Reconstructing Marxian Economics: Marx Based Upon A Sraffian Commodity Theory Of Value

Reconstructing Marxian Economics - Spencer J. Pack 1985

Reconstructing Marxism - Erik Olin Wright 1992

Reconstructing Marxism explores fundamental questions about the structure of Marxist theory and its prospects for the future. The authors maintain that the disintegration of the old theoretical unity of classical Marxism is in part responsible for what is commonly called the "crisis of Marxism." Only a reconstructed Marxism can come to terms with this disintegration. Addressing a range of problems in historical materialism and class analysis, the authors compare historical materialism with Darwinian evolutionary theory, and identify what is distinctively "historical" in Marx's theory of history. Through an evaluation of G.A. Cohen's defense and Anthony Giddens's critique of historical materialism they suggest what is plausible, yet still Marxist, theory of history might be. They analyze the relationship of macroanalysis to macro theory and the assignment of causal priority in explanations, and present a general assessment of the current state of Marxist theory and the prospects for its analytical reconstruction. Distinguished by the clarity of its presentation, the analytical rigour of its argument and its concern with fundamental philosophical and sociological issues, Reconstructing Marxism advances, at this critical juncture in the history of Marxism, a challenging new research programme.


Economics and Marxism: The dynamics of the Marxist system - Karl Kühne 1979

Reconstructing Marxian Economics - Spencer J. Pack 1985

Marx's Radical Critique of Capitalist Society - N. Scott Arnold 1990

Exactly what did Marx find objectionable about capitalist society? Scattered throughout his writings (and those of his collaborator, Engels) is a systematic--and thoroughly radical--answer to this question. Marx believed that the ills of capitalist society are neither accidental nor incidental; instead they are embedded in the very structure of the capitalist economic system. This book articulates and critically evaluates the Marxian charges against capitalism of exploitation and alienation, and argues that Marx's radical critique of capitalist society presupposes a set of alternative intimations without the effects attributed to capitalism. A careful analysis of Marx's vision of the two phases or stages of post-capitalist society (later called socialism and communism) reveals that neither vision could be realized. It has often been said that Marxism works in theory but not in practice; this book contends that it does work in theory.

Economics in Real Time - John McDermott 2004

A new model for contemporary economic behavior

Free to Lose - John E. ROEMER 2009-06-30

JohnRoemer challenges the morality of an economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production. Unless you start with a certain amount of wealth in such a society, you are only "free to lose." This book addresses crucial questions of political philosophy and normative economics in terms understandable by readers with a minimal knowledge of economics.

More than a Historian - Clyde Barrow 2018-04-17

Charles A. Beard (1874-1948) was one of America's most influential historians and political scientists. He played a major role in founding the disciplines of history and political science, helped shape the teaching of social studies in the nation's public schools, and was one the nation's most popular public intellectuals. Yet in the second half of the twentieth century, Beard's reputation has been eroded by relentless criticism. Clyde W. Barrow argues that Beard's work has renewed relevance in light of recent theoretical debates about the nature of historical institutions, the crisis of the welfare state, and American foreign policy messianism. Barrow's take on Beard is based on a fresh and thorough analysis of Beard's political thought, and is notable for its comprehensive and even-handed presentation.

Beyond Eclecticism - Charles McKeelvy 1991

"McKeelvy has written a timely book. Its theme is central to our current dilemmas, how to reconstruct our modes of knowledge to overcome the narrow viewpoints of previous generations. McKeelvy reminds us of the continuing contribution of Marx to this discussion."

Reconstructing Political Economy - William K. Tabb 1999

This book goes beyond the orthodoxies of economics and offers fresh insights into issues such as theories of growth, the historic relations between state and market and the significance of globalization for modern society.

