

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910789114003321
Titolo	2012 : decoding the countercultural apocalypse / / edited by Joseph Gelfer [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Durham : , : Acumen Publishing, , 2011
ISBN	1-315-72884-2 1-317-54414-5 1-84465-890-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xi, 203 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	001.9
Soggetti	Two thousand twelve, A.D Twenty-first century Prophecies End of the world
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 02 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction / Joseph Gelfer -- The 2012 phenomenon: new uses for an ancient Maya calendar (Robert K. Sitler) -- Maya prophecies, 2012 and the problematic nature of truth / Mark van Stone -- Mayanism comes of (new) age? John. W. Hoopes -- The 2012 milie? hybrity, diversity and stigmatised knowledge / Pete Lentini -- Chich?n itz? and chicken little: how pseudosciences embraced 2012 / Kristine Larsen -- Roland Emmerich's 2012: a simple truth / Andrea Austin -- The 2012 movement, visionary arts and psytrance culture / Graham St John -- In a prophetic voice: Australasia 2012 / Joseph Gelfer -- Approaching 2012: modern misconceptions vs. reconstructing ancient maya perspectives / John Major Jenkins.
Sommario/riassunto	21 December 2012 was believed to mark the end of the thirteenth B'ak'tun cycle in the Long Count of the Mayan calendar. Many people believed this date to mark the end of the world or, at the very least, a shift to a new form of global consciousness. Examining how much of the phenomenon is based on the historical record and how much is contemporary fiction, the book explores the landscape of the modern apocalyptic imagination, the economics of the spiritual marketplace,

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910788693903321
Autore	Ueda Kenichi
Titolo	Banks As Coordinators of Economic Growth / / Kenichi Ueda
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2006
ISBN	1-4623-9620-8 1-4527-2591-8 1-283-51804-X 1-4519-0977-2 9786613830494
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (77 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Soggetti	Economic development - Econometric models Banks and banking - Econometric models Banks and Banking Finance: General Industries: Financial Services Noncooperative Games Exchange and Production Economies Banks Depository Institutions Micro Finance Institutions Mortgages Economic Development: Financial Markets Saving and Capital Investment Corporate Finance and Governance One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data) Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects Banking Finance Loans Interbank markets Deposit rates Bank deposits Financial institutions

Financial markets
Financial services
Competition
Banks and banking
International finance
Interest rates
United States

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"November 2006."
Nota di contenuto	""Contents""; ""I. INTRODUCTION""; ""II. MODEL SETTING AND CHARACTERISTICS""; ""III. UNIQUE EQUILIBRIUM CANDIDATE WITH STRATEGIC INTERMEDIATION""; ""IV. EXISTENCE OF AN EQUILIBRIUM WITH FREE RECONTRACTING OPPORTUNITY""; ""V. DISCUSSION""; ""VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS""; ""REFERENCES""; ""APPENDIX I. PROOFS""; ""APPENDIX II. EXISTENCE OF AN OPTIMAL PLAN""; ""APPENDIX III. PARETO- OPTIMAL ALLOCATION AND WALRASIAN EQUILIBRIUM""; ""APPENDIX IV. ALLOCATIONS UNDER OTHER PRODUCTION FUNCTIONS""; ""APPENDIX V. ECONOMY WITH PRIVATE DIRECT FINANCE"" ""APPENDIX VI. RELATION TO DISCONTINUOUS GAME LITERATURE""
Sommario/riassunto	This paper formally identifies an important role of banks: Banks competitively internalize production externalities and facilitate economic growth. I formulate a canonical growth model with externalities as a game among consumers, firms, and banks. Banks compete for deposits to seek monopoly profits, including externalities. Using loan contracts that specify price and quantity, banks control firms' investments. Each bank forms a firm group endogenously and internalizes externalities directly within a firm group and indirectly across firm groups. This unique equilibrium requires a condition that separates competition for sources and uses of funds. I present a realistic institution that satisfies this condition.