaining romp" (The New York Times Book Review) as Eric Winer travels the world, from Athens to Silicon Valley—and back through history, too—to show how creative genius flourishes in specific places at specific times. In this "intellectual odyssey, traveler's diary, and comic novel all rolled into one" (Daniel Gilbert, author
of Stumbling on Happiness), acclaimed travel writer Weiner sets out to examine the connection between our surroundings and our most innovative ideas. A "superb travel guide; funny, knowledgeable, and self-deprecating" (The Washington Post), he explores the history of places like Vienna of 1900, Renaissance Florence, ancient Athens, Song Dynasty Hangzhou, and Silicon Valley to show how certain urban settings are conducive to ingenuity. With his trademark insightful humor, this "big-hearted humanist" (The Wall Street Journal) walks the same paths as the geniuses who flourished in these settings to see if the spirit of what inspired figures like Socrates, Michelangelo, and Leonardo remains. In these places, Weiner asks, "What was in the air, and can we bottle it?" "Fun and thought provoking" (Miami Herald), The Geography of Genius reevaluates the importance of culture in nurturing creativity and "offers a practical map for how we can all become a bit more inventive" (Adam Grant, author of Originals).

The SAGE Handbook of Historical Geography-Mona Domosh 2020-11-25 Historical geography is an active, theoretically informed and vibrant field of study within modern geography, with strong interdisciplinary connections with the humanities and the social sciences. The SAGE Handbook of Historical Geography provides an international and in-depth overview of the field with chapters that examine the history, present condition and future significance of historical geography in relation to recent developments and current research. The Handbook is in two volumes, divided across nine parts. Volume One includes commentaries on the history and geography of historical geography, and reviews how historical geographers have considered the appropriation, management and representation of landscape, the changing geographies of property, land, money and financial capital, and the demographic, medical and political analysis of the world’s growing and mobile population. Volume Two shows how historical geographers have made significant contributions to geopolitical debates about the relationships between nation-states and empires, to environmental challenges posed by human interaction with the natural world, to studies of the cultural, intellectual and political implications of modern science and technology, and to investigations of communicative action, artefacts, performances and representations. The final part reviews the methodological and ethical challenges of historical geography as a publicly engaged research practice. Part 1: Histories and Geographies Part 2: Land and Landscapes Part 3: Property and Money Part 4: Population and Mobility Part 5: Territory and Geopolitics Part 6: Environment and Nature Part 7: Science and Technology Part 8: Meaning and Communication Part 9: Studies in Practice

Worldwide Destinations-Brian Boniface 2016-03-31 Worldwide Destinations: The Geography of Travel and Tourism is a unique text that explores tourism demand, supply, organisation and resources for a comprehensive range of destinations and every country worldwide. The seventh edition is brought up to date with features such as: An exploration of current issues such as climate change, sustainability, mobilities, emerging markets, demographic changes and the social impacts of tourism. New and updated case studies throughout More emphasis on emerging countries in Africa and Asia. Improved full colour presentation, packed with useful learning resources such as location maps, discussion questions and assignments to aid understanding. Online resources for lecturers and students including: multiple choice questions per chapter, power points, web links and video links The first part of the book comprises thematic chapters which detail the geographic knowledge and principles required to analyse the tourism appeal of destinations. The subsequent division of the book into regional chapters enables the student to carry out a systematic analysis of a particular destination, by providing insights on cultural characteristics as well as information on specific places. Worldwide Destinations is an invaluable resource for studying every destination in the world, by explaining tourism demand, evaluating the many types of tourist attractions and examining the trends that may shape the future geography of tourism. This thorough guide is a must-have for any student undertaking a course in travel and tourism.

The Changing Geography of Banking and Finance-Pietro Alessandrini 2009-06-16 The editors and contributors tackle a timely subject, and present rigorous research and analysis to demonstrate counter-intuitive results. In so doing, they reinforce the connections between organization and policy in the banking industry and its impact on entrepreneurship, through lending and credit to small and medium-sized businesses. The editors present a carefully organized manuscript that presents both literature reviews and the results of original empirical research that will be of interest to academics and professionals in finance, economics, and policy. The authorship and coverage are global. One of the authors, Michele Fratiani, has close ties to Springer, by virtue of his being a founding editor of Open Economies Review and co-editor of the book series, European and Transatlantic Studies.

Geography Of Nowhere-James Howard Kunstler 1994-07-26 Argues that much of what surrounds Americans is depressing, ugly, and unhealthy; and traces America’s evolution from a land of village commons to a man-made landscape that ignores nature and human needs.