

# Money

CONOR McCABE



# Money

## An Activist's Guide

## Week Four

The Spark, Phibsboro

## 2. Information for New Students

This section provides answers to some frequently asked questions about economics at UCD.

### What is Economics?

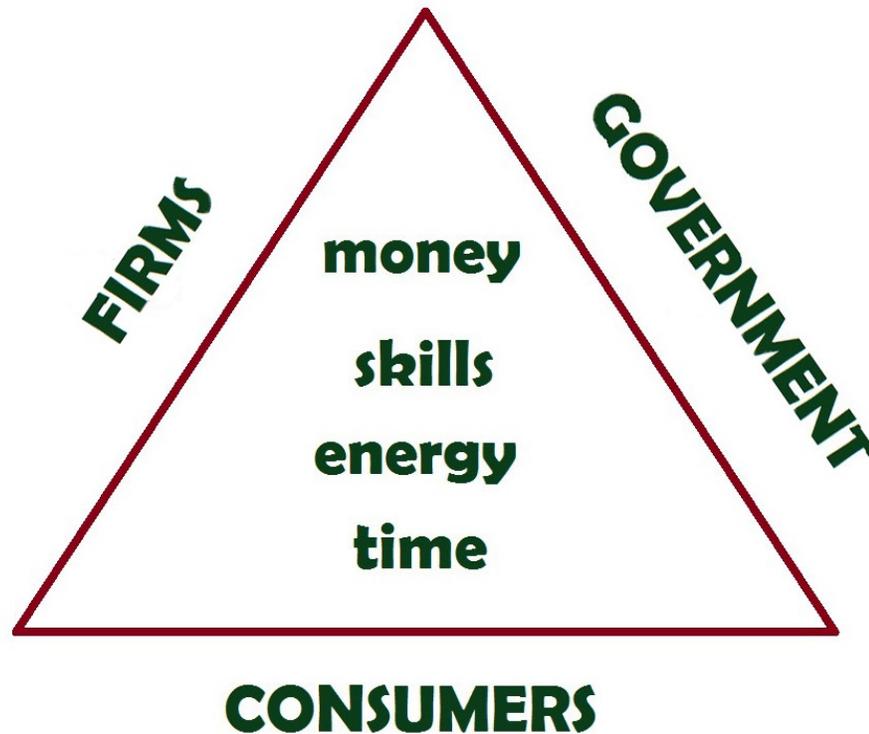
Economics explores the ways in which consumers, firms and government make decisions on alternative ways of spending their money and using their skills, energy and time in a wide range of human behaviour. It is also concerned with interaction between these groups and how their decisions affect the standard of living and well-being of our society. It provides a methodology for thinking about important questions such as: Why is poverty so persistent in some countries while others enjoy affluence and high living standards? Would the economy be better off if key industries such as airlines were privately or publicly owned? What is globalisation and how does it affect living standards? Should government provide free university education? Why has female participation in the workforce increased over the last twenty years? Economics can also analyse decision-making in areas as diverse as love, marriage, sports and crime. In fact economics can throw light on decision-making in just about any area of life! Studying economics at UCD will provide you with the analytical skills to understand key issues which affect our personal, national and global welfare. These analytical skills are part of the economists 'tool-kit' and are central to learning outcomes in our undergraduate programmes. By mastering them you will be able to make objective and constructive contributions to a wide range of national and international issues.

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THE #1 IRISH TIMES BESTSELLER

*"A clear-eyed, myth-dispelling masterpiece"* Marian Keyes  
*"Sweeping, authoritative and profoundly intelligent"* Colm Tóibín  
*"Evocative, moving, funny and furious"* Sunday Times

**FINTAN O'TOOLE**  
**We Don't Know Ourselves**  
*A Personal History of Ireland Since 1958*



NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

**PAUL KRUGMAN**  
WINNER OF THE NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS

**END THIS DEPRESSION NOW!**



WITH A NEW PREFACE

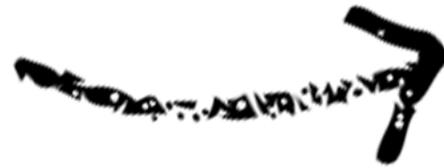
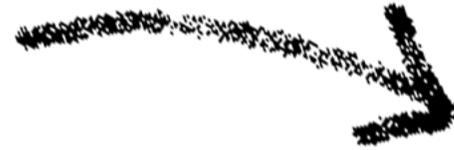
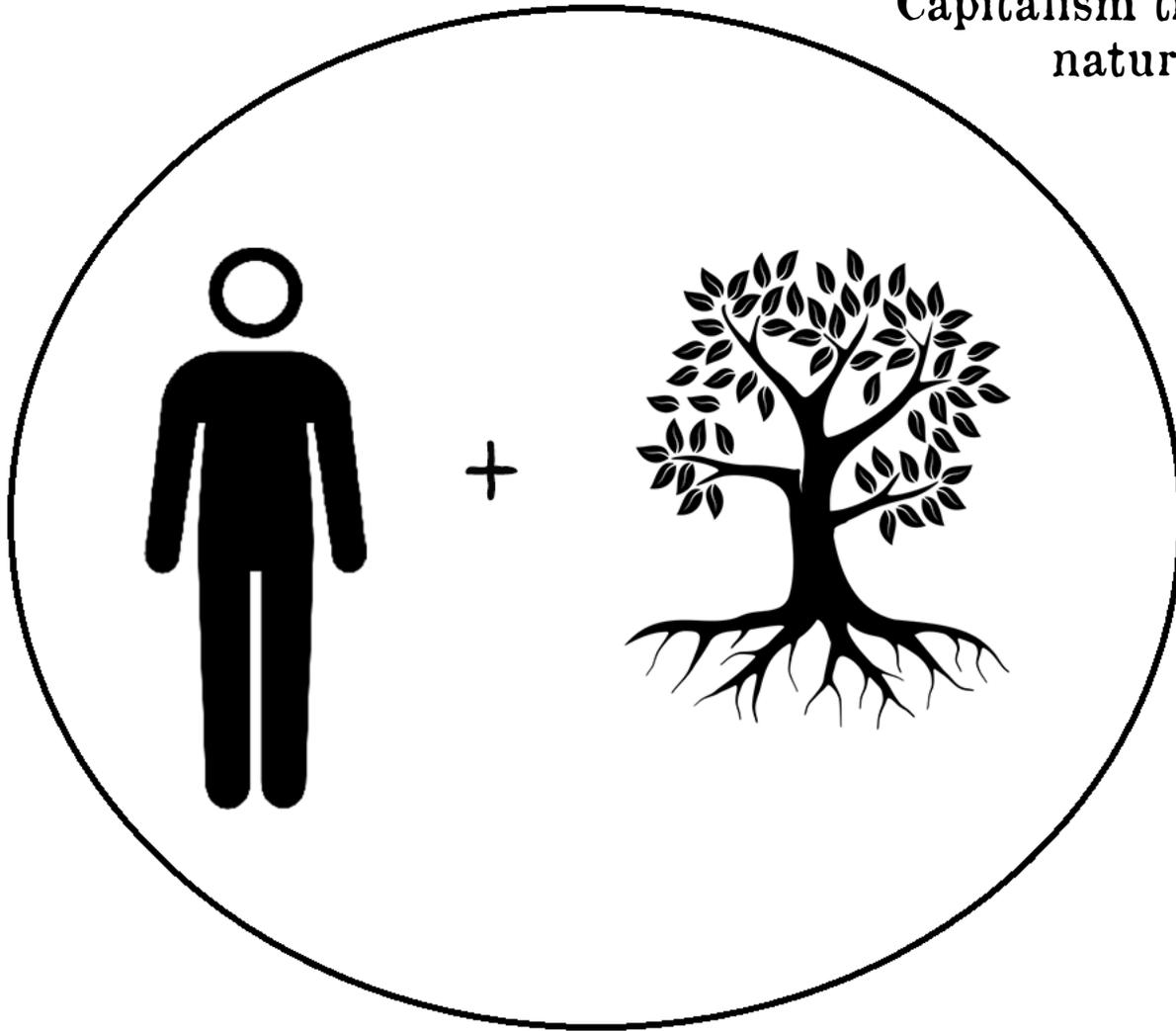
# MARKET PLACE OF IDEAS





