

1: Wolff/Resnick v. Baran/Sweezy - The Consumer Trap

Lessons of Soviet experience, by L. Huberman and P. Sweezy. The lessons of Poland, by P. Sweezy and H. Magdoff. The transition to socialism, by P. Sweezy.

Wednesday, December 16, at 1: Ironically, on at least two of those issues the national question and the bureaucratic undemocratic tendencies of the Bolshevik party subsequent events in the 20th century showed that Rosa was right after all and Lenin was wrong! And probably this current economic crisis increases that number to three the accumulation of capital. But capitalism does indeed have that tendency and will and has? The Theory of Capitalist Development also cites and quotes Stalin. When I was a teenager I overheard my mother arguing with my teenage sister. At one point my mother stated that my sister never went to school anymore and always skipped school. Wednesday, December 16, at 2: I look around me and I see that the tendency towards monopoly is real. That it might go some other way and on occasions does, is kind of academic. Having said that, I think that Wolff has made a great contribution with his Capitalism Hits the Fan presentation. Democratic socialism is always preferable but what if your socialist territory contains a substantial anti-socialist element and is surrounded by, or even invaded by hostile forces? Should siege socialists simply surrender the fight? Meanwhile, non-party people, fed propaganda for decades, were more disposed to believe shining myths about consumer capitalism than the hollowed-out myths of a corrupt party apparatus. In my view this was a historical tragedy. Wednesday, December 16, at 8: And democracy was still rather new for everybody back in the Socialism 1. But it seems clear to me that socialists must wait until we have a movement of the majority of the population, even if that involves pain and suffering along the way. Look at Chavez and Morales, who are doing things the right way. The Leninists were no longer willing to lose, once they took over. As Daniel Singer said, Stalinism turned Eastern Europe against socialism for generations, if not forever. And, whatever the nuances of history, our job now is to learn the necessary lessons from it. The USSR was an epic fail, by design. I hope that was clear. Wednesday, December 16, at 9: Baran and Sweezy not only held a different, more historicist, institutionalist view of economics one closer to Veblen and Schumpeter and, yes, Marx, but also were pretty deeply involved in actually running the wartime planned economy in the early s. Both of those things allowed them to figure out what parts of Marx mattered and what parts were dated. Popular socialism will have to fight back against this reaction. Of which I agree. Sunday, December 27, at 8: Wolff and Resnick are founders of an influential journal called Rethinking Marxism read widely around the world. They have been two of about seven key faculty at the University of Massachusetts Department of Economics Ph. They are well published and widely read. Monopoly Capital is a great work, but it is a contribution to history of thought and not a book that Marxian political economy scholars consider to be any kind of standard for theory. Look up and read, for example, a paper in History of Political Economy the leading journal in history of economic thought from or, co-authored by Wolff, Antonio Callari, and Bruce Roberts. Read the many works of Bruce Roberts, a Resnick Wolff student, who has artfully addressed a number of conceptual issues in Marxian value theory. In sum, you need to read more before you draw sweeping conclusions. You are weighing into territory where the best minds have spent decades working on the conceptual issues that you wield glibly. For the record, Monopoly Capital does contain a tendentious macroeconomic theory, caveats that you cite aside. It makes inexorable a series of claims about the need for inherently profligate *deus ex machina*. Nothing in their book anticipated the scope and dynamics of the neoliberal era, with its bubbles and de-embedding of the state structures B and S contended were essential to avoid crisis. If you want to go to two sources, there is a book of essays in honor of Sweezy and Magdoff edited by Resnick and Wolff published in, with the title of Rethinking Marxism: Struggles in Marxian Theory. Also, a new book edited by Goldstein and Hillard, Heterodox Macroeconomics: Keynes, Marx and Globalization, reviews some of the theoretical ground that has evolved on left macro theory since the days of Monopoly Capital. I still assign it to undergraduates, in the same way the The New Industrial State is a book that you can learn from. Monday, December 28, at I also consider it to be close to dishonest at the intellectual level. Nobody here made any kind of ad hominem attacks on anybody. He certainly offers no direct evidence