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Philosophy and Myth in Karl Marx - Robert C. Tucker 2017-07-05

In Karl Marx's early writing (first made available many years after his death) his economic interpretation of history and his concept of social transformation is in essential conflict with the prevailing orthodox interpretation. Marx's early writing is the product of an eventful history of his ideas, and the story of this history is told in this book. It is a story of the philosophical and political development of an individual working within the context of the intellectual and historical changes of his time. The book presents a new and comprehensive account of Marx's early writings based on an analysis of the philosophical and social context in which they were written. It offers a fresh perspective on Marx's ideas and their development, and provides a new understanding of his contribution to the history of thought.
of communism were set in a comprehensive philosophical framework. The main preoccupation of this time was with man estranged from himself in an alienated world: a subjective, almost religious outlook. The latter point his views have matured and altered during the intervening years and he now finds the economic and social aspects of Marx's thought considerably more relevant than he did before.

**The Oxford Handbook of Adam Smith**-Christopher J. Berry 2013-05-16 Adam Smith (1723-90) is a thinker with a distinctive perspective on human behaviour and social institutions. He is best known as the author of the An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations (1776). Yet his work is name-checked more often than it is read and then typically it is of an unformed nature; that he is an apostle for capitalism, a forceful promoter of self-interest, a defender of greed and a critic of any 'interference' in market transactions. To offset this caricature, this handbook provides an informed portrait. Drawing on the expertise of leading Smith scholars from around the world, it reflects the depth and breadth of Smith's intellectual interests. After an introductory outline chapter on Smith's life and times, the volume comprises 28 new essays divided into seven parts. Five sections are devoted to particular themes in Smith's corpus - his views on Language, Art and Culture; his Moral Philosophy; his Economic thought, his discussions of History and Politics and his analyses of Social Relations. These five parts are framed by one that focuses on the immediate and proximal sources of his thought and the final one that recognizes Smith's status as a thinker of world-historical significance - indicating both his positive impact and influence and his contemporary relevance. While each chapter is a discrete contribution to scholarship, the Handbook compiles a comprehensive whole to enable the full range of Smith's work to be appreciated.

**Introduction To Marx And Engels**-Richard Schmitt 1987-09 This book steers a middle path between those who argue that the theories of Marx and Engels have been rendered obsolete by historical events and those who reply that these theories emerge untouched from the political changes of the last ten years-Marxism has been a theory of historical change that claimed to be able to predict with considerable accuracy how existing institutions were going to change. Marx has also been a political program designed to show how these inevitable changes could be hastened. Richard Schmitt argues that Marxian predictions are ambiguous and unreliable, adding that the political program is vitiated by serious ambiguities in the conceptions of class and of political and social transformations. Marxism remains of importance, however, because it is the major source of criticisms of capitalism and its associated social and political institutions. We must understand such criticisms if we are to understand our own world and live in it effectively. While very critical of the failures of Marx and Engels, this book offers a sympathetic account of their criticism of capitalism and their visions of a better world, mentioning significant controversy and reservations, and connects the questions raised by Marx and Engels to contemporary disputes to show continuity between social thought in the middle of the last century and today. Addressed to undergraduate students, the book is easily accessible. It will be important in introductory or middle-level courses in sociology, political theory, critical theory of literature or law. It will also be useful in graduate courses in political theory, sociology, and economics.

**Karl Marx**-Keith Graham 1992 The work of Karl Marx is often misunderstood through misleading association with figures such as Lenin. In this new book, Marx's philosophy is examined in its own right and reassessed for its relevance to contemporary conditions. Keith Graham starts by identifying Marx's basic ideas. Reconstructing Marx's philosophical assumptions more explicitly than he did himself, the author then evaluates Marx's works in the context of their social and political environment. He then proceeds to reconstruct Marx's economic theory and his corresponding political philosophy. Finally, the book concludes with a critique of Marx's political theory and a consideration of its relevance for modern capitalism. The book provides an informed and balanced account of Marx's philosophy, making it an essential resource for students and scholars of philosophy, politics, sociology and related disciplines.

**The Unknown Marx**-Takahira Oishi 2001-01-20 A new look at the essence of Marxist theory, questioning the interpretations made by Engels and Lenin. Karl Marx-Gareth Stedman Jones 2016-10-03 Gareth Stedman Jones returns Karl to his nineteenth-century world, before later inventions transformed him into Communism's patriarch and fierce lawyer. He shows how Marx adapted the philosophies of Kant, Hegel, Feuerbach, and others into ideas that would have—in ways inconceivable to Marx—an overwhelming impact in the twentieth century.