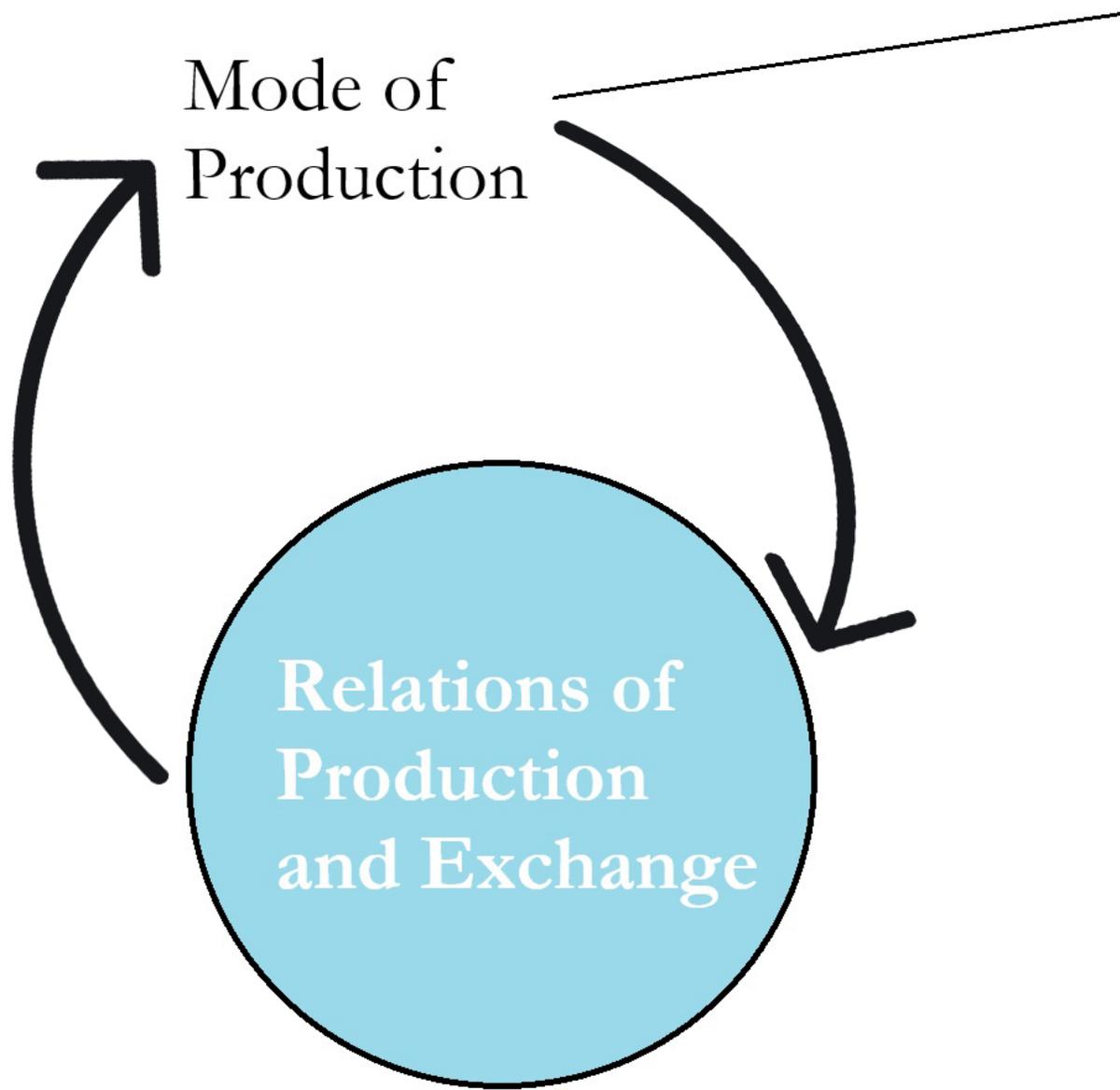


Capitalism transforms human labour and nature into the money form



through violence  
and coercion

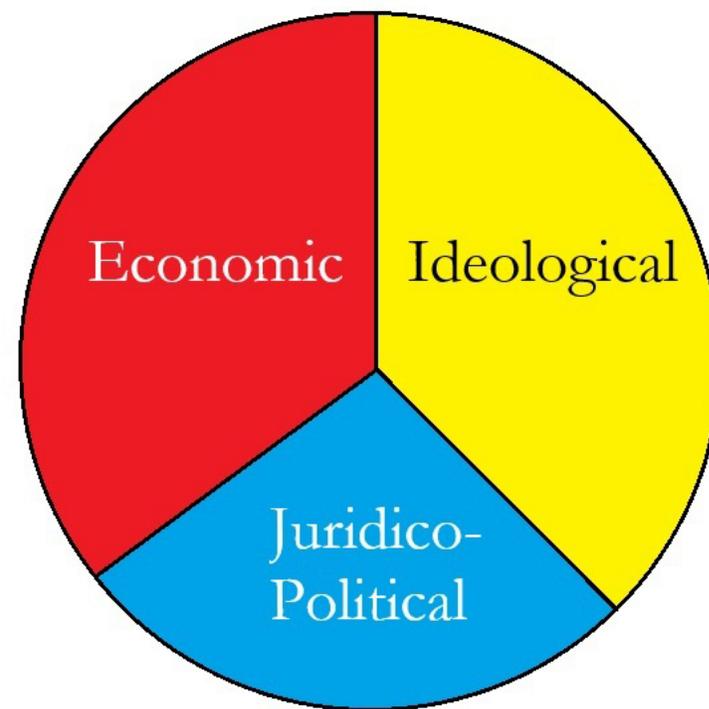


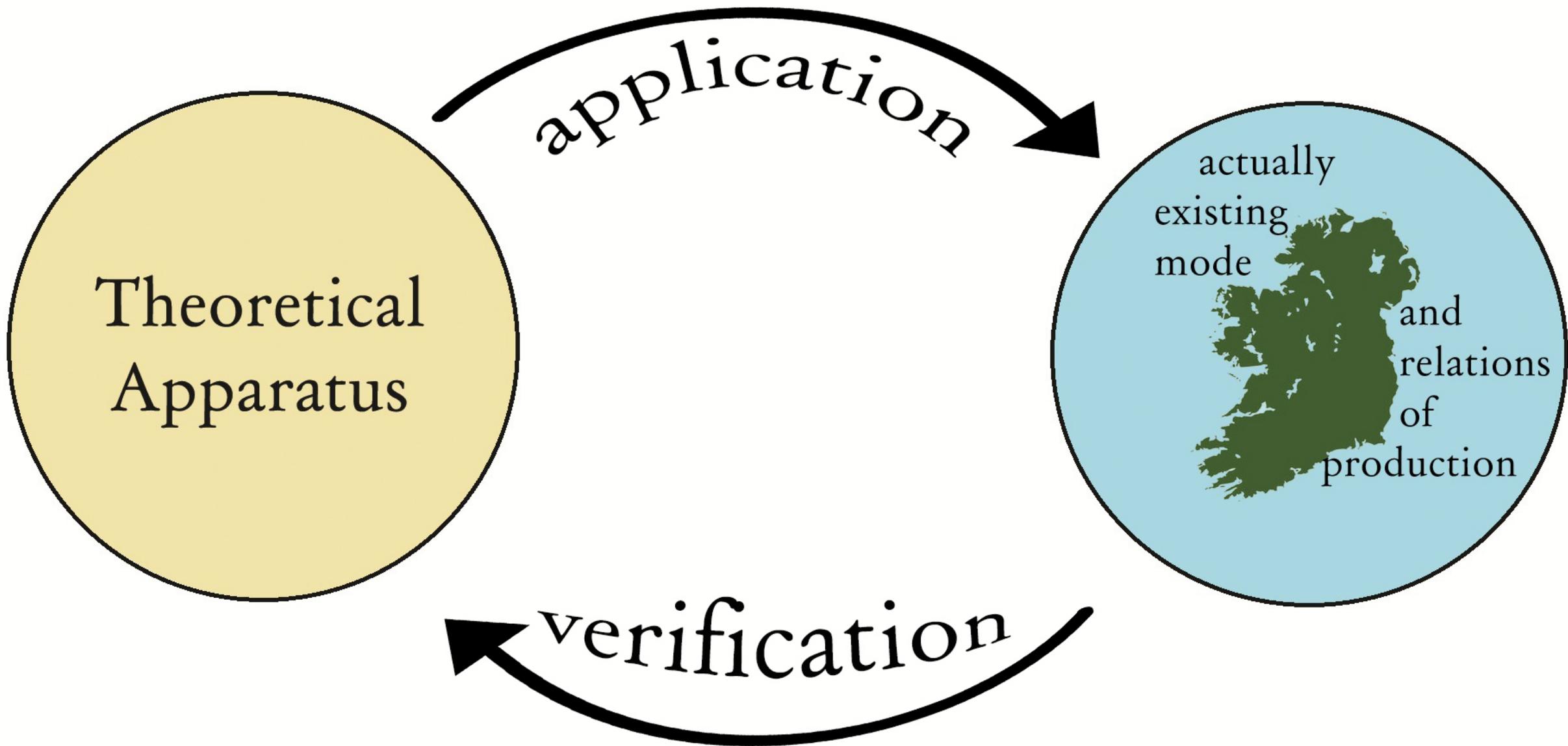


Theoretical Concept



Entire Social Totality



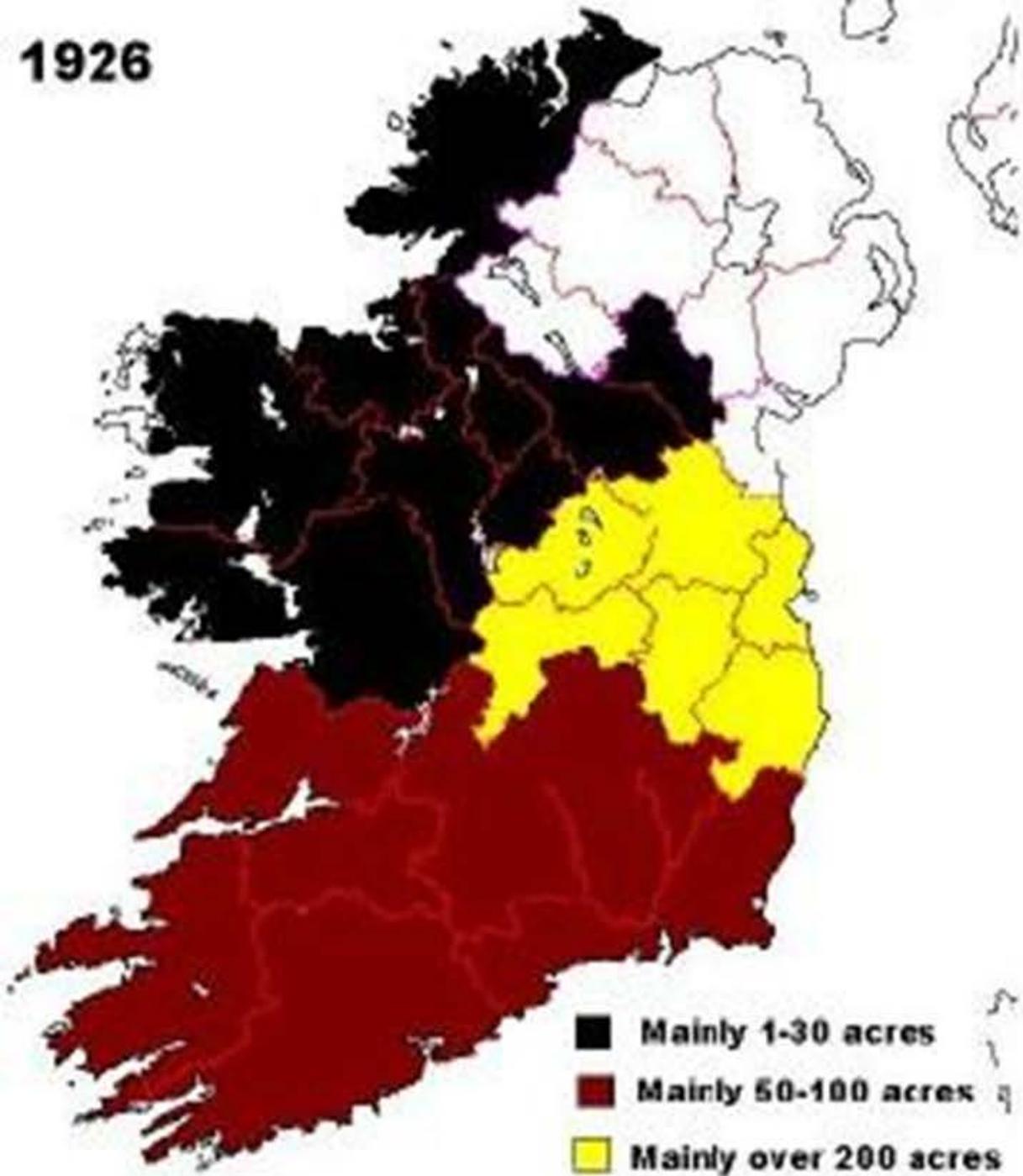


To be radical, or to be a scientist, is the same thing; it is a question of trying to go to the root of the matter. For Marx, this meant trying to uncover the “economic laws of motion of modern society,” that is, first of all, seeing society as an organism in motion constantly changing and developing as it moves from its beginning to its end, and second of all, searching in the economy, i.e., in changing conditions of production and exchange, for the underlying basis of this motion.