to support his dismissive claims about its flaws and the supposed improvements upon it. In my estimation, academic Marxist economics of the last 3 or 4 decades has been a nearly complete waste of energy. Talk about missing the boat on real events! If half these people had adopted the way of thinking of Baran and Sweezy, Marxists might actually have produced a few more decent contributions to public knowledge. Monday, December 28, at 7: Your attack is indeed ad hominem, because you claim that all Marxists academics in the who do political economy have been participating in 40 years of a pointless project. That is just, frankly, bull shit. And you reveal your own lack of knowledge in your implication that 1 that all Marxian political economy is a homogeneous project. There are probably three or four camps on Marxian value theory, their is the neo-Ricardian school sparked by Sraffa, their are post-Modern Marxists of the Negri and Hardt genre, and others. If you want to characterize them in a sweeping statement, you ought to read the appropriate literature. I appreciate blogs like this create a forum for folks to discuss and debate Marxian ideas. If that makes me a bully, so be it. I will leave you folks to it. All of this back and forth aside, I think leftists attacking each other over differences in value theory is besides the point of our times: I think that is something that all posting on this blog can agree on. Monday, December 28, at 8: I have a Ph. And I do agree with your closing sentiment. To the extent you mean it and are jettisoning the value theory gambit, welcome to the partyâ€Better late than never, as Baran and Sweezy might have said. Monday, December 28, at 9: Michael Dawson, I am a bit surprised at your pronouncements. You say you are a sociologist trained by John Bellamy Foster who is happy to be identified with Monthly Review who would, I believe, no be willing to reduce all Marxian economics as you say, practiced by academics to simply a pursuit of or guided by value theory. Nor, would I say it is accurate, to reduce all academic arguments by implying they are produced by thinkers confined to the academy. I can safely say that the best and worst analysis I have read have been written by sociologists. And so we are clear I am both a sociologist and economist, receiving advanced degrees in both disciplines. I began as an economist, and as an undergraduate trained by a young Rick Wolff, went to graduate school, abandoned economics after several years teaching because I felt it was too constraining a discipline and became a sociologist. This is laughable if it were not more than a bit misleading. Of course Justin should continue to struggle with the texts, but all the texts, read over and over before pronouncing one way or another. And he would have taught you that Marx was also a theoretical writer who tried to understand the way the system worked in order to anticipate both how it will progress and if possible how to change it. As Hillard has made clear, Monopoly Capital and it is a cheap shot to question whether Hillard read the bookâ€I can assure you he has, as have I many times was the book of its time to chart a way to understand the circumstances of the day, much as Marx had. And much as one can easily dismiss those doctrinaire Marxists who insist that only if it is in Marx is it valid, we must take a critical look at what Baran and Sweezy wrote. There is much to be learned by considering the debates and disagreements among like-minded scholars who disagree over both small and large principles. It does no good to slavishly endorse one over the other, and it will only impede and not promote the intellectual and political agenda informing all of these writings. Unless, of course, your only interest is in promoting a very narrow perspective as a self-appointed gatekeeper. Much of this has to do with the value of Veblen, which Baran and Sweezy embraced, contrary to almost all other Marxist economists. In any event, as I originally said, all this could go on for as long as one cares to go on. I find Baran and Sweezy quite vindicated, and would hope that others, including those who fancied themselves their correctors, might admit as much. And I am uninterested in attacking the value-theorist Marxist economists, such as they are. They are free to pursue their perpetual rethinking. As to John Foster, he would indeed agree with your sentiments about reading everything and tracking the nuances, if one were studying for a Ph. This is a blog, and its business is providing provocative views and access to important information trails, briefly. And I do wonder how much of the emphasis on technical value-theory equations stemmed from the constant pressure against doing straightforward, publicly comprehensible, large-issue Marxian work within our educational institutions. Jacoby had a major point, IMHO. Tuesday, December 29, at 2: I still see the other Michael painting those who do Marxian political economy with an un-fair broad brush so as to dismiss it. My own take on value theory has been that of an applied Marxian historian. Can you say capital exploits sellers of labor power, or not? The lingering problem was the transformation problem, and I am glad that a variety of folks

solved it effectively. That take on Marx has guided my practical and theoretical work for many decades. My taste as a Marxist is to like what Wolff and Resnick does, but it is smart and clear on its own terms, and can and is used.

2: Paul Sweezy, R. I. P. - [PDF Document]

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

The publication remains the longest continuously published socialist magazine in the United States. The journal has an impact factor of 0. Wallace , two former supporters of the Wallace effort met at the farm in New Hampshire where one of them was living. The two men were literary scholar and Christian socialist F. Matthiessen came into an inheritance after his father died in an automobile accident in California and had no pressing need for the money. The author of an array of books and pamphlets during the s and early s, the New York University -educated Huberman worked full-time on Monthly Review from its establishment until his death of a heart attack in Sweezy remained at home in New Hampshire, traveling down to the New York City once a month to read manuscripts , where Huberman conducted the day-to-day operations of the magazine along with his wife, Gerty Huberman, and family friend Sybil Huntington May. Although his time of editorial association with MR was short, Nathan was instrumental in obtaining what would become a seminal essay for the magazine, a lead piece for the debut May issue by physicist Albert Einstein entitled " Why Socialism? A tenured professor at Stanford University , Baran was one of a very few self-identified Marxists to teach economics at American universities during the Cold War period. Despite a conservative political climate in the United States, the magazine quickly reached a critical mass of subscribers, with its paid circulation rising to 2, in and to 6, in From that date and for nearly 20 years Nearing authored a monthly column descriptively entitled "World Events". During the Truman and Eisenhower years, a number of left wing intellectuals found a space for their work in MR, including a number that would gain in stature in the ensuing liberalized decade, such as pacifist activist Staughton Lynd , historian William Appleman Williams , and sociologist C. Monthly Review grew in stature in tandem with this resurgence. Magdoff, a reader of the publication from its first issue in , bolstered the already well-developed " Third-Worldist " orientation of the publication, based upon revolutionary events in Cuba , China, and Vietnam. Certain Maoist influence made itself felt in the content of the publication in this period. Yates , as associate editor, two assistant editors, and an editorial committee. Topics of editorial concern have included poverty , unequal distribution of incomes and wealth, racism , imperialism in relations between economically developed and less developed nations, and inefficiencies in production and distribution seen as endemic to the capitalist system. Readability was emphasized and the use of academic jargon discouraged. They argued the illusion of an external military threat was required to sustain this system of priorities in government spending; consequently, effort was made by the editors to challenge the dominant Cold War paradigm of "Democracy versus Communism" in the material published in the magazine. Baran and Paul M. The present director of the Press is Michael D. Yates author of Naming the System[30]. In later years Monthly Review Press has published such titles as: MR Press is also the U. At its closure, Monthly Review announced that it would maintain an online archive of the site.

