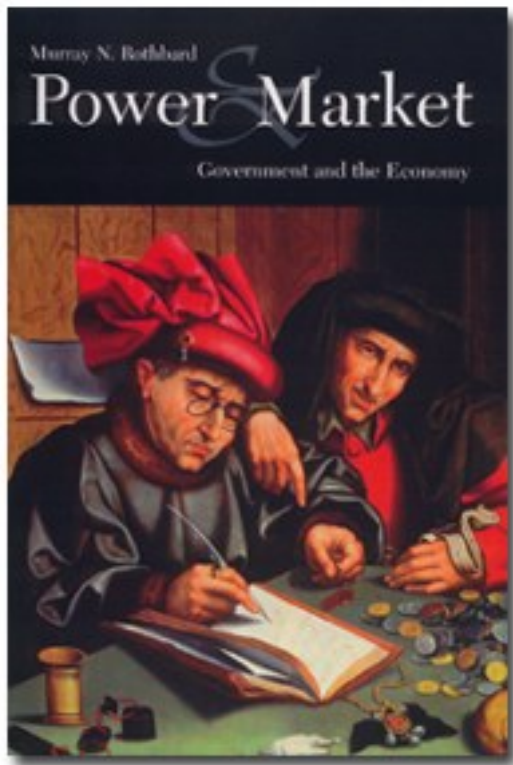


Power and Market



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著者:Murray Newton Rothbard

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What can government do to enhance social and economic well being? Nothing, says Murray N. Rothbard. Power and Market contains the proof. It will inoculate the reader against the even the slightest temptation to invoke the state as a solution to any social or economic problem. It is ultimate manual for completely de-mystifying the myth of the state.

This beautiful new edition is the first to truly do it justice.

The Rothbardian claim is perhaps the most radical made in the history of political economy. But how can it be convincing? What must an author do to back up this claim?

Here is what Rothbard did. He systematically classified every form of intervention into three types: autistic, binary, and triangular. Within each category, he discusses their ill effects, and does so with precision and insight. Free market scholars have been using and expanding on his insights for years. But in this book we have the source.

He is like an expert house inspector examining the edifice of the state. Brick by brick, nail by nail, he shows that it is fundamentally unsound. The seeming edifice is really a house of cards.

This book is the ideal answer to the person who says: "I favor free markets but..." and then proceeds to advocate some intervention they believe to be helpful. Rothbard shows that it is not helpful, no matter what it is. And he provides the logic for understanding how all forms of government aggression make society worse off.

Some of the topics covered: price control, compulsory cartels, licenses, quality standards, safety precautions, tariffs, child labor laws, conscription, subsidies to unemployment, subsidies to employment, base-point pricing bans, conservation, antitrust laws, patents, public utilities, eminent domain, wage taxes, corporate taxes, capital gains taxes, property taxes, progressive taxes, the single tax, government ownership of anything, and all forms of government spending.

Within each category he lays out the rationale for why the measure must fail.

Here is a sample of the prose and analytics you can expect:

Many "right-wing" economists have advocated general sales taxation, as opposed to income taxation, on the ground that the former taxes consumption but not savings-investment; many "left-wing" economists have opposed sales taxation for the same reason. Both are mistaken; the sales tax is an income tax, though of more haphazard and uncertain incidence. The major effect of the general sales tax will be that of the income tax: to reduce the consumption and the savings-investment of the taxpayers.

Or what about taxes that are designed to bolster savings and reduce consumption. Here is Rothbard:

Why does consumption possess less merit than saving? Allocation between them on the market is simply a matter of time preference. This means that any coerced deviation from the market ratio of saving to consumption imposes a loss in utility, and this is true whichever direction the deviation takes. A government measure that might induce more saving and less consumption is then no less subject to criticism than one that would lead to more consumption and less saving. To say differently is to criticize free-market choices and implicitly to advocate governmental measures to force more savings upon the public.

Such pithy arguments make up the entire book, as Rothbard's laser hits topic after topic. Nor does he avoid the moral arguments for state intervention, and here his work really shines. He shows that intervention cannot make a society more religious, cultured, or healthy. It can only do precisely what it is capable of doing: taking our lives and property, actions which only reduce wealth.