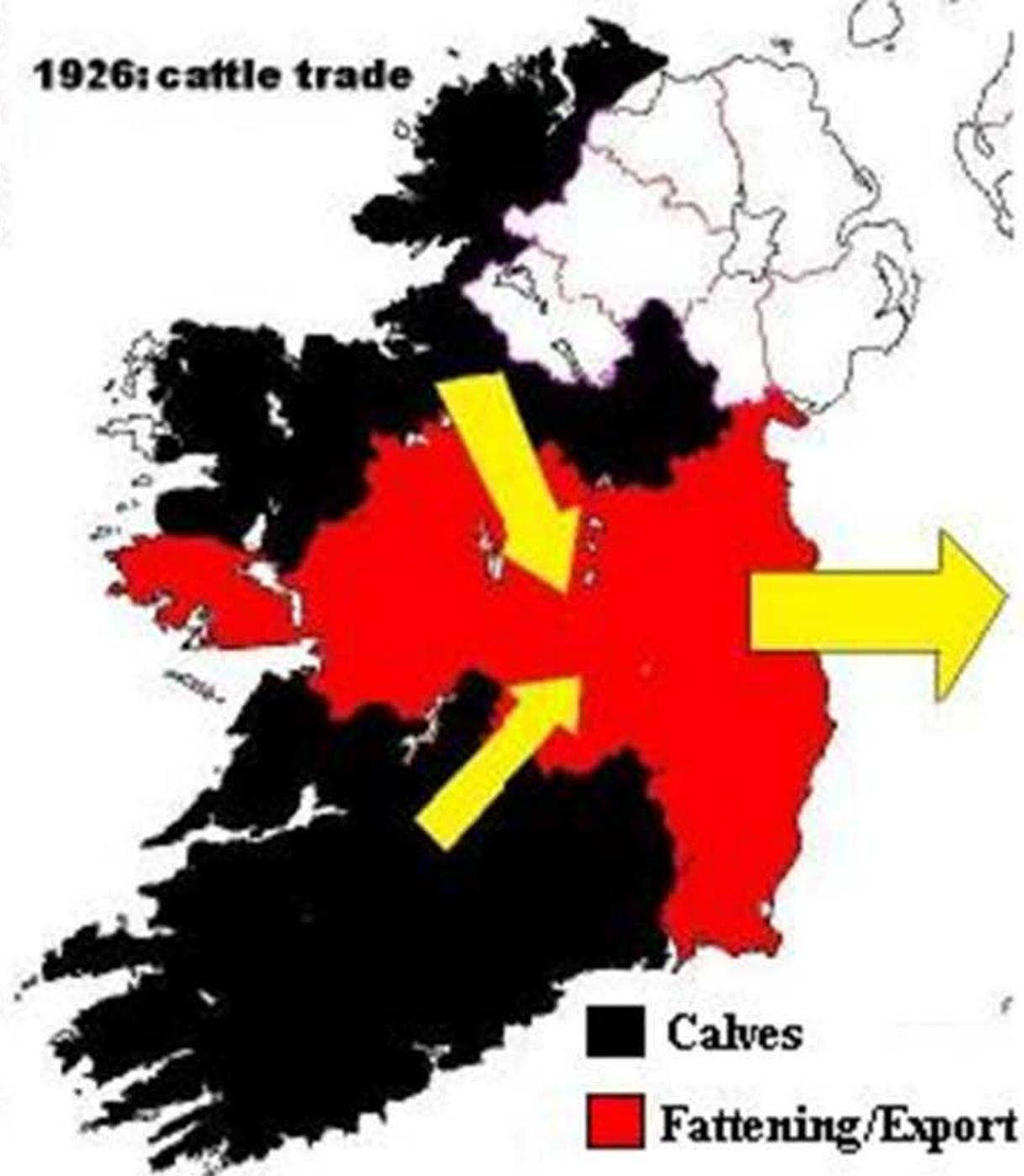
In this essay, I wish to follow Marx’s approach by viewing the present conjuncture of international politics and economics in terms of the long-term growth and spread of capitalist social relations of production to a world level. More concretely, I want to try to relate the current crises in national and international politics to the world market created during the last twenty-five years by the American Empire, first by examining Keynes’ 1933 warnings of the difficulties and dangers for the develop-

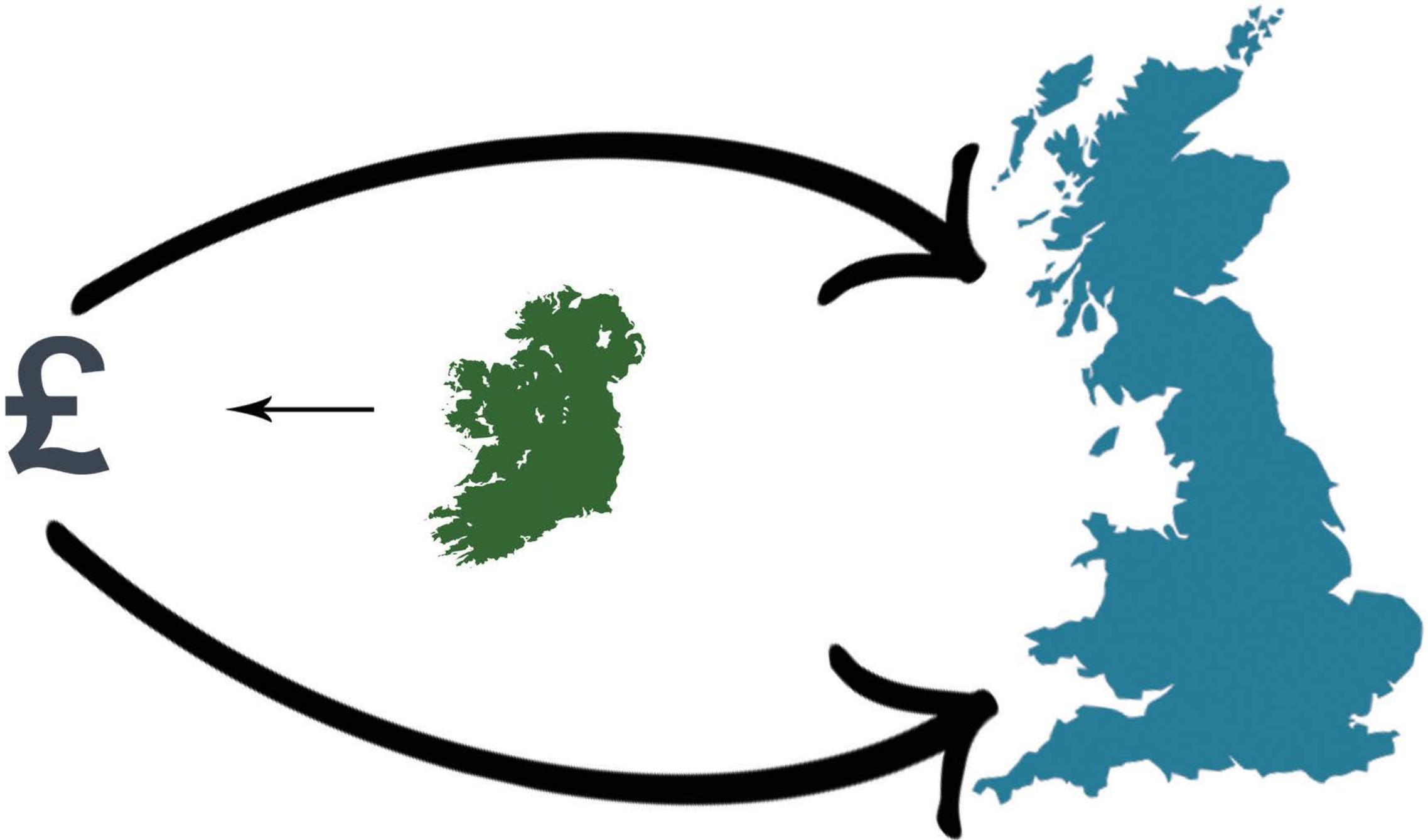
**- STEPHEN HYMER (1974)**

1926



1926: cattle trade





# The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, June 4, 1760. [Num. 5957]

The business of selling cattle, at distant markets, must naturally run into monopoly: they are chiefly bred and reared by the poor, who are not equal to the expences of conveying them to such markets; nor can they be conveyed in small numbers, upon as cheap terms as in large herds. This circumstance necessarily throws them into the hands of a few middle men, who are the buyers at home, and the only fellers abroad; and, who by this double monopoly are enabled to oppress those from whom they buy, and impose upon those to whom they sell.

From hence it happens, that cattle may be cheap and plentiful in the breeding countries, while they

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Sunday Independent. 1 Dec 2013

## It looks like perfect timing for REITs to enter Irish market



MARIE HUNT

AS we approach the end of 2013 it seems hard to believe that only 12 months ago, Ireland didn't have REIT legislation.

Having been formally announced in Budget 2012, the Government introduced Ireland's first Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) enabling legislation in this year's Finance Act in April.

It was widely believed that it would be some time before Ireland's first REIT emerged but only three months later, the country's first REIT (Green REIT) indicated its intention to list on the Irish stock exchange.

The expenses of this REIT and their advisers went on a fundraising trip where they



LAUNCH: Pat Gannon (left) from Green REIT with Minister for Finance, Michael Noonan TD, John Moran, Department of Finance, and Stephen Vernon, Green REIT, pictured at the Green REIT launch held in the Irish Stock Exchange, Dublin

the Irish market over the coming years? REITs are globally recog-

efficient vehicles in place would entice increased volumes of international capital

ment to introduce them. The rationale for introducing REITs in the UK was to create

Irish REITs. There is already evidence of hedge fund and trader investors in the Irish

property assets purchased by the REIT, which is obviously the main driver of returns for

Irish CRE market via REITs and other funds over the next few years.

Over the course of the next 12 months, we may see a small number of existing Irish vehicles converting to REIT status.

We could also see some new Irish REITs being established. However, the size of the Irish market will obviously limit the total number of REIT vehicles that will be established in Ireland.

We could also see more specialised REIT vehicles emerging that focus on one specific market sector such as student housing or healthcare as opposed to more general funds.

The Green REIT is now 98 per cent invested having acquired a portfolio of 12 assets over recent months. Ten of the assets formed part of Project Arc - a mixed-use portfolio of properties that was brought to the market in the autumn by Danske Bank while the REIT also purchased two other properties off-market. To date, the REIT has invested €178.3m in Irish assets and is expected to complete other transactions over the coming months.