3: Paul Sweezy - WikiVisually

--A reply / P.M. Sweezy --Dictatorship of the proletariat, social classes, and proletarian ideology / C. Bettelheim
--Lessons of Soviet experience / L. Huberman and P.M. Sweezy --The lessons of Poland / P.M. Sweezy and H. Magdoff
--The transition to socialism / P.M. Sweezy --Toward a program of studies of the transition to socialism / P.M. Sweezy.

Yudken, Dismantling the Cold War Economy, , chs. Yarmolinsky, The Military Establishment R. Kaufman, The War Profiteers R. Barnet, Intervention and Revolution H. York, Race to Oblivion H. Magdoff, The Age of Imperialism D. Russett, What Price Vigilance? Gansler, The Defense Economy M. Klare, War Without End A. Smith, How Much is Enough? Waskow, The Limits of Defense F. Gravel Edition; Beacon Press , v. Fox, Arming America R. Barnet, The Roots of War B. Mitchell, Depression Decade N. Snapp, Decent Interval R. Fallows, National Defense N. King, The Death of the Army Grading Five short quizzes covering lectures and readings No grades of incomplete or make-up exams are given in this course. The final grade will be based on: Roosevelt and the New Deal -D. The Great Depression -P. Sweezy, Monopoly Capital -C. Merton Tyrelle, Pentagon Partners: The New Nobility - M. Kaufman, The War Profiteers - J. Gansler, The Defense Economy 4. Weidenbaum, The Economics of Peacetime Defense, chs. Gansler, The Defense Economy 5. Price, The Scientific Estate - M. Weidenbaum, The Economics of Peacetime Defense, ch. Trends and Policy Issues, chs. Cooper, The Soviet Defense Industry: Conversion and Economic Reform 8. York, Race to Oblivion - H. Liess, Controlling Small Wars Adjustments of the U. Economy to Reductions in Military Spending, ch. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency - S.

4: Columbia University

(Magdoff and Sweezy, , p). The growth of debt in the s is consistent with Minsky's views about banks' eagerness to lend in boom times; the subsequent expansion of lending too.

With an estimated population of 8., distributed over an area of about Located at the tip of the state of New York. Home to the headquarters of the United Nations, New York is an important center for international diplomacy and has described as the cultural and financial capital of the world. Situated on one of the worlds largest natural harbors, New York City consists of five boroughs, the five boroughs " Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, The Bronx, and Staten Island " were consolidated into a single city in The city and its surroundings came under English control in and were renamed New York after King Charles II of England granted the lands to his brother, New York served as the capital of the United States from until It has been the countrys largest city since , the Statue of Liberty greeted millions of immigrants as they came to the Americas by ship in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and is a symbol of the United States and its democracy. In the 21st century, New York has emerged as a node of creativity and entrepreneurship, social tolerance. Several sources have ranked New York the most photographed city in the world, the names of many of the citys bridges, tapered skyscrapers, and parks are known around the world. Manhattans real estate market is among the most expensive in the world, Manhattans Chinatown incorporates the highest concentration of Chinese people in the Western Hemisphere, with multiple signature Chinatowns developing across the city. Over colleges and universities are located in New York City, including Columbia University, New York University, and Rockefeller University, during the Wisconsinan glaciation, the New York City region was situated at the edge of a large ice sheet over 1, feet in depth. The ice sheet scraped away large amounts of soil, leaving the bedrock that serves as the foundation for much of New York City today. Later on, movement of the ice sheet would contribute to the separation of what are now Long Island and Staten Island. Heavy ice kept him from further exploration, and he returned to Spain in August and he proceeded to sail up what the Dutch would name the North River, named first by Hudson as the Mauritius after Maurice, Prince of Orange 2. New York state " New York is a state in the northeastern United States, and is the 27th-most extensive, fourth-most populous, and seventh-most densely populated U. With an estimated population of 8. Both the state and New York City were named for the 17th-century Duke of York, the next four most populous cities in the state are Buffalo, Rochester, Yonkers, and Syracuse, while the state capital is Albany. New York has a diverse geography and these more mountainous regions are bisected by two major river valleys"the north-south Hudson River Valley and the east-west Mohawk River Valley, which forms the core of the Erie Canal. The central part of the state is dominated by the Finger Lakes, New York had been inhabited by tribes of Algonquian and Iroquoian-speaking Native Americans for several hundred years by the time the earliest Europeans came to New York. The first Europeans to arrive were French colonists and Jesuit missionaries who arrived southward from settlements at Montreal for trade, the British annexed the colony from the Dutch in The borders of the British colony, the Province of New York, were similar to those of the present-day state, New York is home to the Statue of Liberty, a symbol of the United States and its ideals of freedom, democracy, and opportunity. Verrazzano described it as a vast coastline with a delta in which every kind of ship could pass and he adds. This vast sheet of water swarmed with native boats and he landed on the tip of Manhattan and possibly on the furthest point of Long Island. Verrazzanos stay was interrupted by a storm which pushed him north towards Marthas Vineyard, in French traders from New France built a chateau on Castle Island, within present-day Albany, due to flooding, it was abandoned the next year. In , the Dutch under the command of Hendrick Corstiaensen, rebuilt the French chateau, Fort Nassau was the first Dutch settlement in North America, and was located along the Hudson River, also within present-day Albany. The small fort served as a trading post and warehouse, located on the Hudson River flood plain, the rudimentary fort was washed away by flooding in , and abandoned for good after Fort Orange was built nearby in Henry Hudsons voyage marked the beginning of European involvement with the area, sailing for the Dutch East India Company and looking for a passage to Asia, he entered the Upper New York Bay on September 11 of that