**Marxian Economics**-Ernst Umbreit 2017-07-27 Except from Marxian Economics: A Popular Introduction to the Three Volumes of Marx's "Capital"It is evident, that theories so intuitively reflecting the vital movements of the most essential class in modern society must spread in proportion as this class is pushed forward by historical development into the position which these theories foresaw. A critique of its theories cannot stop such a movement any more than a critique of the Cepheanerican theories could stop the Earth from revolving around the Sun. About the PublisherForgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.comThis book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses digital technology to make previously rare and historical books available in modern readers' hands. Created using high-quality photos of original pages, this book preserves the format and content, thereby preserving the historical record. It微量元素的含量

**The Logical Foundations of the Marxian Theory of Value**-Adolfo Garcia de la Siersa 2012-12-06 Written before the impressive collapse of the socialist system in Eastern Europe, this book offers a critical examination of Marx's theory of value and its implications for the study of economic development. The author provides a detailed analysis of the theoretical foundations of Marx's theory of value, focusing on the role of the concept of value in the determination of wages and prices. He argues that Marx's theory of value is inherently flawed and that it cannot provide a satisfactory explanation of economic phenomena. Instead, the author suggests that a different approach is needed to account for the determinants of value and its role in the market system. The book concludes with a critical appraisal of the role of Marx's theory of value in the history of economic thought and its relationship to other schools of thought.

**The Structure of Idealization**-Lesz Nowak 2013-03-09 Much is said in Marxist literature about Marxist methodology which is supposed to be entirely original differing a great deal from other trends in the modern philosophy of science. On the other hand, however, it is unfaithful to state that there are no people outside Marxism who would like to deny this statement. This has to put those to work who really believe that Marxism has something important to say in philosophy of science on guard: if someone says something important others usually are inclined to protest. But who is inclined to protest when it is stated that Marx em play both induction and deduction, a historical method and a logical one as well, synthesis, but also analysis, etc? Who is inclined to protest when it is not known what within this framework 'induction', 'deduction' 'history' or 'logic' mean? Who is inclined to protest when Marxism methodology is presented not with the aid of precise definitions and clear hypotheses but with the aid of a jumble of questions? I think that the main misfeasance of the current 'Marxist methodology', is that of eclecticism. The methodology of Marx is presented as a collection of lemmas and/or obscure ideas but not as a system of statements subordinated to any clear, definite viewpoint presenting a new grasp of the nature of scientific cognition. Search for reconstruction of Marxist method methodology as a system of the kind is the main aim of this book.
the voluminous literature on criticism and exposition of Marxism. This book is being published to supply the need for a short and more or less popular introduction to the subject, which shall be accessible at a reasonable price. Most of the short expositions Of Marxism are either part san or they are out of date. The recent events in Russia have brought Marx prominently to the fore again. He can no longer be easily relegated to the nineteenth century lumber room as a back number, because the orthodox economists have succeeded to their own satisfaction in refuting his economic theories. For his sociological and political ideas are the acknowledged doctrines which are animating the rulers of a great European state and - through them - the world-wide revolutionary section of the proletariat. We can support Marxism at the present time, or we can oppose it, or we can criticise it. But we cannot ignore it - that is, unless we are contento play the ostrich in the midst of the amain a story is written. We have already, in Marxian Economics, which impressed upon me, far more than any reading has done, the ways in which Marx’s teaching appeals to students of his work. It would have been quite impossible for me to have written the third chapter of this book without having had the advantage of a year’s discussion with my tutorial class students. I have also to thank Mr. J. C. Stewart and Mr. W. N. Butler for their kind assistance in proof reading. Finally, I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to my wife, both for her ready help in preparing the index, and for her patient acquiescence in the arrangements which made the writing of this book possible. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical texts.

