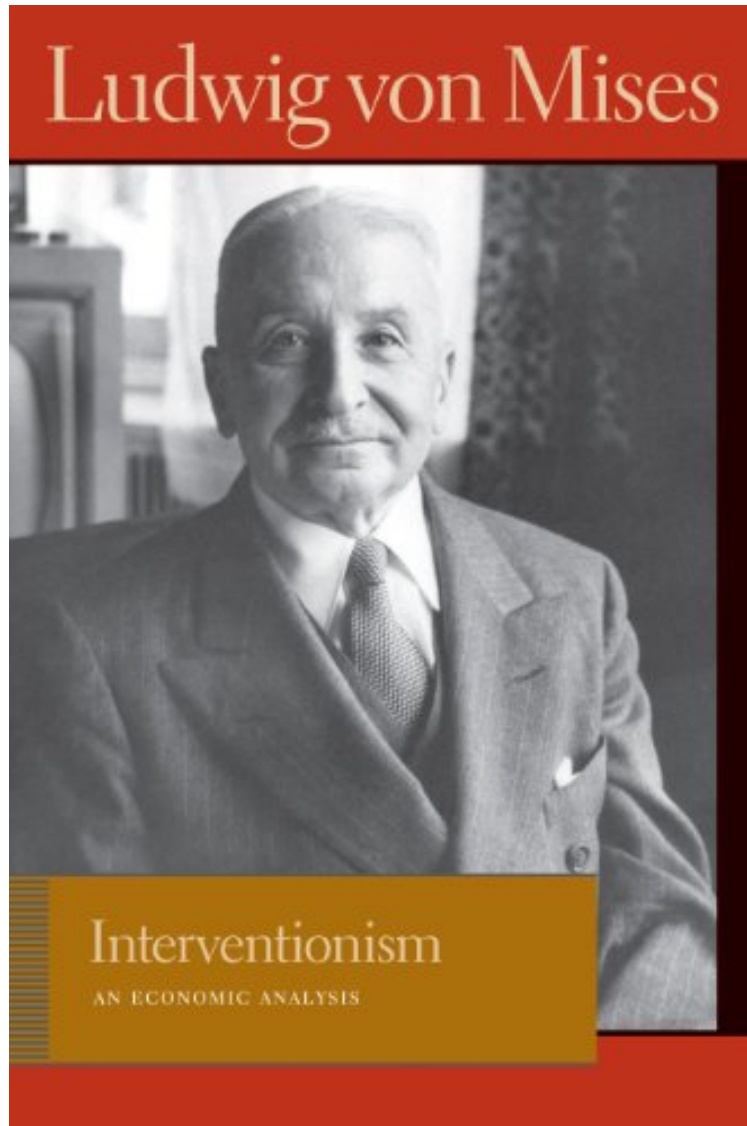


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Ludwig von Mises : Interventionism: An Economic Analysis (Lib Works Ludwig Von Mises PB) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Interventionism: An Economic Analysis (Lib Works Ludwig Von Mises PB):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. For whom lives in developing countriesBy Fabio N. LeiteFor whom lives in developing countries, like Brazil, the read of this book is mandatory. Considering this, it is the best book I ever read about economics. It has a very simple language, easy to understand, and it ranges everything about

interventionists policies. This book isn't too deep, since it is very short. 10 of 12 people found the following review helpful. *A Theory of Government Growth* By D. W. MacKenzie *Interventionism, an Economic Analysis* is both the most conventional and most questionable book that Mises wrote. Much of this book is standard price theory. Price floors and price ceilings create excess demand and excess supply, respectively. This is no different from Neoclassical economics. Mises even notes (p29) that price controls might lower monopoly prices to competitive levels! What Mises adds in is that one price control leads to further controls, and eventually comprehensive control of the economy. Calls for limited intervention therefore lead to the unintended consequence of socialist planning. The idea of unintended consequences is, of course, unique to Austrian economics as far as modern economics is concerned. In this particular case some Austrians might object to Mises' reasoning. Mises argues that a little intervention leads to more. Anarchist minded Austrians could see Mises' minimal state as a little intervention that will get out of hand. Is Mises consistent in arguing that one kind of state (minimal protective) can be limited, yet another (interventionist) must grow without bounds? In *The Road to Serfdom* Hayek suggested that you could have a limited welfare state and some regulation without danger of further growth in government. Mises does echo Hayek in the section on Freedom and The economic System. A socialist economy does not allow for freedom. Mises also thought that an interventionist economy can't avoid trending towards socialism, provided that the goals of intervention are pursued relentlessly. Could Hayek be right? The US has had intervention for many decades without suffering the fate of comprehensive government planning. Yet there has been a distinct trend towards greater government control. Mises also hits on the ills of inflation and credit expansion. This section is, like the rest of this book, very brief. There is enough material here to get the general idea of what he is saying, but not enough to really understand how his argument works (unless you have read some of his other work in this area). The issues in this book are not fully explained. One must read other books by Mises to understand his theories of trade cycles and socialism/bureaucracy. Robert Higgs makes an important contribution to the analysis of the growth of government in his book *Crisis and Leviathan*. *Interventionism* does not stand on its own very well. It could be used as part of a reading list on unintended consequences of intervention and the expansion of government. It is thought provoking, although brief and underdeveloped. It is a quick read, so it will not take much time from reading other more important works by Mises and Hayek.

Interventionism provides Mises's analysis of the problems of government interference in business from the Austrian School perspective. Written in 1940, before the United States was officially involved in World War II, this book offers a rare insight into the war economies of Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy. Mises criticizes the pre-World War II democratic governments for favoring socialism and interventionism over capitalist methods of production. Mises contends that government's economic role should be limited because of the negative political and social consequences of the economic policy of interventionism. Ludwig von Mises (1881–1973) was the leading spokesman of the Austrian School of economics throughout most of the twentieth century. He earned his doctorate in law and economics from the University of Vienna in 1906. In 1926, Mises founded the Austrian Institute for Business Cycle Research. From 1909 to 1934, he was an economist for the Vienna Chamber of Commerce. Before the Anschluss, in 1934 Mises left for Geneva, where he was a professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies until 1940, when he emigrated to New York City. From 1948 to 1969, he was a visiting professor at New York University. Bettina Bien Greaves is a former resident scholar, trustee, and longtime staff member of the Foundation for Economic Education. She has written and lectured extensively on topics of free market economics. Her articles have appeared in such journals as *Human Events*, *Reason*, and *The Freeman: Ideas on Liberty*. A student of Mises, Greaves has become an expert on his work in particular and that of the Austrian School of economics in general. She has translated several Mises monographs, compiled an annotated bibliography of his work, and edited collections of papers by Mises and other members of the Austrian School.

About the Author Ludwig von Mises (1881-1973) was a preeminent philosopher and economist during the twentieth century. He shared an intellectual friendship with literary giant Ayn Rand, and his theorems and philosophies have continued to influence the careers and ideas of politicians and economists alike.