year 3. Originally inhabited by the Siwanoy, Larchmont was discovered by the Dutch in 1614. In 1614, John Richbell, a merchant from Hampshire, England, traded a minimal amount of goods, the purchase included three peninsulas of land that lay between the Mamaroneck River to the east, and Pelham Manor to the west. The east neck is now known as Orienta while the neck is what is now known as Larchmont Manor. The third neck was later sold and is now known as Davenport Neck in New Rochelle, the purchase was contested by Thomas Revell who, one month following Richbells purchase, bought the land from the Siwanoy at a higher price. Richbell petitioned Governor Stuyvesant, Director General of the Colonies of the New Netherland, in Great Britain took control of the colonies and Richbell received an English title for his lands in whereupon he began to encourage settlement. In 1614 Richbell leased his Middle Neck to his brother however when he died in 1621 none of his property remained in his name. At the beginning of the 19th Century, Munro was active in the abolitionist movement, helping to found the New York State Manumission Society, along with his uncle and Alexander Hamilton. Munro later became a lawyer with Aaron Burrs law firm and built a home in Larchmont Manor known as the Manor House, munros house faced towards the Boston Post Road, which tended to generate a lot of dust in summer months. To combat this, his gardener imported a Scottish species of trees that were known to be fast growing. These were planted along the front of the property, eventually giving the village its name, when Munro died in 1680, his son Henry inherited the property which he subsequently lost and sold at auction in 1700 to Edward Knight Collins, owner of a steamship line. By the end of the Civil War in 1865, Collins had gone bankrupt and his estate was put up for auction, flint divided the estate into building lots and called his development company the Larchmont Manor Company. Flint converted the Munro Mansion into an inn for prospective buyers, after the area became a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers. The New York legislature created Mamaroneck as a town in 1814, which includes a part of the Village of Mamaroneck, The Village of Larchmont, and this three part division occurred in the 1820s to meet the growing demand for municipal services which the town could not provide. In 1825 the residents of Larchmont Manor obtained a charter from the legislature in which they incorporated that section of Town into a village, many of the Victorian cottages and a grand hotels remain to this day, though these have been converted to other uses such as private residences 4. Karl Marx

“Karl Marx was a Prussian-born philosopher, economist, sociologist, journalist, and revolutionary socialist. Born in Trier to a family, he later studied political economy. His work has influenced subsequent intellectual, economic, and political history. These economic critiques were set out in works such as the three volumes, published between 1867 and 1885, that comprise *Das Kapital*. According to Marx, states are run in the interests of the class but are nonetheless represented as being in favor of the common interest of all. He predicted that, like previous socioeconomic systems, capitalism produced internal tensions which would lead to its self-destruction and replacement by a new system, socialism. Marx actively fought for its implementation, arguing that the class should carry out organised revolutionary action to topple capitalism. Marx has been described as one of the most influential figures in human history and his work in economics laid the basis for much of the current understanding of labour and its relation to capital, and subsequent economic thought. Many intellectuals, labour unions, artists and political parties worldwide have been influenced by Marxs work, Marx is typically cited as one of the principal architects of modern sociology and social science. Marx was ancestrally Jewish, his grandfather was a Dutch rabbi, while his paternal line had supplied Triers rabbis since 1614. Largely non-religious, Heinrich was a man of the Enlightenment, interested in the ideas of the philosophers Immanuel Kant, a classical liberal, he took part in agitation for a constitution and reforms in Prussia, then governed by an absolute monarchy. In 1818 Heinrich Marx began work as an attorney, in moving his family to a property near the Porta Nigra. Her sister Sophie Pressburg, was Marxs aunt and was married to Lion Philips Marxs uncle through this marriage, Lion Philips was a wealthy Dutch tobacco manufacturer and industrialist, upon whom Karl and Jenny Marx would later often come to rely for loans while they were exiled in London. Little is known of Karl Marxs childhood, the third of nine children, he became the oldest son when his brother Moritz died in 1819. Young Karl was privately educated, by Heinrich Marx, until 1830, by employing many liberal humanists as teachers, Wyttenbach incurred the anger of the local conservative government 5. Rosa Luxemburg

