The Corruption Of Economics Georgist Paradigm

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While this paradigm change was a successful political ploy at the time, undermining arguments in support of the controversial economic reform called for by Henry George in Progress and Poverty, the authors point out it deprived professional economists in the capitalist world of the ability to diagnose problems, fore-cast trends and prescribe solutions, thereby condemning the 20th century and beyond to protracted periods of economic failure.

The Corruption of Economics (Georgist Paradigm) (Georgist ...

To stop Henry George the fortune hunters hired professors to pervert the language of economics and confuse democratic debate. The use of this corrupted economics continues to this day, explain the authors, who analyze recent attempts to intimidate reforming politicians such as Nelson Mandela.

The Corruption of Economics (Georgist Paradigm S.): Amazon ...

Buy The Corruption of Economics (Georgist Paradigm): Written by Mason Gaffney, 2006 Edition, (New Ed) Publisher: Shepheard-Walwyn (Publishers) Ltd [Paperback] by Mason Gaffney (ISBN: 8601416958804) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.

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Gaffney, Mason and Fred Harrison, The Corruption of Economics, Georgist Paradigm Series (London: Shepheard-Walwyn, 1994), paper Goletti, Francesco, The Changing Public Role in a Rice Economy Approaching Self-Sufficiency: The Case of Bangladesh,

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The Corruption of Economics-Mason Gaffney 2006 Blazoned across the front cover of The Economist in the Summer of 1997 was the title of its editorial: ‘ The Puzzling Failure of Economics ’ . The occasion for this frank admission was the publication of a new edition of Samuelson ’ s Economics, probably the most widely used textbook in

The Corruption Of Economics Georgist Paradigm ...

A century of neoclassical economics has passed since Henry George was active, the neoclassical doctrine is the standard theory taught around the world, and most modern economists have no idea who Henry George is or what he stood for. It is not plausible that the neoclassical dog is wagged by the Georgian stump of a tail.

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Richard T. Ely, known as the "Father of Land Economics", [citation needed] agreed with the economic arguments for Georgism but believed that correcting the problem the way Henry George wanted (without compensation) was unjust to existing landowners. In explaining his position, Ely wrote that "If we have all made a mistake, should one party to the transaction alone bear the cost of the common blunder?"

Georgism - Wikipedia

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9780856831515: The Corruption of Economics (Georgist ...

In "The Corruption of Economics," the precise manner in which Henry George was neutralized is uncovered by professor Mason Gaffney. That manner -- which later became known as neo-classical economics -- was to corrupt economic science.

Amazon.com: Customer reviews: The Corruption of Economics ...

The mystery of persistent economic failure can now be explained. Professor Mason Gaffney charges his colleagues with using a theoretical apparatus that is fatally flawed. But he goes further: he accuses the founders of neo-classical economics - the paradigm taught in schools and universities - of acting in bad faith.

The Corruption of Economics by Mason Gaffney

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The mystery of persistent economic failure is explained. The authors accuse the founders of neoclassical economics of distorting the science to protect vested interests and preventing governments from adopting policies that would yield prosperity for everyone.

America's remarkable explosion of industrial output and national wealth at the end of the nineteenth century was matched by a troubling rise in poverty and worker unrest. As politicians and intellectuals fought over the causes of this crisis, Henry George (1839–1897) published a radical critique of laissez-faire capitalism and its threat to the nation's republican traditions. Progress and Poverty (1879), which became a surprise best-seller, offered a provocative solution for preserving these traditions while preventing the amassing of wealth in the hands of the few: a single tax on land values. George's writings and years of social activism almost won him the mayor's seat in New York City in 1886. Though he lost the election, his ideas proved instrumental to shaping a popular progressivism that remains essential to tackling inequality today. Edward T. O'Donnell's exploration of George's life and times merges labor, ethnic, intellectual, and political history to illuminate the early militant labor movement in New York during the Gilded Age. He locates in George's rise to prominence the beginning of a larger effort by American workers to regain control of the workplace and obtain economic security and opportunity. The Gilded Age was the first but by no means the last era in which Americans confronted the mixed outcomes of modern capitalism. George's accessible, forward-thinking ideas on democracy, equality, and freedom have tremendous value for contemporary debates over the future of unions, corporate power, Wall Street recklessness, government regulation, and political polarization.

A passionate and informed critique of mainstream economics from one of the leading economic thinkers of our time This insightful book looks at how mainstream economics ’ quest for scientific certainty has led to a narrowing of vision and a convergence on an orthodoxy that is unhealthy for the field, not to mention the societies which base policy decisions on the advice of flawed economic models. Noted economic thinker Robert Skidelsky explains the circumstances that have brought about this constriction and proposes an approach to economics which includes philosophy, history, sociology, and politics. Skidelsky ’ s clearly written and compelling critique takes aim at the way that economics is taught in today ’ s universities, where a focus on modelling leaves students ill-equipped to grapple with what is important and true about human life. He argues for a return to the ideal set out by John Maynard Keynes that the economist must be a “ mathematician, historian, statesman, [and] philosopher ” in equal measure.