The Hibernia REIT have raised a fund of some €350m and intend to focus on acquir-



An  
Phríomh-Oifig  
Staidrimh

Central  
Statistics  
Office

# Foreign Direct Investment in Ireland 2023

**Ireland:**  
A Globalised  
Economy

**FDI**

Stocks/  
GDP (%)



**Pass-Through  
Investment**



**US & UK  
Investment**

US FDI in Ireland

**€897bn**

**122,451**

Employees of  
Irish affiliates in the US



UK FDI in Ireland

**€31bn**

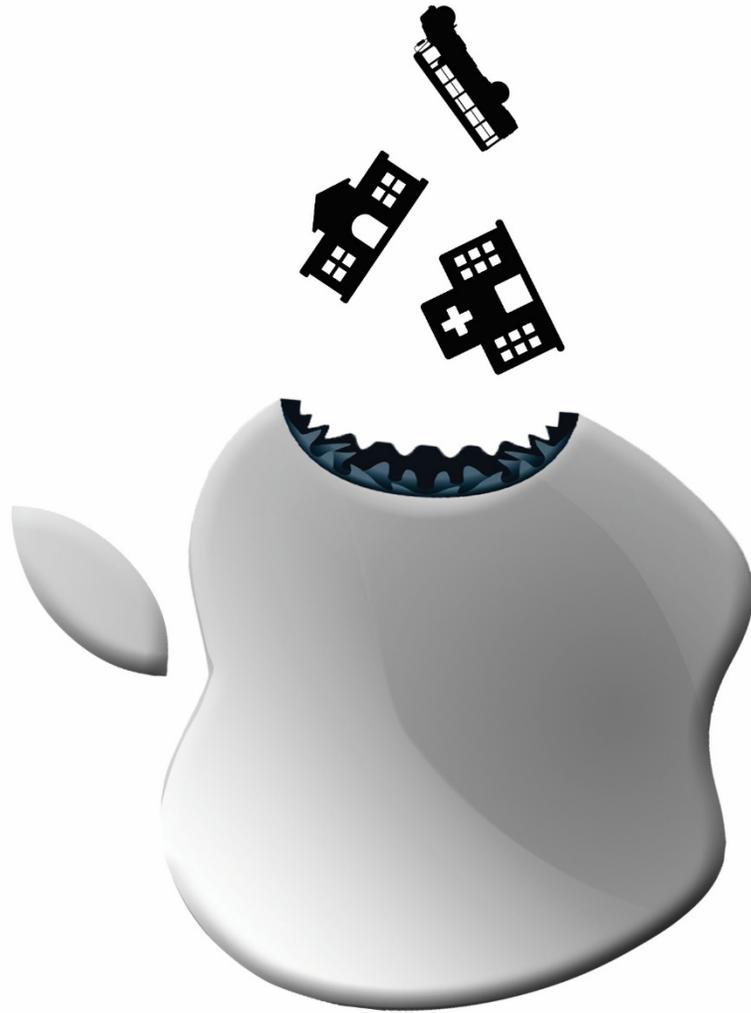
**71,378**

Employees of  
Irish affiliates in the UK

**Redomiciled PLCs**

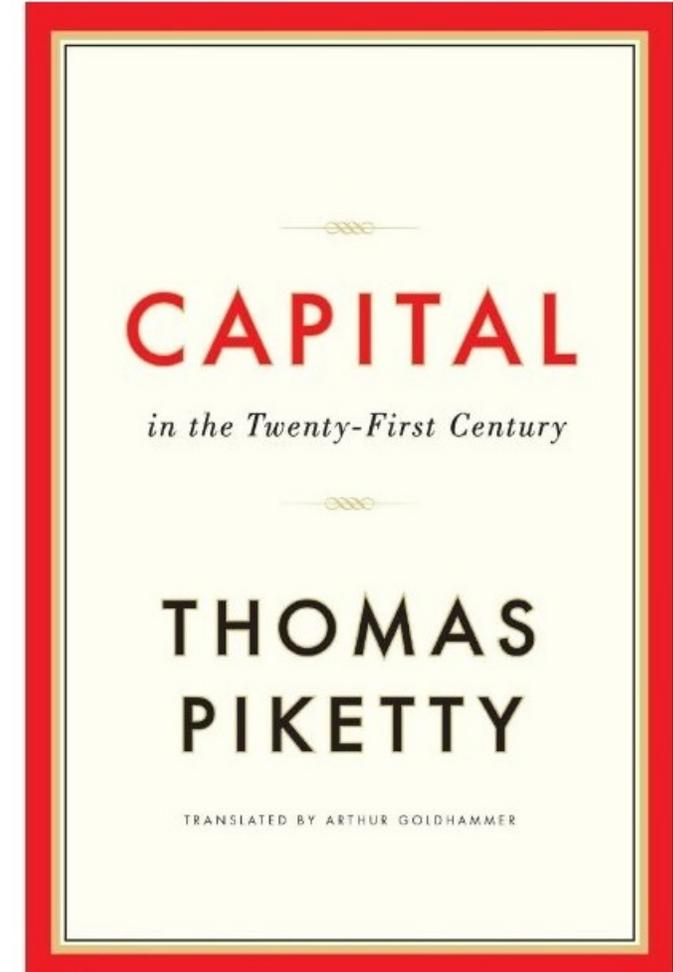
	Turnover	Employment
All Foreign Affiliates	<b>€259bn</b>	<b>1,358,702</b>
Foreign Affiliates of Redomiciled PLCs	<b>€109bn</b>	<b>936,360</b>
Foreign Affiliates for Irish Firms	<b>€149bn</b>	<b>422,342</b>

# Tax Games



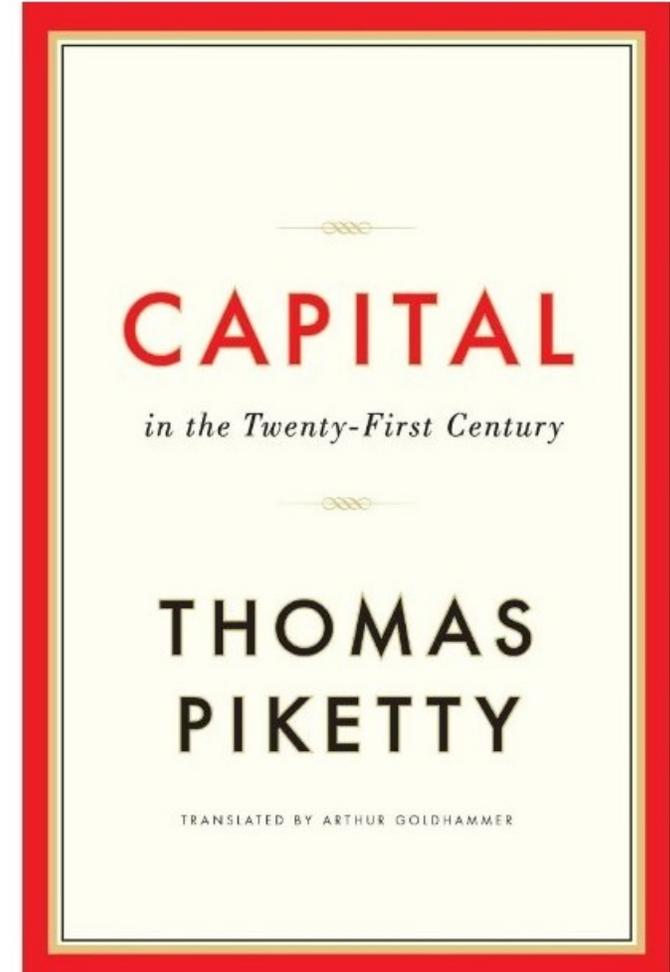
Devour the State

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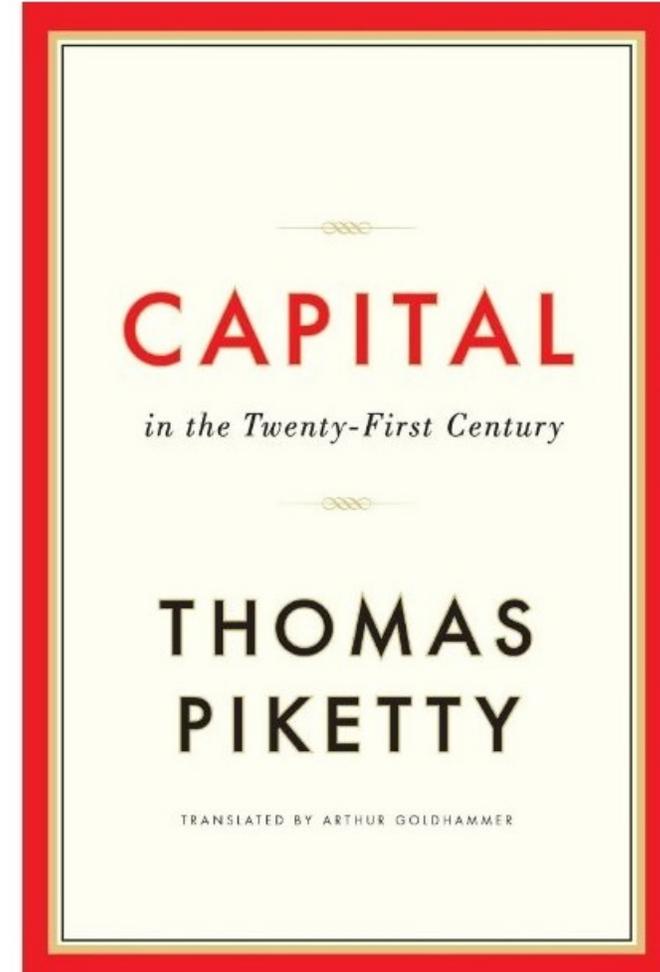
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**Similarly, the resurgence of inequality after 1980 is due largely to the political shifts of the past several decades, especially in regard to taxation and finance.**

**The history of inequality is shaped by the way economic, social and political actors view what is just and what is not, as well as by the relative power of those actors and the collective choices that result.** p.20



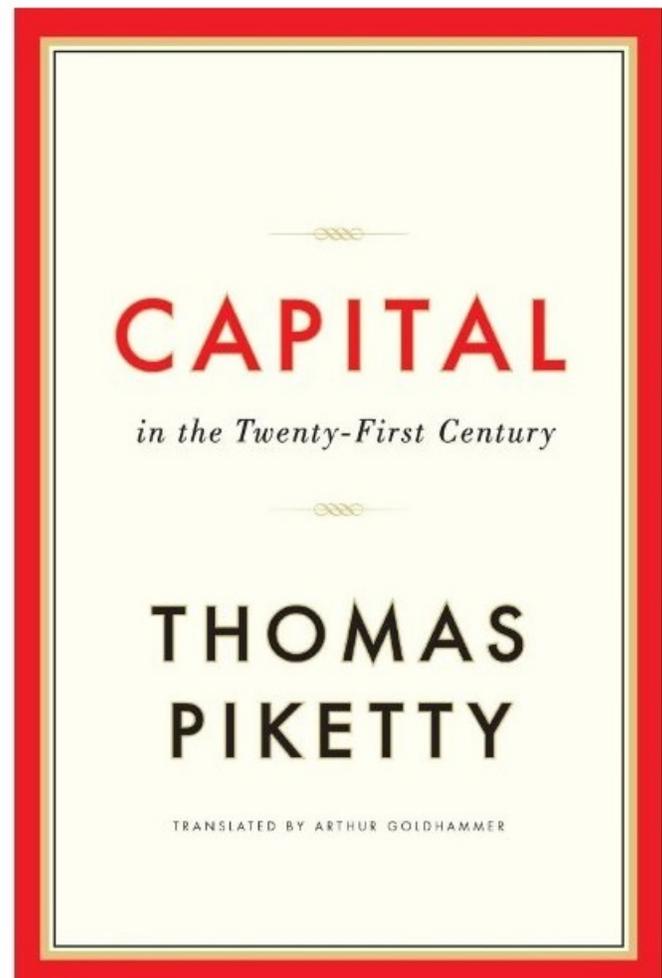
**This fundamental inequality,**

**which I will write as  $r > g$**

**where  $r$  = average annual rate of return on capital, including profits, dividends, interest, rents, and other income from capital, expressed as a percentage of its total value,**