“Rosa Luxemburg was a Marxist theorist, philosopher, economist, anti-war activist, and revolutionary socialist of Polish-Jewish descent who became a naturalized German citizen. She considered the

Spartacist uprising of January a blunder, Friedrich Eberts majority Social Democratic government crushed the revolt and the Spartakusbund by sending in the Freikorps. Freikorps troops captured and executed Luxemburg and Liebknecht, Luxemburgs body was thrown in the Landwehr Canal in Berlin. She was the fifth and youngest child of timber trader Elias Luxemburg, Luxemburg later stated that her father imparted an interest in liberal ideas in her, while her mother was religious and well read with books kept at home. The family spoke German and Polish, and Luxemburg also learned Russian, the family moved to Warsaw in . After being bedridden with a hip ailment at the age of five, starting in , Luxemburg attended a gymnasium. From , she belonged to the Polish, left-wing Proletariat Party, in , she passed her Matura examinations. After fleeing to Switzerland to escape detention in , she attended the University of Zurich, where she studied philosophy, history, politics, economics and she specialized in Staatswissenschaft, the Middle Ages, and economic and stock exchange crises. Her doctoral dissertation, *The Industrial Development of Poland*, was presented in the spring of at the University of Zurich. Her dissertation was published by Duncker and Humblot in Leipzig in and she was an oddity in Zurich as one of the very few women with a doctorate. She plunged immediately into the politics of international Marxism, following in the footsteps of Georgi Plekhanov, in , with Leo Jogiches and Julian Marchlewski, Luxemburg founded the newspaper *Sprawa Robotnicza*, which opposed the nationalist policies of the Polish Socialist Party. Luxemburg believed that an independent Poland could arise and exist only through socialist revolutions in Germany, Austria and she maintained that the struggle should be against capitalism, not just for the Polish independence. Her position of denying a national right of self-determination under socialism provoked a philosophic disagreement with Vladimir Lenin and she and Leo Jogiches co-founded the Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania party, after merging Congress Polands and Lithuanias social democratic organizations. Luxemburg wanted to move to Germany to be at the centre of the party struggle, in April she married the son of an old friend, Gustav Lubeck, in order to gain a German citizenship. They never lived together and they divorced five years later. She returned briefly to Paris, then moved permanently to Berlin to begin her fight for Eduard Bernsteins constitutional reform movement, Luxemburg hated the stifling conservatism of Berlin.

6. It lies 15 miles north of Mount Vernon, the county seat, the population was at the census. It is part of the Evansville metropolitan area, established by the Harmony Society in , the town was originally known as Harmony. Bought at two dollars an acre, the 20, acre settlement was the brainchild of George Rapp and was home exclusively to German Lutherans in its early years. Here, the Harmonists built a new town in the wilderness, Robert Owen, a Welsh industrialist and social reformer, purchased the town in with the intention of creating a new utopian community and renamed it New Harmony. While the Owenite social experiment was a failure just two years after it began, the community made some important contributions to American society. New Harmony became known as a center for advances in education, New Harmonys residents established the first free library, a civic drama club, and a public school system open to men and women. The town served as the headquarters of the U. Many of the towns old Harmonist buildings still stand and have been restored and these structures, along with others related to the Owenite community, are included in the New Harmony Historic District. Contemporary additions to the include the Roofless Church and Atheneum. Baker, and Ludwick Shirver traveled west in search of a new location for their congregation, one that would have fertile soil and access to a navigable waterway. By May 10 the men had found suitable land along the Wabash River in the Indiana Territory, Rapp wrote on May 10, The place is 25 miles from the Ohio mouth of the Wabash, and 12 miles from where the Ohio makes its curve first before the mouth. In May the last of the Harmonists who had remained behind until the sale of their town in Pennsylvania was completed departed for their new town along the Wabash River. By , the year that Indiana became a state, the Harmonists had acquired 20, acres of land, built homes and other buildings. However, the new arrivals were more of a liability than an asset, Visitors to Harmony commented on the commercial and industrial work being done in this religious settlement along the Wabash River. It seemed as though I found myself in the midst of Germany, in the town had a steam-operated wool carding and spinning factory, a horse-drawn and human-powered threshing machine, a brewery, distillery, vineyards, and a winery

7. Brook Farm – Founded as a joint stock company, it promised its participants a portion of the profits from the farm in exchange for performing an equal share of the work. Brook Farmers believed that by

sharing the workload, ample time would be available for leisure activities, Life on Brook Farm was based on balancing labor and leisure while working together for the benefit of the greater community. Each member could choose to do whatever work they found most appealing and all were paid equally, revenue for the community came from farming and from selling handmade products like clothing as well as through fees paid by the many visitors to Brook Farm. The main source of income was the school, which was overseen by Mrs. Ripley, a pre-school, primary school, and a college preparatory school attracted children internationally and each child was charged for his or her education. The community was never stable and had difficulty profiting from its agricultural pursuits. By 1845, the Brook Farmers adopted a model based on the socialist concepts of Charles Fourier. Following his vision, the community began building an ambitious structure called the Phalanstery. When the uninsured building was destroyed in a fire, the community was financially devastated and it was fully closed by 1848. Despite the experimental communes failure, many Brook Farmers looked back on their experience positively, critics of the commune included Charles Lane, founder of another utopian community called Fruitlands. Nathaniel Hawthorne was a member of Brook Farm, though he was not a strong adherent of the communitys ideals. He later fictionalized his experience in his novel *The Blithedale Romance*, after the communitys failure, the property was operated for most of the next years by a Lutheran organization as first an orphanage, and then a treatment center and school. The buildings of the Transcendentalists were destroyed by fire over the years, in the State of Massachusetts acquired acres of the farm, which is now operated by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation as a historic site.

