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Martiacute;n Redrado
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Martiacute;n Redrado : No Reserve: The Limit of Absolute Power before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised No Reserve: The Limit of Absolute Power:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Five StarsBy BRIAN LANDRYThis is a must-read for every politician or economist4 of 4 people found the following review helpful. Reads Like a Thriller, but the Translation Leaves Much to Be DesiredBy RR in DCI follow the types of issues covered in this book professionally and wanted the insights that a senior financial official could offer on the economy of Argentina. For those who follow these issues, this is a fascinating account of the extraordinary confrontation between Cristina Fernaacute;ndez de Kirchner's incompetent and corrupt Administration and a competent, principled central bank head. The technical issues raised in

the book continue to be covered in the financial press and continue to plague Argentina. For me, the quality of the translation is a great disappointment. I'm familiar with the jargon of the field, but the translation is so poor as to render sections almost completely incoherent. The translator, originally from Ohio, is a native speaker, but his English is not graceful and, in some instances, not grammatical. He is completely unfamiliar with the technical mechanics of banking and finance and does not convey any of those elements clearly. One has to infer rather than understand clearly what steps had been taken. Publishing this book under the author's name is an insult to him. That said, I couldn't put this book down. This book details a major marker in the downward spiral of Cristina's regime. It would be a service to Redrado to retranslate the book. It would make a compelling account that much more interesting. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. *Memoir of Argentine Banker*. By Lynn Ellingwood Martin Redrado was the chief of the Central Bank of Argentina during a financial crisis in the early 2000s. He led the country out of financial collapse and did it by rejecting the recommendations of the World Bank and other world organizations. He feels he has permanently stopped the common collapse of Argentina's banking system and put it on the course of prosperity. He tries to explain what often happens in developing countries' economies and how delicate they are to what happens elsewhere in the world market. I don't pretend to understand the financial world and the world economy but I was curious to learn more about Argentina since it was able to recover by doing exactly what the World Bank and others told them not to do. Greece is often mentioned as a country which should follow suit. I'm not sure the austerity measures imposed upon Greece will help the people or their country and I could see what could happen next if the people simply give up. Argentina gave a ray of hope to developing countries and it's worthwhile to take a closer look. This book helps a reader do that whether you think he is "full of himself" or accurate in his beliefs.

No Reserve: The Limit of Absolute Power is a gripping and historically fascinating look into the dangers of mixing political power and economics in an emerging country. Written by Martin Redrado, president of Argentina's Central Bank (2004-2010), readers learn how this Harvard-educated veteran of Wall Street and leading Latin American economist was appointed by the country's President, Nestor Kirchner, to lead Argentina through difficult economic times. By 2008, the country, along with the world, was in financial crisis and through the independent policies of the Central Bank was able to overcome for the first time in decades a history of cyclical breakups. At the beginning of 2010, when Redrado was asked to cover the costs of public spending and out-of-control national debts, his tenure was over. Ethical, determined, and loyal to his country, the author began his fight against financial corruption. Readers will be intrigued by Redrado's explanations of emerging world markets, tenets of central banking, and how governments can cause and avoid financial crises.

.com "Martin Redrado is a hero among the world's central bankers. His principled refusal to buckle under intense political pressure to promote irresponsible policies ended his career as president of the Argentine central bank. This highly readable book traces his courageous journey through political minefields." - Alan Greenspan *An Interview with Martin Redrado* Martin Redrado, the former president of the Central Bank of Argentina, recently agreed to answer six questions from *The Daily Caller* about his book and other topics of interest: Question: Why did you write the book? Martin Redrado: My book, *No Reserve*, explains the political nuances in an emerging country, which happens to be Argentina. This story gives the reader a better understanding of how the developing world works in business and politics. Question: Give us a brief summary of what the book is about. Martin Redrado: *No Reserve* is a look into the dangers of mixing political power and economics in an emerging country. The book exposes the peculiarities of public life and reveals how I helped lead my country out of the 2008-2009 global economic crises. Through the independent policies of the Central Bank, Argentina was able to overcome, for the first time in decades, a history of cyclical breakups. At the beginning of 2010, when I was asked to cover the costs of public spending and out-of-control national debts, my tenure was over. Determined, and loyal to my country, I began a fight against financial corruption. I explain emerging world markets, tenets of central banking, and how governments can cause and avoid financial crises. Question: Why should Americans be concerned about what happens in Argentina? Martin Redrado: Argentina is the third market in Latin America after Brazil and Mexico. Most importantly, this story provides deep insight into how to deal with any emerging economy. Growth in this decade is coming from Asia and Latin America so a better political understanding will make Americans more knowledgeable in their relations with these countries. Question: Outside of the Middle East, according to the Pew Global Attitudes poll, Argentinians consistently hold among the most negative views of America. Why do you think that is? Martin Redrado: There is a lack of understanding in both countries of our idiosyncrasies, and our different approaches to confront our problems. We try to explain our bilateral relations through local and somewhat ideological prisms. Question: What are the three books that most shaped your worldview? Martin Redrado: *Presidential Power* by Richard Neustadt, *Soft Power* by Joseph Nye and *Human Capitalism* by Jacques Maritain, are the three books that made a strong impact in my political views and my approach to international relations. Question: What is your view about Hugo Chavez in Venezuela? Martin Redrado: Hugo Chavez leads an authoritarian regime, which does not allow the country to realize the potential that Venezuela has. However, we need to integrate this important country with the rest of South America in generating a

comprehensive regional energy policy. (Interview by Jamie Weinstein for The Daily Caller.) From Booklist

In 2004, as Argentina was beginning to climb out of one of its periodic economic slumps, Redrado was appointed the president of the country's Central Bank. His tenure coincided with the worldwide recession, which started in 2006 with the collapse of the American real-estate market but soon affected other countries (especially, and particularly disastrously, emerging countries like Argentina). While trying to repair the schisms within the Central Bank, Redrado also had to contend with the country's preexisting debts to the International Monetary Fund, and, during the global recession, the political machinations of the Argentinian president, who (Redrado says) saw in the country's instability an opportunity to consolidate her own power. This book, which is surprisingly lively, given its subject matter, requires some background about international finance on the part of the reader. Readers who possess that background will find the book a real eye-opener; others may feel a bit lost at times but will still be fascinated by the insider's story of the recent global economic crisis. — David Pitt

About the Author

International policy maker

Redrado is a Harvard-educated, Wall Street-seasoned economist whose determination and willingness to stand up against authority led his country out of the 2008-2009 world financial disaster. The former president of the central Bank of Argentina, Redrado is credited with recognizing government corruption and fighting for Argentina's economic survival. He created Fundacioacute;n Capital, an economic think tank in Latin America, and he is author of four books: *How to Survive Globalization*, *Exports for Growth*, *Time of Challenges* and *No Reserve*. Born and reared in rural Ohio, Dan Newland has lived and worked in Argentina since 1973. He worked for 13 years at the Buenos Aires Herald, a daily renowned for its valiant human rights campaign during Argentina's bloody era of military rule. Newland's editorial comments contributed to that effort. He reached the post of managing editor before leaving the Herald to begin his current, life-long career as an independent writer, translator and editor.