**and  $g$  stands for the rate of growth of the economy**

**sums up the overall logic of my conclusions** p.25



# DESTABILIZING INEQUALITY OCCURS WHEN

RATE OF RETURN ON CAPITAL  
RENTS

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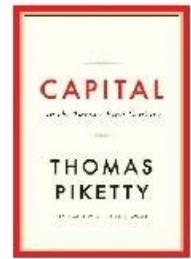
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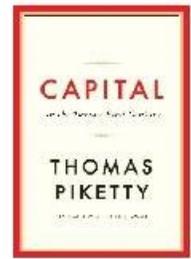
**R > G**

# **A SOCIAL STATE FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY**



**The ideal policy for avoiding an endless inegalitarian spiral and regaining control over the dynamics of accumulation would be a progressive tax on capital.**

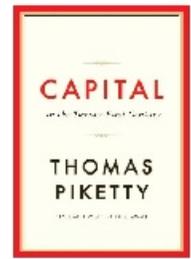
# **A SOCIAL STATE FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY**



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**Such a tax would also have another virtue: it would expose wealth to democratic scrutiny, which is a necessary condition for effective regulation of the banking system and international capital flows.**

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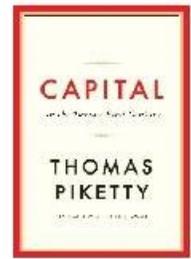


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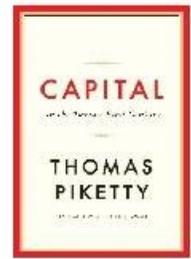
**A tax on capital would promote the general interest over private interests *while preserving economic openness and the forces of competition.*** p.471

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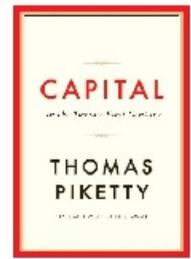
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**Modern redistribution is built around a logic of rights and a principle of equal access to a certain number of goods deemed to be fundamental. p.479.**

# REWRITING THE RULES OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

AN AGENDA FOR GROWTH AND SHARED PROSPERITY

A REPORT BY JOSEPH E. STIGLITZ  
*CHIEF ECONOMIST, ROOSEVELT INSTITUTE*

**ROOSEVELT**  
INSTITUTE

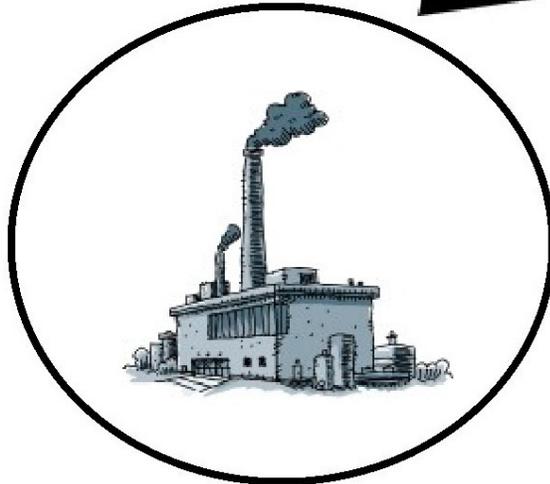
deregulated market economy was empty. Only through concerted government action, in the form of an \$800 billion bailout, were the banks and the market sustained.<sup>12</sup> Further, saving the financial system did not trickle down to ordinary mortgage holders or average workers, who lost over 4 million homes and whose real median income declined nearly 8 percent between 2007 and 2013.<sup>13</sup>

Our institutionalist approach is based on two simple economic observations: rules matter and power matters.