Aristotle, Adam Smith and Karl Marx

Spencer J. Pack 2010-01-01 . . . a very valuable introduction to Aristotle s economics. History of Economic Ideas Spencer Pack is completely at home with the difficult works of Aristotle, Adam Smith and Karl Marx. To walk with them through their writings is to discover that they are surprisingly helpful in understanding the modern world of computers, credit crunches, religious differences, international conflicts, and unemployment due to oversaving in China and undersaving in America. One is left after reading them with growing admiration for the giants of pure intellectual history. This is only one lesson that Pack teaches in this illuminating book. Mark Blaug, University of London and University of Buckingham, UK This is an unusually ambitious and unprenantuous work. And it is successful. Pack effectively compares the ideas of each of the three great men without forcing those of one upon the others. The topics are exchange value, money, capital, character, government, and change, which the author considers to be the fundamental issues in 21st century political economy. Pack is especially successful in utilizing a wide spectrum of secondary (including contemporary) sources to enrich the analysis of the expected primary sources. Student readers will be exposed to the opportunities and problems of variation in interpretation. The author has studiously avoided insinuating and privileging his own views and naively repeating well-worn and misleading, if not also erroneous, ideology laden positions. Warren J. Samuel, Michigan State University, US Spencer Pack has written a most illuminating and insightful book. Beginning from Aristotelian foundations, Pack focuses our attention on an essential economic and moral issue: the difference between value in use and value in exchange. From this vantage point, he evaluates the arguments of Smith and Marx, demonstrating how their theories, both drawing on Aristotle, unfold into a general analysis of capitalism. His account forces us to think deeply about the nature of capitalist society. I recommend it highly. John F. Hensy, University of Missouri Kansas City, US. Spencer Pack compares and contrasts Aristotle s, Smith s and Marx s theoretical systems on six fundamental issues: exchange value, money, capital, character, government, and change. This book provides insights on continuing the development of modern money, saving, managerial capitalism, corrupt governments, and various secular and religious movements for social change.

Value Without Fetish

Elena Louisa Lange 2021 "Value Without Fetish presents the first in-depth English-language study of the influential Japanese economist Uno Közō’s (1897-1977) theory of ‘pure capitalism’ in the light of the method and object of Marx’s Critique of Political Economy. A close analysis of the theories of value, production/reproduction, and crisis in Uno's central texts from the 1930s to the 1970s reveals his departure from Marx’s central insights about the fetish character of the capitalist mode of production – a departure that Lange shows can be traced back to the failed epistemology of value developed in Uno's earliest writings. By disambiguating the complex relation between value and fetish that structures Marx’s critique, Uno adopts the paradigms of neoclassical theories to present an apology rather than a critique of capitalism.”

Radical Economics and Labour

Frederic Lee 2009-01-06 To celebrate the centenary of the most radical union in North America - The Industrial Workers of the World - this collection examines radically opposing economic and labor views of both Smith and Marx. Robert Paul Wolff explains the development of the classical theory of value from Adam Smith to Karl Marx in a form readily accessible to readers unfamiliar with any more than high school algebra, while at the same time offering to the specialist a fundamental criticism of Marxian economic theory and an original and controversial interpretation of Capital. He clarifies recent mathematical reinterpretations of classical political economy, so that philosophers, political scientists, psychologists, and sociologists interested in Marx’s theories can understand the modern rehabilitation of his political economy. Originally published in 1985.

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Economics and Power

Giulio Palermo 2016-06-03 In the economic debate, power is defined and studied mainly as an interpersonal relation occurring out of perfect competition. This is a consequence of the combination of methodological individualism and the assumption of competition as a natural and everlasting coordinating mechanism, operating without any sort of coercion. This methodology, however, is not adequate to analyze the forms of social coercion that characterize capitalist societies. Economics and Power criticizes the main theories of power developed in economic literature, such as conflict, dependency, neoclassical and feminist theories of power, showing that the concept of power is rooted in the philosophy of ‘critical realism’. This unique volume presents his main finding as being that the coercive core of capitalist mechanism is competition. Capitalist power is not caused by a lack of competition, but by the central role it plays in this mode of production. Following this, the chapters reconstruct a Marxian conception of power where it is analyzed as a social relation and argues that perfect competition does in fact exist under the disguise of capitalist power. This book criticizes the construct of power and the underlying ideas surrounding perfect competition. This book is of interest to those who study political economy, as well as economic theory and philosophy.