The statist reading this book can only feel like a cornered rat.

This book was originally written as part of Man, Economy, and State, but it culled out because it was too controversial for the publisher. The Mises Institute included it again in its Scholar's Edition of Man, Economy, and State.

And yet the demand for Power and Market in a single volume remains high. Hence, this edition, designed for classroom use, individual use, or to hand to a politician before he makes his very first campaign stop.

作者介绍:

[美]穆雷·罗斯巴德 (Murray N. Rothbard, 1926-1995)

20世纪60年代之后最具灵感的一位经济学家，同时也是美国当代著名思想家。他明晰而富有雄辩力的理论吸引了一大批自由主义者和主张自由市场的经济学家。

他在纽约的一个犹太人家庭长大，1956年在哥伦比亚大学获得经济史学博士学位，毕业后即投身米塞斯经济学的研究。他的代表作品有：《个人、经济与国家》、《美国大萧条》和《权力与市场》。他的《美国大萧条》一书在我国引起过较大反响（2003年上海人民版）。

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economics

评论

看了一半，有点难懂

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书评

无政府主义在历史上被广泛批评，但却永远值得正面去探讨，值得我们各位去真心地关注。正是无政府主义遭到排斥，也表明了我们的路是多么的艰难。历史的可逆性是不存在的，而思想的回眸则是必须。
本书虽然没有完全明白要致力于无政府主义，但其大胆的假设和怀疑，直指政府与...

断断续续读完了，虽然不是很厚还是读了一个月，羞愧。对税收的转嫁和税种写的比较多，现在看来很多的描述都过于老套，很多观点在税收学中已经是得到大家认可的比较统一成熟的观点了。个人觉得本书最后一部分细读的意义更重，特别是对自然权利和市场权利的部分读起来很能更给人...

首先说，这本书定价有点高。虽然在网上买的便宜，但依然不爽。书价越来越高，可算通货膨胀一例证。
继承奥地利学派思想的罗斯巴德在书中猛烈抨击政府的控制，宣扬“无政府主义”，这种市场原教旨主义者的观点在大多数中国人看来是“荒谬”的，但人家只是说了些真话而已。 ...

断断续续看完了罗斯巴德的《权力与市场》，所幸书中很多的观点在读之前都已经从其他地方看到过，不然读的过程肯定被不停地“五雷轰顶”，这种“被雷到”不是第一次看到凤姐芙蓉姐玉照时候那种蛋疼的感觉，而是旧观念被一个个闪电劈得无影无踪。
书中的观点可以总结为： ...

文 / 奥哈德·奥斯特赖克 >>Ohad Osterreich<< 译：禅心云起

每个经济学本科生都被教导说，经济学是一门实证科学。入门教科书总花篇幅强调：经济学家以其身份，永远无法确立起道德判断。作为研究经济问题的社会科学家，他只能描述和解释世界的实然而非应然。例如...

因为一直对经济学感兴趣，对真实世界感到疑惑，因此时不时看一些经济学的书。最近趁着无薪假的机会，浏览了一下巴斯夏的法律，国家与财产，不禁有感先贤思想的透彻和纯洁，部分的解答了多年来我心中对国家权力的界定的疑问，以及经济政策看得见的和看不见的含义。随后乘...

偶然的的机会读了此书，听说作者是奥地利学派的传人，说实话，不知是不是翻译的问题，整书读来毫无乐趣，一个观点翻来覆去的讲，也许学术书都是这个样子。封面装帧都不错，买回来随便翻翻也不能说毫无价值，思想这个东西不好搞，门槛低，竞争激烈，保质期短，容易被盗版，大部分...

看到高高在上的九分，吓尿了。本来不想写书评的，还是写吧。
首先，加起来只浏览了一个小时，绝对承认读的很水，本评论写的可能更水，恭请不看。
第二，很奇怪，一年不到的时间吧，再读奥派相关的，感觉差异很大，从以前觉得非常有意思，变得觉得瞎扯淡，乃至实在不想浪费时间...

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