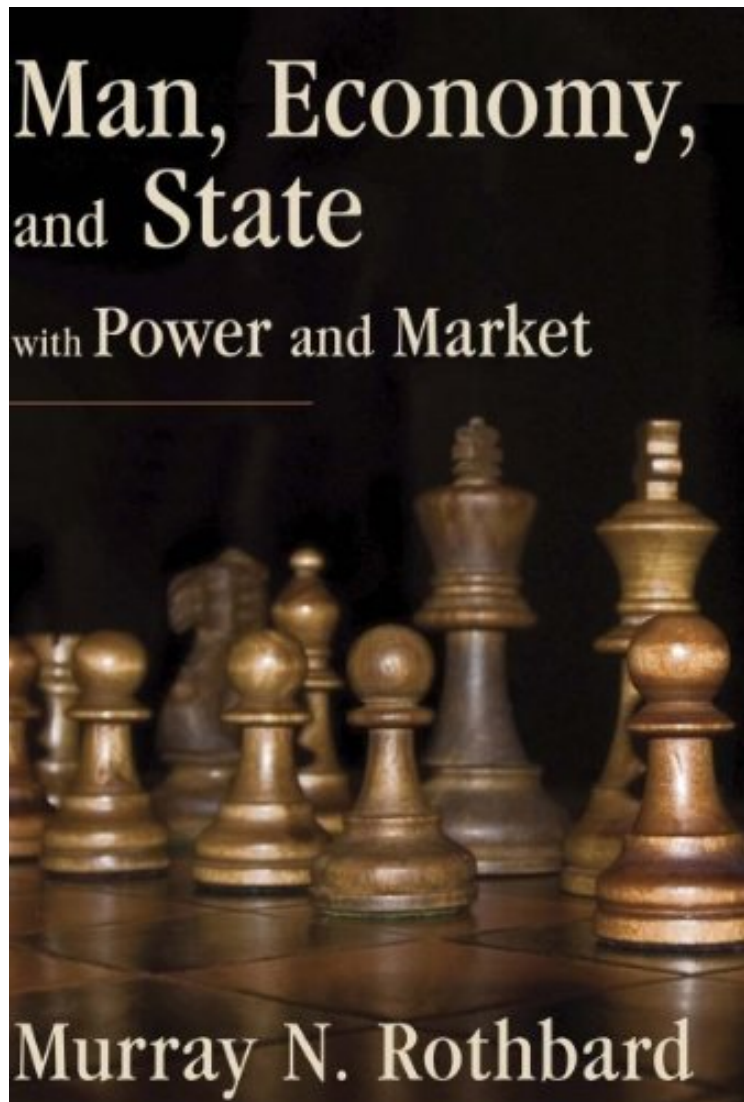


[Download free pdf] Man, Economy, and State with Power and Market

Man, Economy, and State with Power and Market

Murray N. Rothbard

*ebooks | Download PDF | *ePub | DOC | audiobook*



DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

#327935 in eBooks 2013-01-19 2013-01-19 File Name: B00B5Q1KW0 | File size: 24.Mb

Murray N. Rothbard : Man, Economy, and State with Power and Market before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Man, Economy, and State with Power and Market:

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. 'In effect, it must choose between the "society of contract" and the "society of status." By Clay Garner Mises review - ". . . an epochal contribution to the general science of human action, praxeology, and its practically most important and up-to-now best elaborated part, economics. Henceforth, all essential studies in these branches of knowledge will have to take full account of the theories and criticisms expounded by Dr. Rothbard.'" (455) Mises only said what he believed. What a compliment to Rothbard! Introduction - " Rothbard never conceded the mainstream of economic science to the disciples of