Reconstructing Marxian Economics Marx Based Upon A Selfjeeling Community Theory Of Value

Spencer J. Pack 2010-01-01 In Karl Marx's early writing (first made available many years after his death) his economic interpretation of history and his concept of communism were set in a comprehensive philosophical framework. Marx’s main preoccupation at this time was with man estranged from himself in an alienated world: a subjective, almost religious theme. Taking full account of these earlier writings, Robert Tucker critiques and reinterprets Marx’s thought. He shows how its origins can be located in earlier German philosophers, in particular

Philosophy and Myth in Karl Marx

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Value and Capital

Robert Paul Wolff 2014-07-01 Robert Paul Wolff explains the development of the classical theory of value from Adam Smith to Karl Marx in a form readily accessible to readers unfamiliar with anything more than high school algebra, while at the same time offering to the specialist a fundamental criticism of Marxian economic theory and an original and controversial interpretation of Capital. He clarifies recent mathematical reinterpretations of classical political economy, so that philosophers, political scientists, psychologists, and sociologists interested in Marx’s theories can understand the modern rehabilitation of his political economy. Originally published in 1985.
Kant, Hegel and Feuerbach. Reconstructing the genesis of Marxism in its founder's own mind, he clarifies Marx's mystifying contention that Marxism represented Hegelianism turned 'on its head'. He then presents a new interpretation, based on close textual analysis, of the relation between Marx's early philosophical system and the subsequent materialist conception of history as expounded in the later and best known writings of Marx and Engels. Against this background, Tucker presents Das Kapital as a work belonging to the post-Hegelian mythical development of German philosophy. Considering in turn the genesis of Marxism and the underlying continuity of his thought from the early writings to Das Kapital, Tucker shows the theme of alienation is central throughout. In the years since the book was first written, comments and criticism have encouraged Tucker to change his position somewhat. This is explained in a new introduction that goes beyond the interpretative enterprise of the rest of the book to assess Marx in relation to contemporary concerns: first it presents a critique of Marx's treatment of alienation and then it comments on the most problem of the continuing relevance of his social and economic thought. On the latter point his views have matured and altered during the intervening years and he now finds the economic and social aspects of Marx's thought considerably more relevant than he did before.

Understanding Marx - Robert Paul Wolff 1984 Robert Paul Wolff explains the development of the classical theory of value from Adam Smith to Karl Marx in a form readily accessible to readers unfamiliar with anything more than high school algebra, while at the same time offering to the specialist a fundamental criticism of Marxian political economy and an original and controversial interpretation of Capital. He clarifies recent mathematical reinterpretations of classical political economy, so that philosophers, political scientists, psychologists, and sociologists interested in Marx's theories can understand the modern rehabilitation of his political economy. Originally published in 1985.

Revisiting Marx's Critique of Liberalism - Igor Shoikhedbrod 2019-12-26 Revisiting Marx's Critique of Liberalism offers a theoretical reconstruction of Karl Marx's new materialist understanding of justice, legality, and rights through the vantage point of his widely invoked but generally misunderstood critique of liberalism. The book begins by reconstructing Marx's conception of justice and rights through close textual interpretation and extrapolation. The central thesis of the book is, firstly, that Marx regards justice as an essential feature of any society, including the emancipated society of the future; and secondly, that standards of justice and right undergo transformation throughout history. The book then tracks the enduring legacy of Marx's critique of liberal justice by examining how leading contemporary political theorists such as John Rawls, Jürgen Habermas, Axel Honneth, and Nancy Fraser have responded to Marx's critique of liberalism in the face of global financial capitalism and the hollowing out of democratically-enacted law. The Marx that emerges from this book is therefore a thoroughly modern thinker whose insights shed valuable light on some of the most pressing challenges confronting liberal democracies today.
Reconstructing Marxian Economics Marx Based Upon A Sraffian Commodity Theory Of Value

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