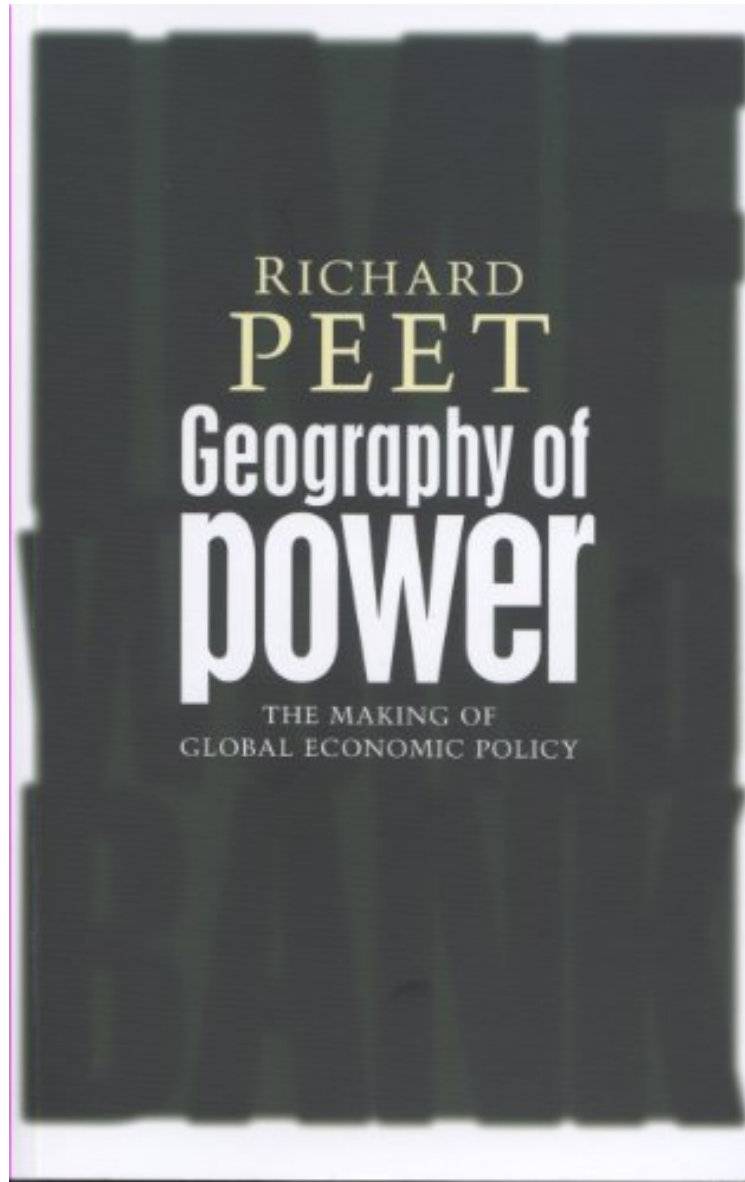


(Download pdf ebook) Geography of Power: Making Global Economic Policy

## Geography of Power: Making Global Economic Policy

*Richard Peet*

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**Richard Peet : Geography of Power: Making Global Economic Policy** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Geography of Power: Making Global Economic Policy:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Neo-liberals, Neocons and Anglo-American EmpireBy sandy smithThis book's author has a Regulationists' point of view which colors some of its analysis which believe that contrary to Geatanno Mosca's "Theory of the Weakness of the Mass" that the "People" via the Occupy Movement will somehow rise up against the ruling elite and institute "equality, social justice and real democracy". The author's

assessment of the "Geography of Power" is, however; very accurately realized. 4 of 4 people found the following review helpful. Good read about global economics By D.K. Thompson Peet's work on the global economic order in Geography of Power is quite eye-opening, though some might call it overstated. He attempts to uncover to the average reader the complex processes involved in the making of global economic policies - and that is one strength of this book: it gets complex thoughts across across in fairly simple terms. Peet works within a framework built largely upon Foucault's ideas about power, splitting power into hegemonic, sub-hegemonic, and counter-hegemonic "groupings" and showing how each of these is used and in whose interest. So if you are a fan of Foucault but desire a little less technical or complex argument, this book is very helpful in giving good examples of modern instances of these various forms of power. Many readers may not be familiar with the numbers Peet uses, and the use of statistics in the opening of his book will pull the reader into the remainder of the work: how the richest 500 people in the world together own more resources than a couple billion at the bottom; the inordinate amount of control that governments in the global North have over economic policies in agencies that supposedly work to help the global South, such as the IMF and the World Bank. On that point, I would put Peet's work up there with Michael Goldman's work on the World Bank (Imperial Nature) and possibly just below David Harvey's books on similar subjects, such as Spaces of Global Capitalism and A Brief History of Neoliberalism (I find Harvey to be a more artistic and fun-to-read writer than Peet, but that primarily relates to his style of prose; Peet's content is very similar, though I find Harvey's more sophisticated analytically, partly due to his ability to build upon his 1982 masterpiece, The Limits to Capital). The real-world examples Peet applies makes this book very appealing. The bottom line: For a short, easy-to-read summary of the complexities of power behind the growing income gap that exists between the global North and global South, read this book (particularly if you like or are interested in applications of Foucauldian notions of power). If you have to pick one book to read on global economic geography in the postmodern "neoliberal" era, I would recommend David Harvey or Neil Smith and offer Peet as supplementary material (no offense Dr. Peet; I like your work). 0 of 1 people found the following review helpful. It arrived on early than expected and I love it. By Fifigreat

This work looks at how contemporary global economic policies are made: by which institutions, under what ideologies, and how they are enforced. The author reveals the central roles played by organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank in supervising the livelihoods of over 2.5 billion people. He shows that neoliberal economic policy is enforced by a few thousand unelected and unaccountable experts in the North and has failed to deliver tolerable living conditions for the poor. The book argues for a new geographic theory of power, exercised through dominant institutions, concentrated in hegemonic power centers. It seeks to transform the existing geography of policy-making power by exposing its structures, centers and mechanisms, critiquing its intellectual foundations, uncovering its un-democratic justifications, and passionately supporting its opponents. The conclusion makes a further positive contribution by exploring policy alternatives that point the way forward.