mathematical modeling and the positivist method, whom he regarded as an irrationalist cult that had hijacked economics and whose silly doctrines would sooner or later wind up in the dustbin of intellectual history. "Really? What is the evidence? "Rothbard has been proven correct. Mathematical modeling has revealed itself to be a vain and formalistic exercise incapable of explaining the international currency crises, stock-market and real-estate bubbles, and the global financial crises that have wracked our world in the past two decades."Conclusion?"It is increasingly evident even to professional economists that the tortuous positivist detour has led to an intellectual dead end.' " (713)Where did this distrust of precise, logical, rigorous use of reason arise?"However, as Rothbard points out, it was precisely "Marshall's distrust of 'long chains of deduction,' in addition to 'the whole Cambridge impetus toward' making short-cut assumptions designed to make their theory more testable was one of the factors that led to the gradual breakdown of the praxeological [logical] method and its replacement by positivism." (602)What! Distrust 'of long chains of deduction'? How else should scholars earn their paycheck? 'Short-cut assumptions'! Wow. No wonder their advice failed.Nevertheless, is Rothbard's work just personal, narrow-minded, pre-conceived dogma?"Rothbard's quest to recover and reconstruct the edifice of sound economic theory drove him to scour the contemporary literature for new ideas and insights as carefully as he had scrutinized the writings of his predecessors in the causal-realist tradition. Rothbard's treatise contains citations from over 150 books, journal articles, conference proceedings, government documents, dissertations, and policy and research institute monographs." (638)My kindle edition contains a detailed table of contents. Can serve to quickly find (with link), the specific theme one has in mind. Well done.Includes two different indexes. One, index of names. Two, index of subjects. Both have working links to the text. Great!This edition includes "Power and Market". This is less economic theory and closer to political impact on economics.Last page - "The point is that the free-market economy forms a kind of natural order, so that any interventionary disruption creates not only disorder but the necessity for repeal or for cumulative disorder in attempting to combat it."What? Order from freedom?"In short, Proudhon wrote wisely when he called "Liberty the Mother, not the Daughter, of Order." Hegemonic intervention substitutes chaos for that order. Such are the laws that praxeology presents to the human race."Authorities commandingly produce - chaos!"They are a binary set of consequences: the workings of the market principle and of the hegemonic principle. The former breeds harmony, freedom, prosperity, and order; the latter produces conflict, coercion, poverty, and chaos. Such are the consequences between which mankind must choose.""In effect, it must choose between the "society of contract" and the "society of status." At this point, the praxeologist as such retires from the scene; the citizen—the ethicist—must now choose according to the set of values or ethical principles he holds dear."11 of 11 people found the following review helpful. One of the best !!!!By Robert KirkThis book is so well researched and written that it's a shame to not include this book in anyone's library. After reading this book I was so inspired by Rothbard's immense study and research and you can tell how much effort was put into this "life work" just by reading the footnotes and bibliography at the end of the book. I have read a few books from Rothbard but this one surpasses the others due to it's far reaching study of so many economic thoughts and problems. I'll be honest, I was more impressed with the beginning of the book but nonetheless it was a tremendous book on the huge subject of economics. It's certainly not for the beginning student of economics but this book makes you think and that's the most important feature. In summary, a must read.2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Great Book for Understanding How Economies Really WorkBy GeoCitizen411This is not a light read! If you're unhappy with the current economic state and wonder if there's a different approach we should be taking; or if you're disgruntled with how the Federal Reserve manages our currency, then this is a must read to understand how economics really works. While not a light read, it is very understandable. It's on the dry side and omits lots of the political commentary you would expect in such a book. The author doesn't have an axe to grind, he just goes about informing on how economies really work. It's more like a college text book, except this one you'll enjoy reading because there's no deadlines to finish reading it and no quiz at the end!My only regret is that I bought it for my Kindle. I think this is one of those books that best read in paper so you can easily flip and forth between pages and write in the margins. There's a lot of content and terminology. Since it builds chapter by chapter I found myself asking, "what does that mean again?" or flipping back because I really didn't understand a concept like I first thought.It's a good read if you're serious about understanding an alternative economic path.If you're a Keynesian, this book is not for you!

The era of modern economics emerged with the publication of Carl Menger's seminal work, *Principles of Economics*, in 1871. In this slim book, Menger set forth the correct approach to theoretical research in economics and elaborated some of its immediate implications. In particular, Menger sought to identify the causal laws determining the prices that he observed being paid daily in actual markets.⁴ His stated goal was to formulate a realistic price theory that would provide an integrated explanation of the formation of market phenomena valid for all times and places.⁵ Menger's investigations led him to the discovery that all market prices, wage rates, rents, and interest rates could ultimately be traced back to the choices and actions of consumers striving to satisfy their most important wants by "economizing" scarce means or "economic goods." Thus, for Menger, all prices, rents, wage, and interest rates were the outcome of the value judgments of individual consumers who chose between concrete units of different goods

according to their subjective values or "marginal utilities" to use the term coined by his student Friedrich Wieser. With this insight was born modern economics.

About the Author Murray N. Rothbard (1926-1995) distinguished himself as an economist, writing a major treatise on theory, several important economic histories, and a highly praised history of economic thought. But he was also known as the pioneer thinker of libertarianism, the political philosophy that roots freedom in private property ownership and decries the state as inherently contrary to the ethics of a free society. Writing from this perspective, he gained a reputation as the most provocative and influential contributor to the anarchist tradition in our century.