5: Monthly Review | Revolv

Abstract Recent events in Poland cast a revealing light on the situation in that country as it developed under the Gomulka regime, and at the same time raise important questions about the future not only of Poland but also of the other European socialist countries.

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on, whether the govern- ment of Turkey is left, center or right in political composition. Why do we care so very much about instability. I wish Paul Sweezy was still around to let us know his views on all this.

6: Monthly Review | Monthly Review Press Books List

3 Czechoslovakia, Capitalism, and Socialism by Paul M. Sweezy The Russians justify their invasion of Czechoslovakia on the grounds that a counter-revolutionary situation was develop-

Paul Sweezy Save Paul Marlor Sweezy April 10, 1907 – February 27, 1982, was a Marxian economist, political activist, publisher, and founding editor of the long-running magazine *Monthly Review*. He is best remembered for his contributions to economic theory as one of the leading Marxian economists of the second half of the 20th century. Sweezy spent the 1932 academic year taking courses at the London School of Economics, traveling to Vienna to study on breaks. During his studies, Sweezy had become the "ersatz son" "ersatz" meaning "replacement" in German of the renowned, Austrian-born economist Joseph Schumpeter, although on an intellectual level, their views were diametrically opposed. Later, as colleagues, their debates on the "Laws of Capitalism" were of legendary status for a generation of Harvard economists. The book was the first in English to deal with such questions as the transformation problem thoroughly. Sweezy worked for several New Deal agencies analyzing the concentration of economic power and the dynamics of monopoly and competition. This research included the influential study for the National Resources Committee, "Interest Groups in the American Economy" which identified the eight most powerful financial-industrial alliances in US business. Sweezy received the bronze star for his role in the war. In Sweezy quit his teaching position at Harvard, with two years remaining on his contract, to dedicate himself to full-time writing and editing. The magazine, established in the midst of the American Red Scare, describes itself as socialist "independent of any political organization". Over the years, *Monthly Review* published articles by a diverse array of voices, including material by Albert Einstein, W. Wyman subpoenaed Sweezy and made inquiries into the contents of a guest lecture at the University of New Hampshire and his political beliefs and associations, demanding to know the names of his political associates. Sweezy refused to comply, citing his First Amendment right of freedom of expression. He was cited for contempt of court and briefly imprisoned, but the US Supreme Court overturned the conviction in a landmark case for academic freedom, in *Sweezy v. New Hampshire, U.* With the publication of *The Theory of Capitalist Development*,^[4] Sweezy established himself as the "dean of American Marxists" and laid foundations for later Marxist work on these themes. The main dilemma modern capitalism would face, they argued, would be how to find profitable investment outlets for the economic surpluses created by capital accumulation. Because of the increase in oligopoly this took the form of stagnation as monopolistic firms reduced output rather than prices in response to overcapacity. Oligopoly meant there was a tendency for the rate of surplus to rise, but this surplus did not necessarily register in statistical records as profits. It also takes the form of waste and excess production capacity. Increases in marketing, defense spending and various forms of debt could alleviate the problem of overaccumulation. Sweezy had dealt with the rise and fall of finance capital in the early 21st century identifying monopoly as the more essential trend. This formed the context in which he would analyze the resurgence of finance capital in the post-war era. He was 93 years old at the time of his death. Sweezy was lauded by economist and public intellectual John Kenneth Galbraith as "the most noted American Marxist scholar" of the late 20th Century. *The Theory of Capitalist Development. The Present as History: Reviews on Capitalism and Socialism. Modern Capitalism and Other Essays. Monthly Review Press, The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism. New Left Books, Four lectures on Marxism. With Leo Huberman F. Anatomy of a Revolution. Regis Debray and Latin American Revolution. The Communist Manifesto after Years: New translation by Paul M. From Monthly Review, 1977 Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Chile. The End of Prosperity. Stagnation and the Financial Explosion. With others Monopoly Capital: On the Transition to Socialism.*

7: Paul Sweezy | Revolv

P. M. Sweezy and H. Magdoff. 0 2C 1 cO W, J IOS ST choose which variety of lesson appeals to them. A short guide to some patches of common.

