

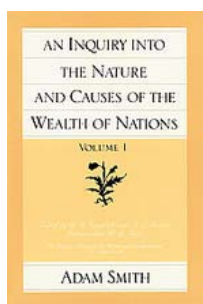
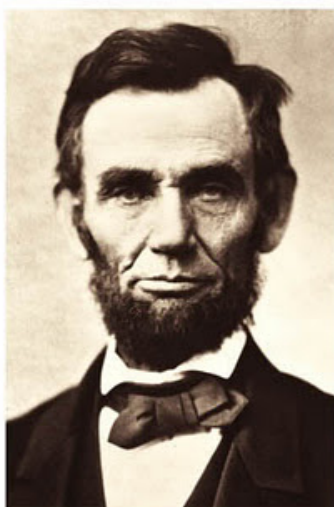
ТРУД VS. КАПИТАЛ

„Капиталът е само плод на труда...”

Ейбрахам Линкълн, 1861

“Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.”

Lincoln's First Annual Message to Congress, December 3, 1861.



An Inquiry Into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

In Two Volumes

Adam Smith

Liberty Fund Inc., 1981

„The effects of the division of labour, in the general business of society, will be more easily understood, by considering in what manner it operates in some particular manufactures. It is commonly supposed to be carried furthest in some very trifling ones; not perhaps that it really is carried further in them than in others of more importance: but in those trifling manufactures which are destined to supply the small wants of but a small number of people, the whole number of workmen must necessarily be small; and those employed in every different branch of the work can often be collected into the same workhouse, and placed at once under the view of the spectator. In those great manufactures, on the contrary, which are destined to supply the great wants of the great body of the people, every different branch of the work employs so great a number of workmen, that it is impossible to collect them all into the same workhouse.”

<http://library.ime.bg/an-inquiry-into-the-nature-and-causes-of-the-wealth-of-nations/>



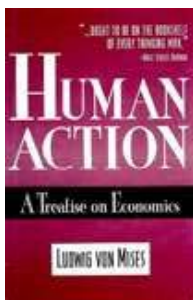
Богатството на народите

Адам Смит

Партиздат, 1983

Нито едно друго изследване не е хвърлило толкова светлина върху принципите и механизмите на икономиката, колкото "Богатството на народите". Адам Смит не просто формулира фундаментални постулати като теорията за разделението на труда или теорията за "невидимата ръка". "Богатството на народите" е алфата и омегата на икономическата наука, най-всеобхватното и задълбочено изследване на същността на икономическата система, която днес наричаме капитализъм.

<http://library.ime.bg/bogatstvoto-na-narodite/>



Human Action

Ludwig von Mises

Liberty Fund, Inc., 2007

In the foreword to Human Action: A Treatise on Economics, Mises explains complex market phenomena as "the outcomes of countless conscious, purposive actions, choices, and preferences of individuals, each of whom was trying as best as he or she could under the circumstances to attain various wants and ends and to avoid undesired consequences." It is individual choices in response to personal subjective value judgments that ultimately determine market phenomena—supply and demand, prices, the pattern of production, and even profits and losses. Although governments may presume to set "prices," it is individuals who, by their actions and choices through competitive bidding for money, products, and services, actually determine "prices".

<http://library.ime.bg/human-action/>



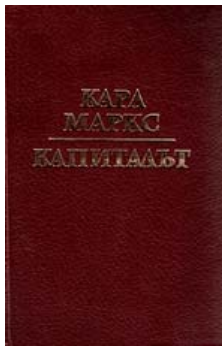
Човешкото действие

Лудвиг фон Мизес

ИК "МаК", 2011

„Човешкото действие“ на Лудвиг фон Мизес е несъмнено едно от върховните постижения на обществената мисъл през XX век. Поставяйки в основата на изследването действащият, избиращ човек, който непрекъснато решава въпроса за целите и за средствата, австрийският мислител анализира закономерностите на това действие не само в икономически, но и в широк исторически аспект. Последователно се открояват и подлагат на критичен анализ през призмата на класическия либерализъм такива вечни теми, като отношението „индивид - общество“ и „индивид - държава“. Мизес поставя и предлага изключително логични и поради това убедителни решения за свободния, неманипулиран от държавата пазар, за ролята на свободния, доброволен обмен, за икономическата свобода и предприемачеството, за потребителите като върховни суверени на пазара, за ролята на натрупването на капитал, за конкуренцията и монопола, цените, лихвите, кредитната експанзия и бизнес циклите, за пазара на труда и заплатите.