**interest & fees**



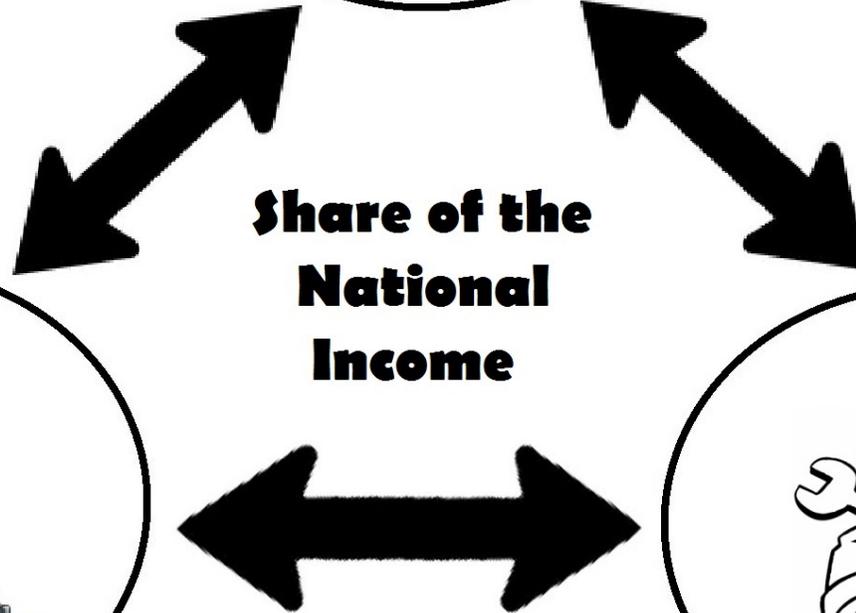
**sale of goods  
& services**



**human  
labour**



**Share of the  
National  
Income**



# GOVERNMENT

**CAPITAL**



**LABOUR**

# GOVERNMENT

CAPITAL

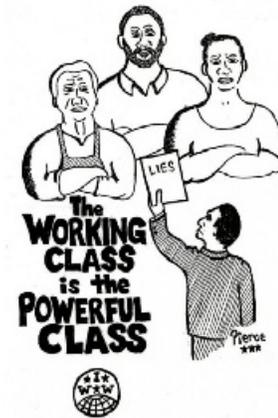
LABOUR

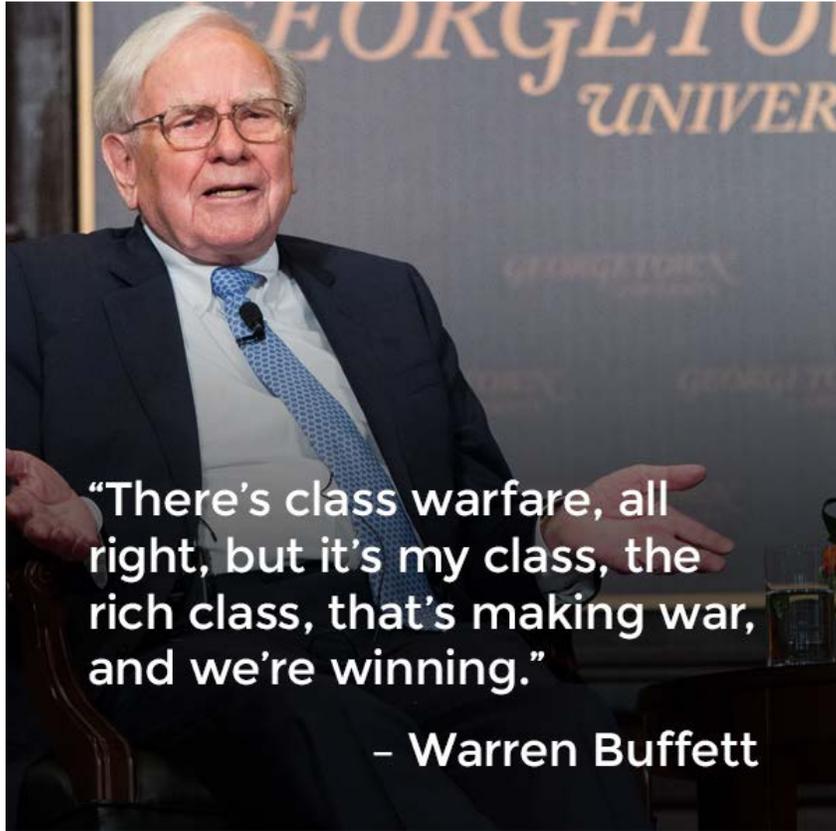


# GOVERNMENT

CAPITAL

LABOUR

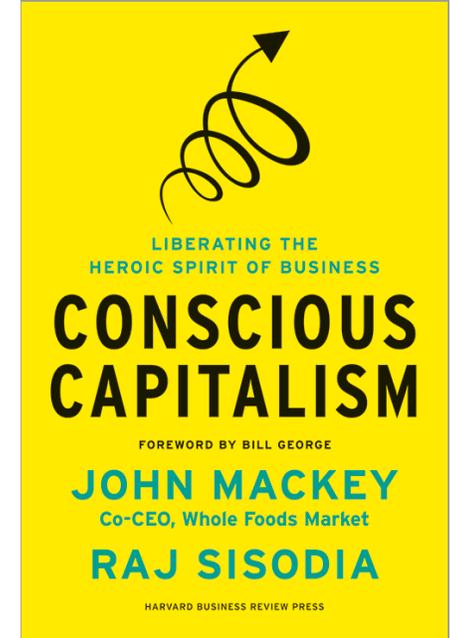
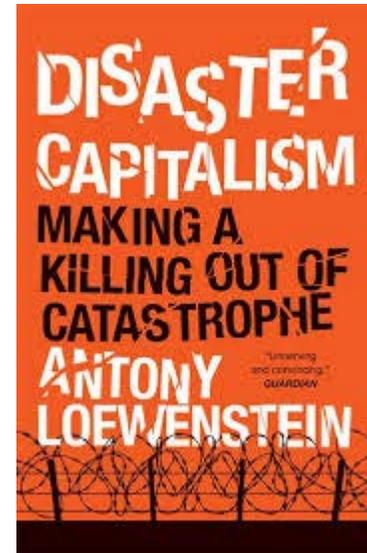
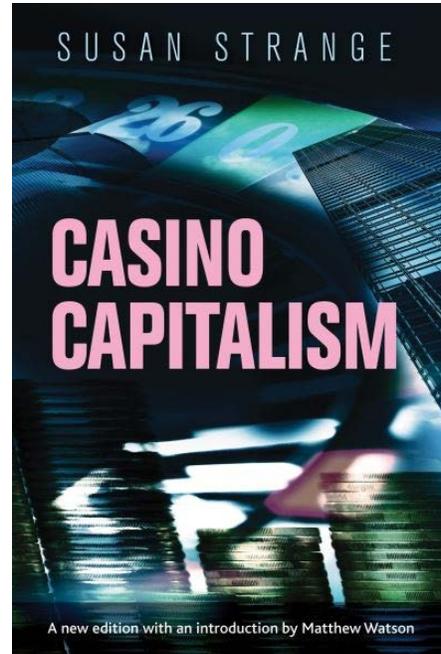
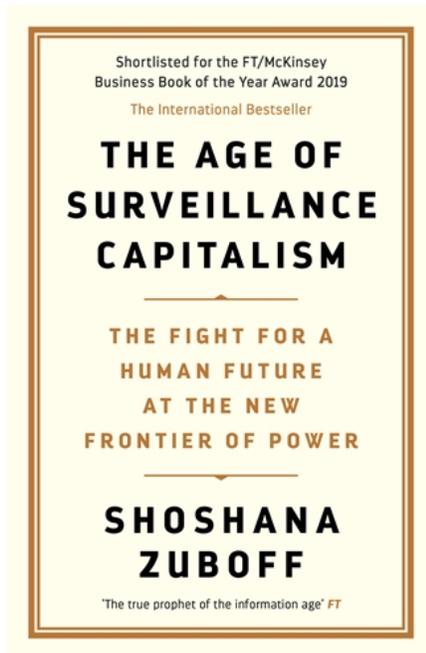
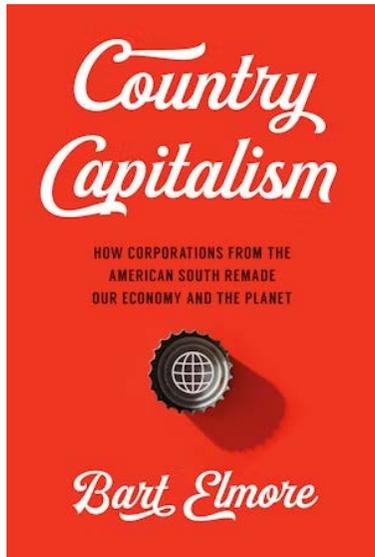
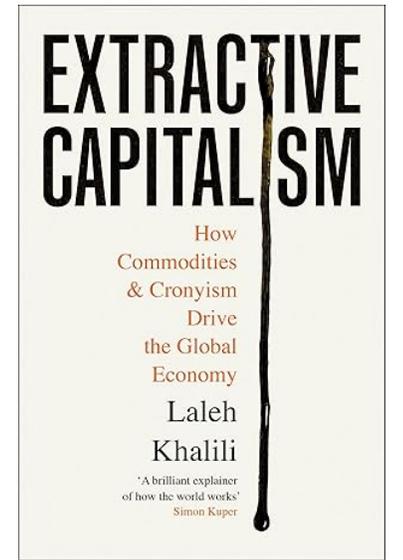
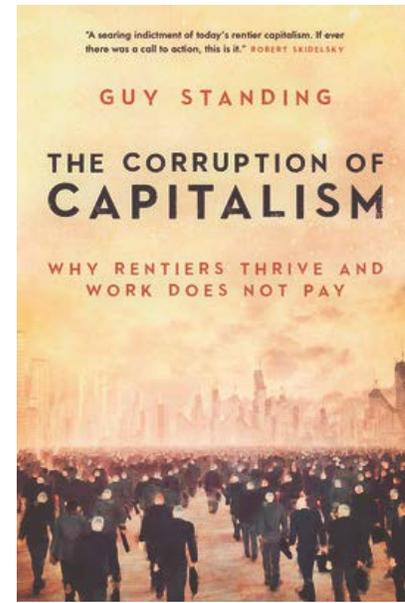
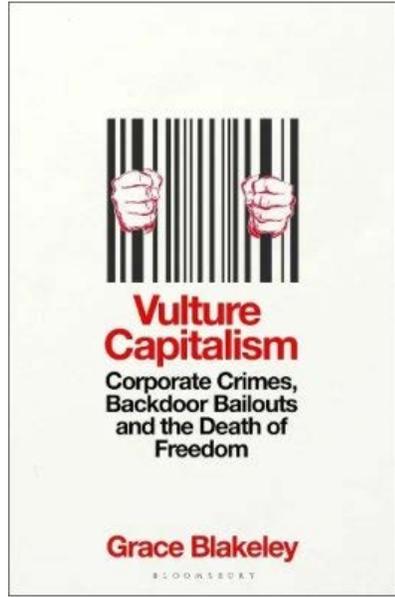
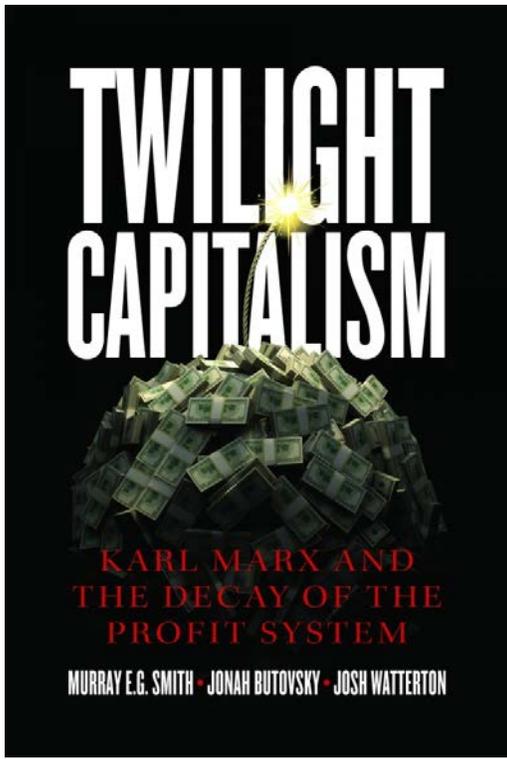


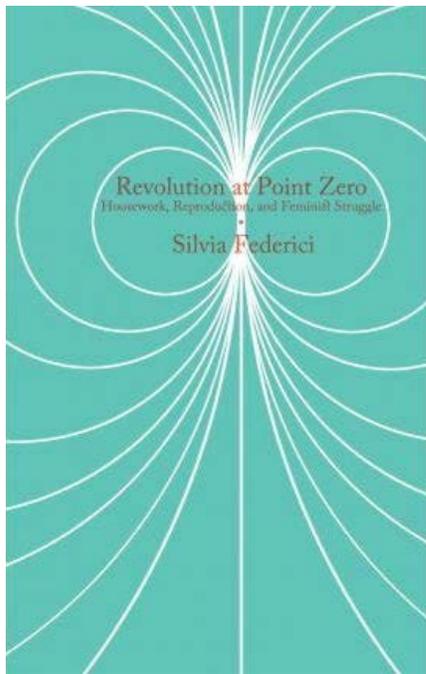


# The Capitalist Iceberg - J.K Gibson-Graham

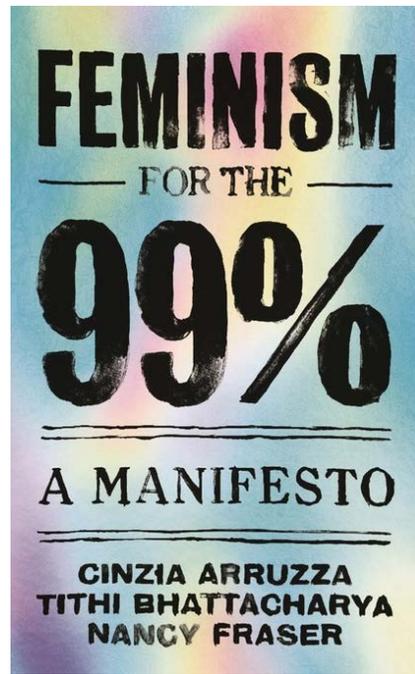
(Katherine Gibson and Julie Graham)



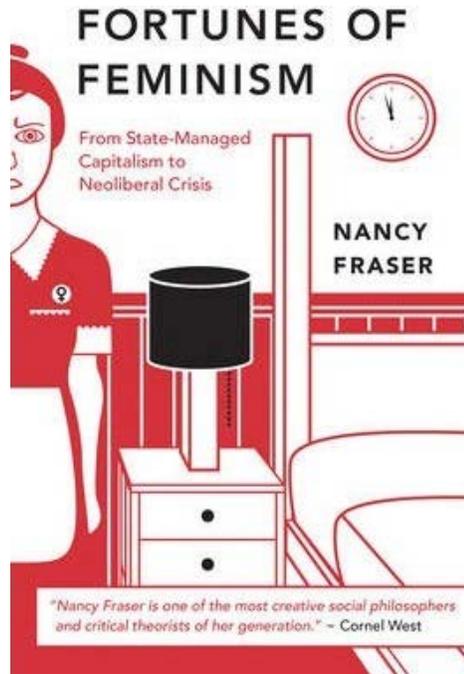




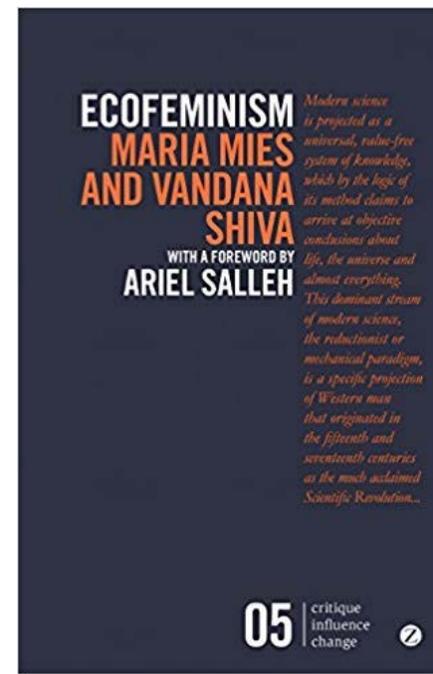
Revolution at Point Zero  
Housework, Reproduction, and Feminist Struggle  
Silvia Federici



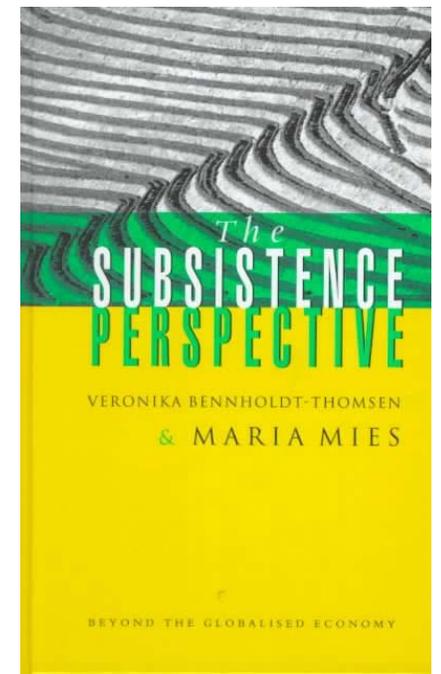
**FEMINISM**  
FOR THE  
**99%**  
**A MANIFESTO**  
CINZIA ARRUZZA  
TITHI BHATTACHARYA  
NANCY FRASER