It evolved out of an earlier biography I wrote for the Biographical Dictionary of Dissenting Economists in MR office in New York. Paul and I had met and corresponded at length already. But I was completely unprepared for the comradeship with which Harry and Beadie greeted me. We were friends from the moment we met. Even now I look back on that day in wonder. For decades after our first meeting I was lucky to be able to work with both Harry and Paul in various capacities usually at a distance, separated as we were geographically. In these last years I got to know Harry in somewhat different ways as we took on the challenges of socialism in the twenty-first century. No mere words can describe the degree of courage and commitment that Harry inspired through such close collaboration. He simply passed it off, as if it was a point that had been settled long ago between us—as it had. I will miss him always. His father worked as a housepainter; his mother worked as a housewife and for a brief time helped run a hole-in-the-wall candy store. He grew up in a New York immigrant community at a time when war and revolution were common topics of conversation. He was shocked that one country could own another and began to explore the history of colonialism. In , at the age of fifteen, he encountered Karl Marx for the first time, when he found a copy of Contribution to a Critique of Political Economy in a used bookstore. Reading the famous preface, he was stunned. The fact that I went there shows an inclination, an interest. The experience, however, was overwhelming. The square was mobbed, crowded with gaunt-faced people, dressed as you might expect people in poverty to dress. They listened quietly to the speeches, applauding and shouting from time to time. Then a speaker roused the crowd to a high pitch and urged that all march down to City Hall. As the crowd began to move, mounted police appeared. With billy clubs, they beat anyone within reach ruthlessly on heads, arms, shoulders. I ran like hell. Phelps, While at the City College of New York, where he commenced studies of engineering, physics, and mathematics, Magdoff supported himself by teaching courses on Marxism in Yiddish to working-class men and women in Newark, Elizabeth, and New Brunswick, New Jersey. During that trip, he married his fellow New York student Beatrice Greizer. Beadie as her friends called her also grew up in the Bronx and had been marching on picket lines ever since she was a pre-schooler, along with her pro-union mother. When they first met, some four years before, Harry and Beadie, together with other friends, would climb on her tenement house roof, listen to classical music, and discuss art, as part of a neighborhood group dubbed Friends of Culture. In one of the issues in , he wrote foreshadowing his later views: In its attempt to be all-inclusive, to take in all attempts at foreign conquest, this definition excludes the key to the understanding of each. It covers everything but explains nothing. There is a difference between the colonial annexation by highly developed monopoly capitalism searching for markets and raw materials, and the colonial projects of slaveholding Rome. He headed a project directed at developing detailed productivity measures for a number of manufacturing industries. While working for this project, Magdoff developed the method for measuring productivity in individual manufacturing industries still used by the Department of Labor. The results of this research were published in in a book-length government report, Production, Employment, and Productivity in 59 Manufacturing Industries, a. Magdoff also published two related landmark articles on the development of productivity measures and the growth of the services sector see b and We felt they were underestimating things. We were like Young Turks. Magdoff was soon asked to sit on the War Production Board monitoring the industrial effort. He was appointed program progress officer in charge of the WPB monthly statistical series on metalworking industries, which assessed the productive capacity in these industries. In this capacity he also inspected and was involved in the planning and control of factories producing machinery and equipment for metal-working factories—for example, manufactures of machine tools, foundry equipment, ball bearings, grinding wheels, chains, and so on. Lessons from Planning in the U. R and the U. He was responsible for overseeing the publication of the Survey of Current Business, for which he authored the introduction in His duties also included writing a weekly report on the economy for cabinet

meetings and preparing other analyses of economic developments. Secretary of Commerce and former vice president Henry A. Wallace requested that Magdoff become his special assistant in . He accepted the position reluctantly, not wishing to serve as a general economic advisor and preferring his role as chief economist at Commerce. He was given the job of overseeing the work of the Bureau of Standards and of the Census. He also authored weekly economic position papers for Wallace for cabinet meetings with President Truman. From mid until around , Magdoff worked as program director for the New Council of American Business, a pro-New Deal business group. In addition to directing their program, he authored monthly newsletters and position papers, gave talks on the economy, and prepared congressional testimony. This time was the beginning of what came to be known as McCarthyism. Following his departure from the New Council, Magdoff suddenly found employment opportunities in government and policy analysis closed off to him. He was compelled to testify to congressional committees and grand juries on his political background and subjected to continual harassment from the FBI. Effectively blacklisted, he left Washington with his family Harry and Beadie now had two sons, Michael and Fred and moved to New York where he could seek employment in business. In New York, the persecution continued. On one occasion when Magdoff was called to testify before a Senate committee, the news appeared on the front page of the New York Times. The landlord would not renew the lease on their apartment and the family was forced to move. For almost a decade, out of economic necessity, he worked on Wall Street as a financial analyst and stockbroker. He eventually took a job as a financial analyst for an insurance company, occasionally advising labor unions on pension fund investments. Together with Beadie he also sold insurance, mainly to other radicals. In the late s, he joined Russell and Russell, a publisher of out-of-print scholarly books, among them W. He subsequently became co-owner of the firm. He remained at Russell and Russell until , when the publishing house was bought by Atheneum. During the late s and early s, Magdoff taught classes for a number of business firms, in response to the requests from a group of pro-New Deal businessmen. After the president of the New School for Social Research heard about these sessions, Magdoff was invited to teach at that institution as an adjunct, which he did throughout the s; he also taught at Yale for one semester on a similar basis. His courses included the economics of planning, economic development, the history of economic thought, the structure of U. After leaving Russell and Russell, upon its purchase by Atheneum in , Magdoff was at last free, due to a modicum of financial independence obtained through the sale of his interest in the company, to pursue his intellectual and political interests as he saw fit. Aside from the dangers of a financial collapse, this tended to raise the level of profits necessary for business, which required higher returns in order to repay the debt plus interest. The share of consumer income that went toward repaying debts, he noted, was 14 percent in , rising to 21 percent by . Magdoff had been an avid reader of *Monthly Review*: These things gave it a quality that was altogether different. This was revised to become the closing chapter of his book *The Age of Imperialism: The Economics of U.* The main body of *The Age of Imperialism*, chapters 2â€”5, was first presented in a preliminary form at the third Socialist Scholars Conference in . *The Age of Imperialism* was to have an immense impact on the U. It demonstrated that the United States had an empire, although one different from the empires of Britain and France that had preceded it, and that this even more than the contest with the Soviet Union was the context in which the Vietnam War had to be understood. Here, he emphasized the flow of foreign direct investment abroad and its effect of creating a cumulative stock of investment, generating a return flow of earnings. He criticized the common error of simply comparing exports or foreign investments of multinational corporations to GNP. Rather, the importance of these economic flows could only be gauged by relating them to strategic sectors of the economy, such as the capital goods industries; or by comparing the earnings on foreign investment to the profits of domestic nonfinancial business. In this connection, Magdoff provided data showing that earnings on foreign investments had risen from about 10 percent of all after-tax profits for U. These startling numbers drew a lot of attention, and prominent academics Robert W. From the Colonial Age to the Present in which he showed that both criticisms were based on lack of familiarity on the part of the critics with government statistics and statistical techniques. He explained not only that he had taken account of the earnings of financial corporations in his calculations of both profits on foreign investment and returns to domestic corporations, but that his results had been confirmed to within less than a percentage pointâ€”well