Revolutionary ideas on how to use markets to bring about fairness and prosperity for all Many blame today's economic inequality, stagnation, and political instability on the free market. The solution is to rein in the market, right? Radical Markets turns this thinking—and pretty much all conventional thinking about markets, both for and against—on its head. The book reveals bold new ways to organize markets for the good of everyone. It shows how the emancipatory force of genuinely open, free, and competitive markets can reawaken the dormant nineteenth-century spirit of liberal reform and lead to greater equality, prosperity, and cooperation. Eric Posner and Glen Weyl demonstrate why private property is inherently monopolistic, and how we would all be better off if private ownership were converted into a public auction for public benefit. They show how the principle of one person, one vote inhibits democracy, suggesting instead an ingenious way for voters to effectively influence the issues that matter most to them. They argue that every citizen of a host country should benefit from immigration—not just migrants and their capitalist employers. They propose leveraging antitrust laws to liberate markets from the grip of institutional investors and creating a data labor movement to force digital monopolies to compensate people for their electronic data. Only by radically expanding the scope of markets can we reduce inequality, restore robust economic growth, and resolve political conflicts. But to do that, we must replace our most sacred institutions with truly free and open competition—Radical Markets shows how.

Why has land reform been such a failure in South Africa? Will expropriation without compensation solve the problem? What can be done to get the land programme back on track? In Land Matters, Tembeka Ngcukaitobi tackles the past, present and future of the land question in South Africa. Going back in history, he shows how Africans ’ communal systems of landownership were used by colonial rulers to deny that Africans owned the land at all. He explores the effects of the Land Acts, Bantustans and forced removals. And he evaluates the ANC ’ s policies on land throughout the struggle years, during the negotiations of the 1990s, and in government. Land Matters unpacks the government ’ s achievements and failures in land redistribution, restitution and tenure reform, and makes suggestions for what needs to be done in future. The book also explores the power of chiefs, the tension between communal landownership and the desire for private title, the failure of the willing-seller, willing-buyer approach, women and land reform, the role of banks, and the debates around amending the Constitution. Steering clear of the simplistic and polarising terms of the land debate, Ngcukaitobi argues for a return to the nuanced constitutional requirements of justice and equity in South Africa ’ s land policy. Thoughtful and provocative, Land Matters sheds light on one of the most topical, complex and urgent issues in South Africa today.

In Urban Land Rent, Anne Haila uses Singapore as a case study to develop an original theory of urban land rent with important implications for urban studies and urban theory. Provides a comprehensive analysis of land, rent theory, and the modern city Examines the question of land from a variety of perspectives: as a resource, ideologies, interventions in the land market, actors in the land market, the global scope of land markets, and investments in land Details the Asian development state model, historical and contemporary land regimes, public housing models, and the development industry for Singapore and several other cities Incorporates discussion of the modern real estate market, with reference to real estate investment trusts, sovereign wealth funds investing in real estate, and the fusion between sophisticated financial instruments and real estate

This thesis concludes that land speculation is the major cause of depressions. The author shows how the land market functions to distort the relations between labour and capital and how land speculation periodically chokes off economic expansion, causing stagnation. He proposes a solution which would create employment and higher growth rates.

In this book, Franklin Obeng-Odoom seeks to carefully explain, engage, and systematically question the existing explanations of inequalities within Africa and between Africa and the rest of the world using insights from the emerging field of stratification economics. Drawing on multiple sources - including archival and historical material and a wide range of survey data - he develops a distinctive approach that combines key concepts in original institutional economics, such as reasonable value, property, and the distribution of wealth, with other insights into Africa's development and underdevelopment. While looking at the Africa-wide situation, Obeng-Odoom also analyzes the experiences of inequalities within specific countries. Comprehensive and engaging, Property, Institutions, and Social Stratification in Africa is a useful resource for teaching and research on Africa and the Global South.

This book analyzes in a new way the causes of the current crash by showing how such events derive from real estate bubbles and their interactions with banks and other lenders. It explains the current crisis, but in the process, the author develops a general theory of capital (drawing on Wicksell) showing how excessive investing in durable capital of slow payback can destabilize and then freeze up a modern economy, which requires constant circulation and renewal of capital to function. Combining that analysis with observed cycles of land speculation, Gaffney shows how a "perfect storm" formed and now has overwhelmed the economy.

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