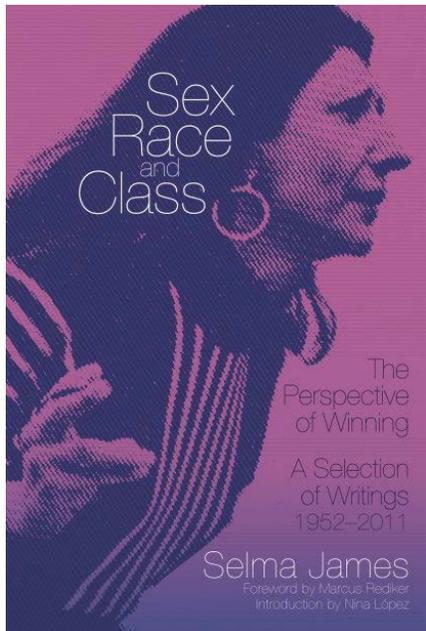
**FORTUNES OF FEMINISM**  
From State-Managed Capitalism to Neoliberal Crisis  
NANCY FRASER  
"Nancy Fraser is one of the most creative social philosophers and critical theorists of her generation." – Cornel West



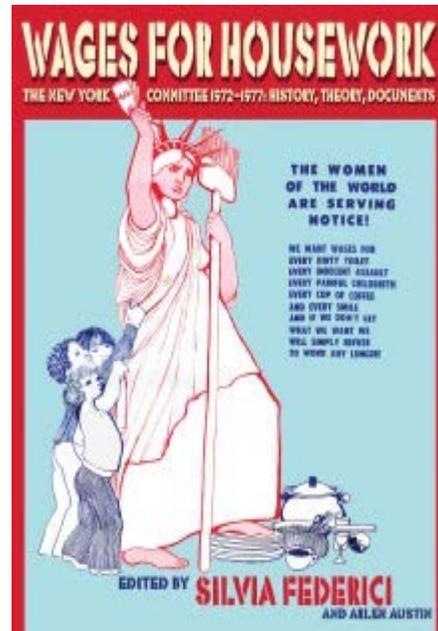
**ECOFEMINISM**  
**MARIA MIES AND VANDANA SHIVA**  
WITH A FOREWORD BY ARIEL SALLEH  
Modern science is projected as a universal, value-free system of knowledge, which by the logic of its method claims to arrive at objective conclusions about life, the universe and almost everything. This dominant stream of modern science, the reductionist or mechanical paradigm, is a specific projection of Western man that originated in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries as the much acclaimed Scientific Revolution...  
05 critique influence change



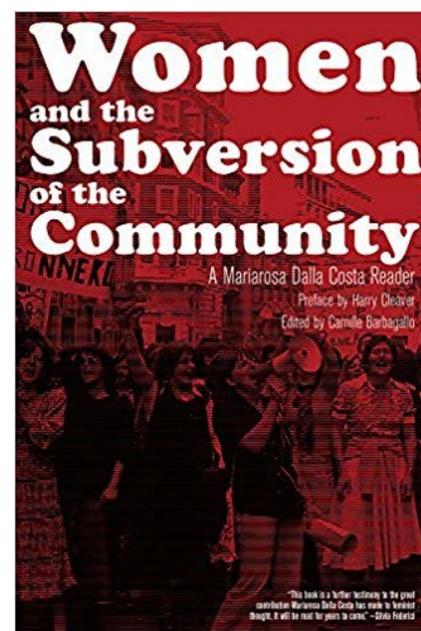
The  
**SUBSISTENCE PERSPECTIVE**  
VERONIKA BENNHOLDT-THOMSEN & MARIA MIES  
BEYOND THE GLOBALISED ECONOMY



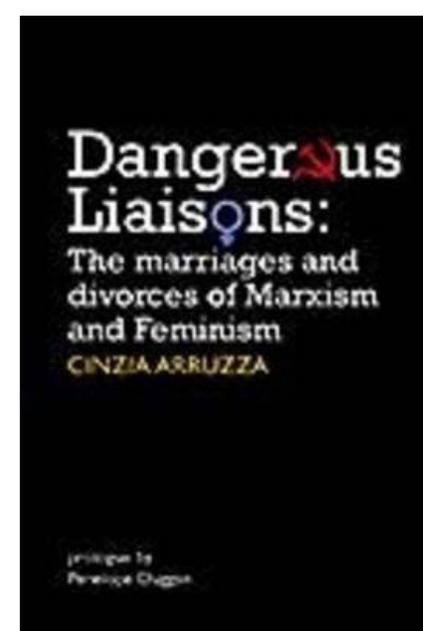
Sex  
Race  
and  
Class  
The Perspective of Winning  
A Selection of Writings 1952–2011  
Selma James  
Foreword by Marcus Rediker  
Introduction by Nina Lopez



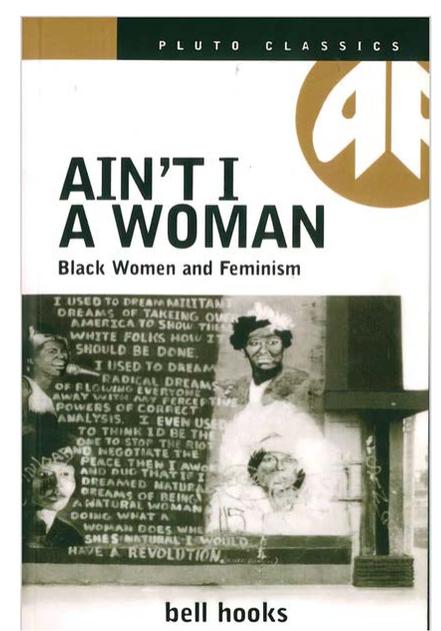
**WAGES FOR HOUSEWORK**  
THE NEW YORK COMMITTEES 1972–1977: HISTORY, THEORY, DOCUMENTS  
THE WOMEN OF THE WORLD ARE SERVING NOTICE!  
WE WANT WAGES FOR EVERY MINUTE OF EVERY HOUSEHOLD LABOR! EVERY PAID LABORER! EVERY UNPAID LABORER! EVERY LEAF OF CORN! AND EVERY SHAL! AND IF WE DON'T SEE WHAT WE WANT WE WILL SIMPLY REFUSE TO WORK ANY LONGER!  
EDITED BY SILVIA FEDERICI AND ARLEN AUSTIN



**Women and the Subversion of the Community**  
A Mariarosa Dalla Costa Reader  
Preface by Harry Cleaver  
Edited by Camille Barbagallo  
"This book is a better history to the great generation Mariarosa Dalla Costa has made to feminist thought. It will be read for years to come." – Silvia Federici



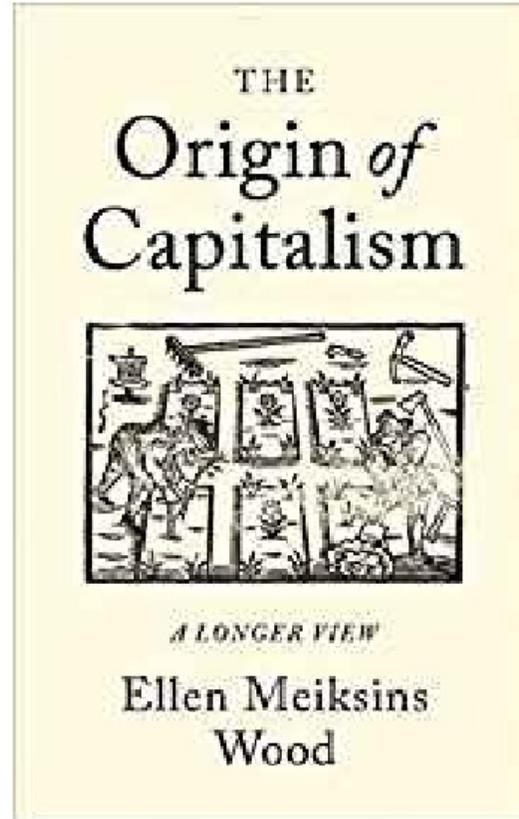
**Dangerous Liaisons:**  
The marriages and divorces of Marxism and Feminism  
CINZIA ARRUZZA  
introduction by Penelope Chappell



PLUTO CLASSICS  
**AIN'T I A WOMAN**  
Black Women and Feminism  
bell hooks  
I USED TO DREAM MATTILDA DREAMS OF TAKING OVER AMERICA TO SHOW THE WHITE FOLKS HOW IT SHOULD BE DONE. I USED TO DREAM RADICAL DREAMS OF FLIPPING EVERYONE AWAY WITH MY PERFECT POWERS OF CORRECT ANALYSIS. I EVEN USED TO THINK I'D BE THE ONE TO STOP THE RIOTS AND NEGOTIATE THE PEACE. THEN I AMO AND DID THAT IF I DREAMED NATURAL DREAMS OF BEING A NATURAL WOMAN DOING WHAT A WOMAN DOES. WELL SHE'S NATURAL. I WOULD HAVE A REVOLUTION.

" THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES IS SUBORDINATE TO THE PRODUCTION OF CAPITAL AND CAPITALIST PROFIT .

THE BASIC OBJECTIVE OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM . . . IS THE PRODUCTION AND SELF-EXPANSION OF CAPITAL . "



'Capitalism exploits more work  
and production relations than  
just wage labor relations.'



We're still here. We're still angry. We're still fighting.

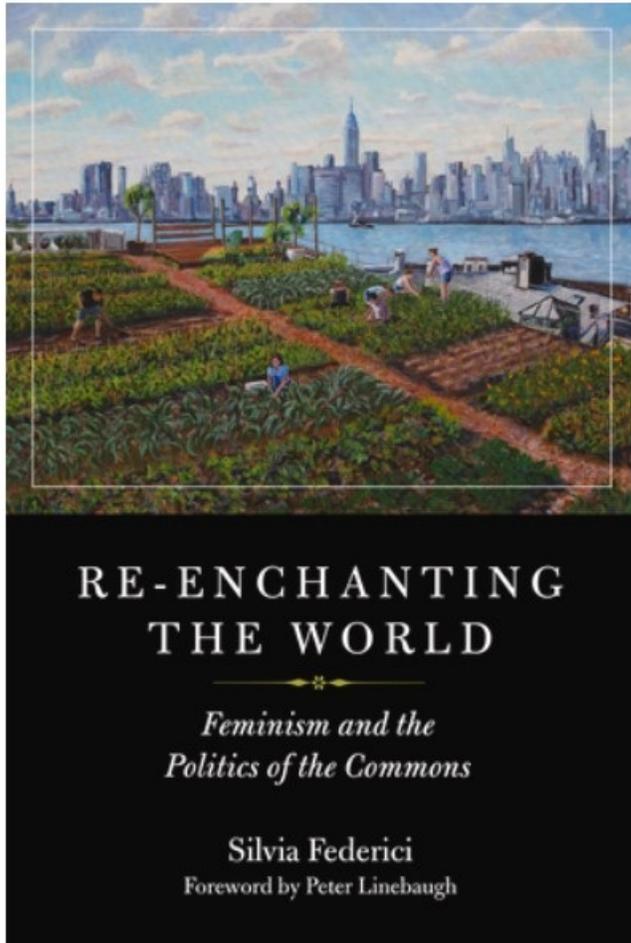
Labour in this sphere is often devalued and privatised, and is typically performed by women in their 'double day' or 'second shift', alongside paid wage labour.

