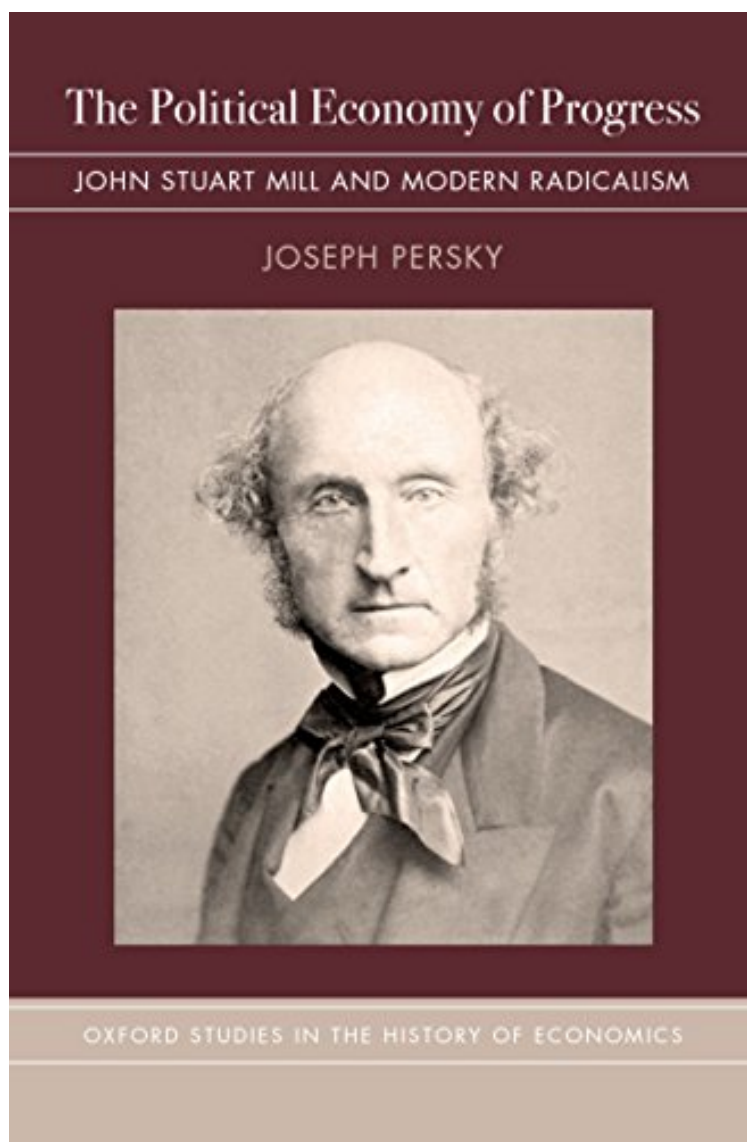


[Get free] The Political Economy of Progress: John Stuart Mill and Modern Radicalism (Oxford Studies in History of Economics)

The Political Economy of Progress: John Stuart Mill and Modern Radicalism (Oxford Studies in History of Economics)

Joseph Persky

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Joseph Persky : The Political Economy of Progress: John Stuart Mill and Modern Radicalism (Oxford Studies in History of Economics) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Political Economy of Progress: John Stuart Mill and Modern Radicalism (Oxford Studies in History of

Economics):

While there had been much radical thought before John Stuart Mill, Joseph Persky argues it was Mill, as he moved to the left, who provided the radical wing of liberalism with its first serious analytical foundation, a political economy of progress that still echoes today. A rereading of Mill's mature work suggests his theoretical understanding of accumulation led him to see laissez-faire capitalism as a transitional system. Deeply committed to the egalitarian precepts of the Enlightenment, Mill advocated gradualism and rejected revolutionary expropriation on utilitarian grounds: gradualism, not expropriation, promised meaningful long-term gains for the working classes. He endorsed laissez-faire capitalism because his theory of accumulation saw that system approaching a stationary state characterized by a great reduction in inequality and an expansion of cooperative production. These tendencies, in combination with an aggressive reform agenda made possible by the extension of the franchise, promised to provide a material base for social progress and individual development. The *Political Economy of Progress* goes on to claim that Mill's radical political economy anticipated more than a little of Marx's analysis of capitalism and laid a foundation for the work of Fabians and other gradualist radicals in the 20th century. More recently, modern philosophic radicals, such as Rawls, have deep links to this Millian political economy. These links are still worthy of development. In particular, a politically meaningful acceptance of Rawls's radical liberalism waits on a movement capable of re-engineering the workplace in a manner consistent with Mill's endorsement of worker management.