<http://library.ime.bg/choveshkoto-deistvie/>



Капиталът

Критика на политическата икономика

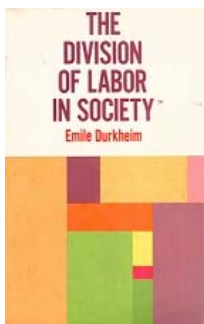
Карл Маркс

Партиздат, 1988

„Капиталът. Критика на политическата икономия.“ известен и като „Капиталът“, е обширен трактат в три тома върху политическата икономия, написан от Карл Маркс и редактиран от Фридрих Енгелс. Книгата е критически анализ на капитализма.

Единствено първият том е публикуван приживе на Маркс, през 1867 г., останалите два тома са издадени от Енгелс по бележките на Маркс. „Критика на политическата икономия“ - една от ранните работи на Маркс, е почти изцяло включена в „Капиталът“.

<http://library.ime.bg/kapitalyt-kritika-na-politicheskata-ikonomika/>



The Division of Labour in Society

Émile Durkheim

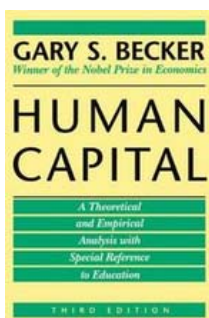
The Free Press, 1964

The Division of Labor in Society is the dissertation of French sociologist Émile Durkheim, written in 1893. Durkheim described how social order was maintained in societies based on two very different forms of solidarity (mechanical and organic), and the transition from more "primitive" societies to advanced industrial societies.

...In an advanced, industrial, capitalist society, the complex division of labor means that people are allocated in society according to merit and rewarded accordingly: social inequality reflects natural inequality. Durkheim argued that moral regulation was needed, as well as economic regulation, to maintain order (or organic solidarity) in society with people able to "compose their differences peaceably". In this type of society, law would be more restitution than penal, seeking to restore rather than punish excessively.

...Unlike Karl Marx, Durkheim did not foresee any different society arising out of the industrial capitalist division of labour. He regards conflict, chaos, and disorder as pathological phenomena to modern society, whereas Marx highlights class conflict.

<http://library.ime.bg/the-division-of-labor-in-society/>



Human Capital:

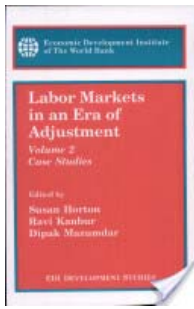
A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis, with Special Reference to Education

Gary S. Becker

The University of Chicago Press, 1993

Human Capital is Becker's classic study of how investment in an individual's education and training is similar to business investments in equipment. Recipient of the 1992 Nobel Prize in Economic Science, Gary S. Becker is a pioneer of applying economic analysis to human behavior in such areas as discrimination, marriage, family relations, and education. Becker's research on human capital was considered by the Nobel committee to be his most noteworthy contribution to economics

<http://library.ime.bg/human-capital/>



Labor Markets in an Era of Adjustment

Susan Horton, Ravi Kanbur, Dipak Mazumdar

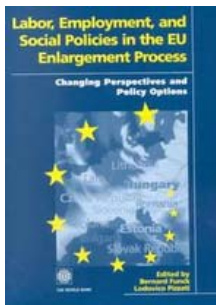
The World Bank, 1994

The authors have written an overview of 19 papers in a symposium devoted to an examination of the interaction between labor markets and adjustment. The purpose of their commentary is to draw general conclusions and policy lessons and to identify areas for further research.

The papers include 7 issue papers and 12 country studies (Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, and Thailand). The country studies bring together a wealth of information that will be useful to researchers.

...The studies also discuss the consequences of labor market adjustment on income distribution, gender, and human capital. The conclusions here are less clear-cut. The issue papers highlight complexities that point to country-specific answers. While real wage declines will worsen poverty, improvement in the rural-urban terms of trade during adjustment will have the opposite effect. Similarly, while employment shrinkages are likely to affect women adversely, a high female-labor intensity of tradables can serve as a countervailing force.

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Labor, Employment and Social Policies in the EU Enlargement Process: Changing Perspectives and Policy Options

Bernard Funck, Lodovico Pizzati (editors)

The World Bank, 2002

This volume contains papers presented at a labor conference held in Baden, Austria, in June 2001. It provides the latest labor trends in EU accession countries, evaluates existing labor market policies and social protection mechanisms, and discusses alternative strategies for employment creation in the region. This volume represents the thinking of participating policymakers, academics, and representatives of civil society.

<http://library.ime.bg/labor-employment-and-social-policies-in-the-eu-enlargement-process/>