But reproductive labour of this kind **is just as central to capitalist accumulation as are other forms of labour**, which means that **struggles over its structure and distribution are fundamental to any understanding of issues of power and the relationships between labour and capital, as well as the potential for their transformation.**

'Cuts are a Feminist Issue', *Soundings*  
(Dec 2011),

“This assumption of the auxiliary nature of women’s struggle flows directly from the misconception that women’s labour in the home is auxiliary to the reproduction and development of capital, a misconception which has so long hindered us all.”

‘International Feminism’, *Off Our Backs* (1973)

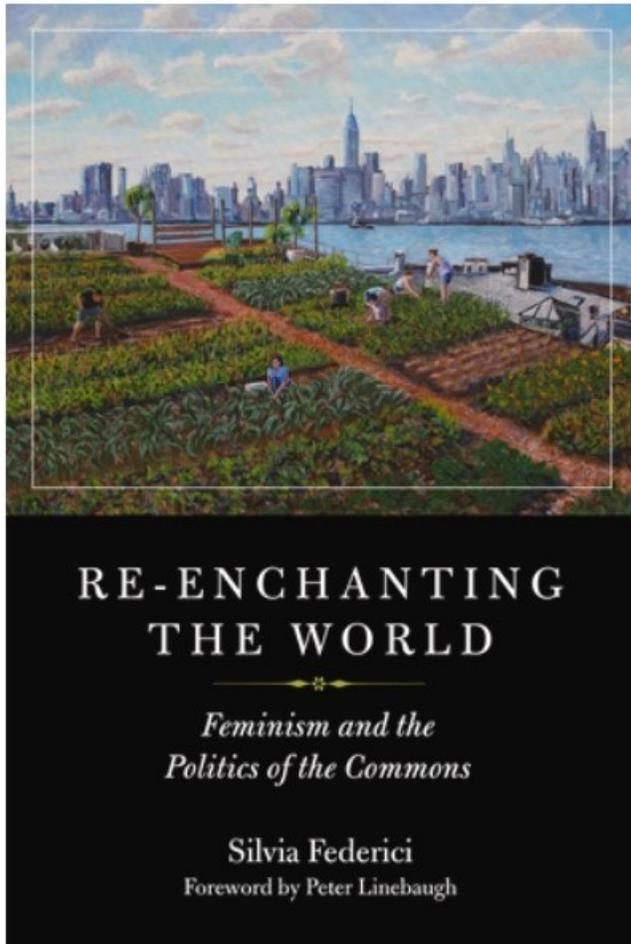


According to the Marxist tradition, the enclosures were the starting point of capitalist society.

They were the basic device of original accumulation, which created a population of workers 'free' from any means of reproduction and thus compelled (in time) to work for a wage.

The enclosures, however, are not a one-time process exhausted at the dawn of capitalism.

They are a regular reoccurrence on the path of capitalist accumulation and a structural component of class struggle.



Primitive accumulation is not a one-time historical event confined to the origins of capitalism, as the point of departure of 'accumulation proper.'

It is a phenomenon constitutive of capitalist relations at all times, eternally recurrent, part of the continuous process of capitalist accumulation and always contemporaneous with its expansion.

# FEMINISM

— FOR THE —

# 99%

A MANIFESTO

CINZIA ARRUZZA  
TITHI BHATTACHARYA  
NANCY FRASER

As feminists, we appreciate that capitalism is not just an economic system, but something larger;

an institutionalized social order that also encompasses the apparently 'noneconomic' relations and practices that sustain the official economy.

# FEMINISM

— FOR THE —

# 99%

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## A MANIFESTO

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**CINZIA ARRUZZA  
TITHI BHATTACHARYA  
NANCY FRASER**

Behind capitalism's official institutions - wage labor, production, exchange, and finance - stand their necessary supports and enabling conditions:

# FEMINISM

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A MANIFESTO

CINZIA ARRUZZA  
TITHI BHATTACHARYA  
NANCY FRASER

- families, communities, nature; territorial states, political organisations and civil societies; and not least of all, massive amounts and multiple forms of unwaged and expropriated labor, including much of the work of social reproduction, still preformed largely by women and often uncompensated.

These, too, are constitutive elements of capitalist society - and sites of struggle within it.

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NANCY FRASER

While capital strives systemically to increase profits, working-class people strive, conversely, to lead decent and meaningful lives as social beings.

These are fundamentally irreconcilable goals, for capital's share of accumulation can only increase at the expense of our share in the life of society.

# FEMINISM

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A MANIFESTO

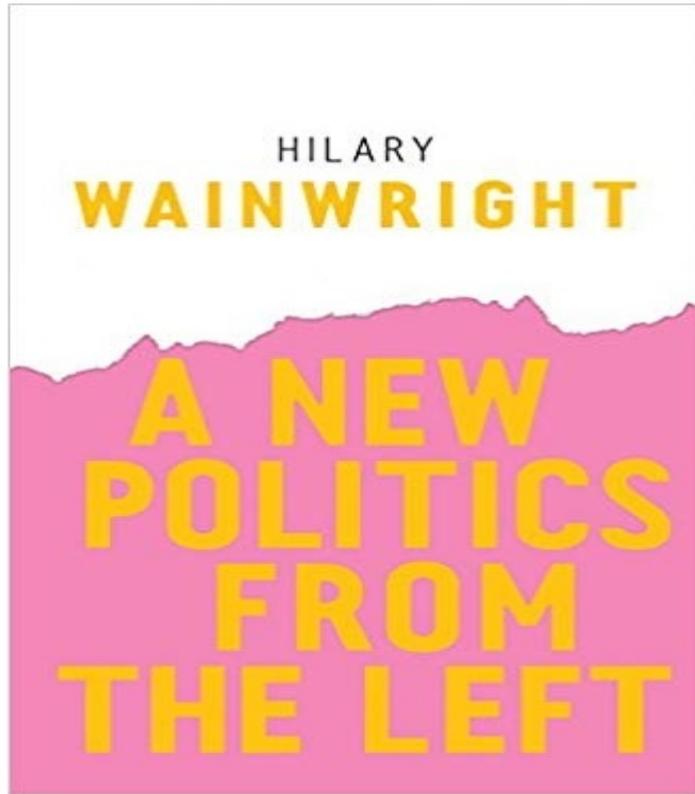
CINZIA ARRUZZA  
TITHI BHATTACHARYA  
NANCY FRASER

Working people do not struggle for the wage; rather, they struggle for the wage *because* they want bread and butter.

The desire for sustenance is the determinant, not the consequence.

Thus, struggles over food, housing, water, health care, or education are not always expressed through the mediated form of the wage - that is to say, as demands for higher wages within the workplace.





Power is the capacity to bring about change and the occupation of the institutions is only one part of what makes change possible.

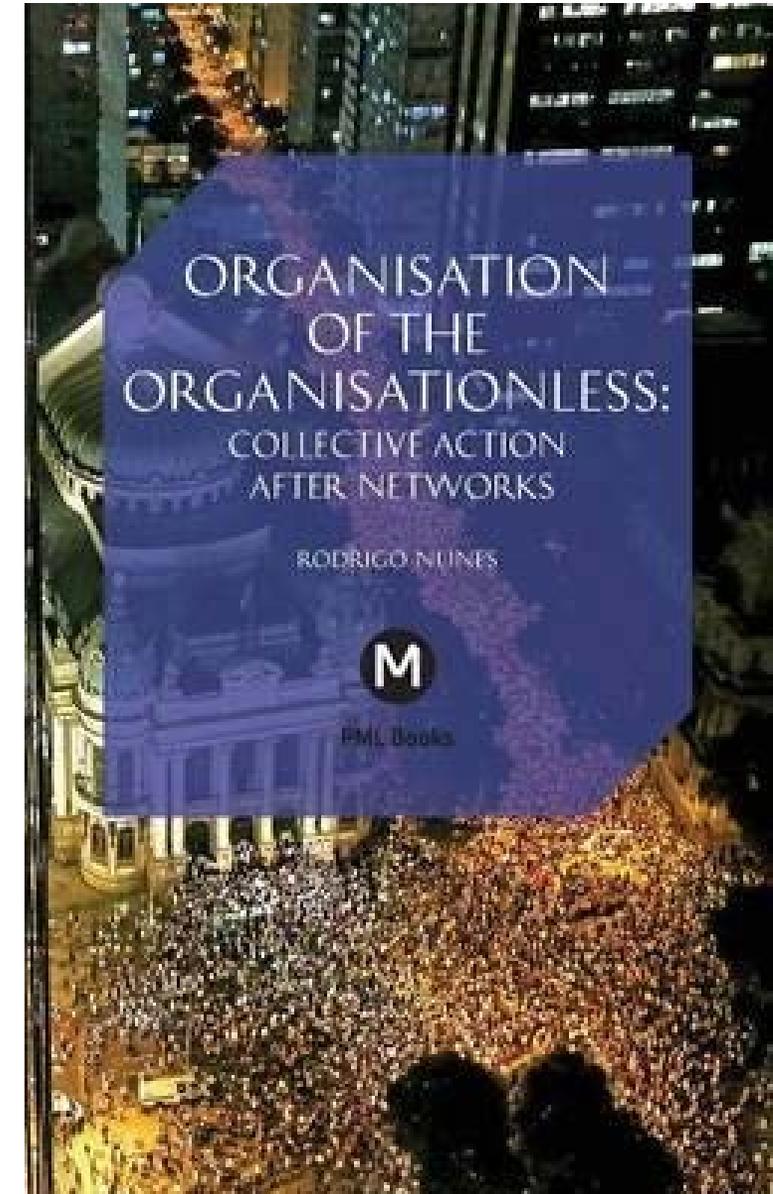
The power to act comes from a combination of occupying both the institutions and the squares.

'... in permanent creative tension...'

## THE NETWORK-MOVEMENT

The point is not what solution is valid for the whole, but what solutions work *within* the whole.

There is no need to find a single answer to what everyone must do.



## THE NETWORK-MOVEMENT

**The point is to create something more than  
mere alliance building**

**(where the parts, understood as constituted  
groupings of people, are supposed to stay the  
same only co-operating punctually)**

**and less a one-size-fits-all solution**

**(e.g., the idea of the party).**