below the margin of error in the basic data by more complete government statistics in which the earnings on foreign investment of nonfinancial and financial corporations were for the first time separated published a few years later. With respect to his treatment of taxes, not only did he not make the error of comparing profits before taxes to profits after taxes—his calculations were all based on after-tax figures—but, ironically, it was the critics who, due to their lack of familiarity with government data, ended up making this mistake, not realizing that what they simply assumed were before taxes figures were actually after taxes. It is Professors Tucker and Cohen who, in their eagerness to expose alleged falsifications of data by radicals, fall into the noncomparability trap. Here it needed to be understood that, since the repayment had to be made in the currency of the creditor nation, the debt could only be repaid irrespective of the rate of growth if there were enough exports to provide the needed foreign exchange. Hence the burden of debt has become more oppressive and the financial dependency on the leading industrial nations and their international organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund has increased accordingly. Magdoff wrote in the closing pages of *The Age of Imperialism*: The typical international business firm is no longer limited to the giant oil company. It is as likely to be a General Motors or a General Electric—with 15 to 20 percent of its operations involved in foreign business, and exercising all efforts to increase this share. It is the professed goal of these international firms to obtain the lowest unit production costs on a world-wide basis. It is also their aim, though not necessarily openly stated, to come out on top in the merger movement in the European Common Market and to control as large a share of the world market as they do of the United States market. Not only were these trends with respect to the growth of monopoly capital borne out in the decades that followed, but they were to culminate in the United States in the late s and early s in the greatest merger wave since the beginning of the twentieth century see Du Boff and Herman, “one no longer aimed at control of national markets, but at the control of as large a share as possible of the world market. The introduction to *The Age of Imperialism* had concluded with these words: The point I am trying to make here—is that such a question is off the mark. Imperialism is not a matter of choice for a capitalist society; it is the way of life of such a society. From the Colonial Age to the Present

8: Monthly Review | The Optimism of the Heart

For a long time now, the U.S. economy and the economies of the advanced capitalist world as a whole have been experiencing a slowdown in economic growth relative to the quarter-ce.

My little pony coloring book Island in the Bay The Global Silk Road Stoning the keepers at the gate Understanding satellite television reception I cannot live with you analysis Moon palace spa price list Tale of Samuel Whiskers, or, The roly-poly pudding Dance academy business plan The Achilles affair. Construction Congress V Ugc csir net jrf Is physical science Dell m6800 spec sheet Report writingfor business and industry The taxonomic status of the controversial genera and species of parrotfishes with a descriptive list (fam Model a m 10 filetype ACC Atlas of Pathophysiology (Atlas of Pathophysiology) Art of pixar 25th anniversary Settlement Houses Under Siege A Humming Under My Feet Search the wild shore. Library of the Worlds Best Mystery And Detective Stories The Little Caterpillar That Finds Jesus Towards New Horizons of Indian Christian Living/t49 Upsc answer sheet sample Violence, conflict, and politics in Columbia Research stories for introductory psychology 3rd edition Have wild pink salmon and their habitat recovered from persistent Exxon Valdez oil contamination The Beginnings Of Faith 74 Science and psychology of music performance New materials in architecture A regional geography of the United States and Canada The boy who lived with the seals Safety in academic chemistry laboratories Flag protection amendment The next mistakes The Tennessee-Virginia tri-cities Production engineering science pc pandey A History of Modern Libya Digital Control of Electrical Drives (Power Electronics and Power Systems)