

Imperialism, The Highest Stage Of Capitalism: Full Text Of 1916 Edition (Illustrated)

John Atkinson Hobson (1858 – 1940) was an English social scientist and economist most famous for his work on imperialism—which notably had an influence on Vladimir Lenin—as well as his theory of underconsumption. His early work also questioned the classical theory of rent and predicted the Neoclassical "marginal productivity" theory of distribution. In Hobson's seminal study "Imperialism - A Study", he explores the roles of patriotism, philanthropy, and the spirit of adventure in the light of modern imperialism. This fascinating and influential study is highly recommended for those with an interest in history and social science. Contents include: "The Economics of Imperialism" and "The Politics of Imperialism". Many vintage books such as this are becoming increasingly scarce and expensive. We are republishing this volume now in an affordable, modern, high-quality edition complete with an excerpt from "Imperialism, The Highest Stage of Capitalism" by V. I. Lenin.

In July 1917, when the Provisional Government issued a warrant for his arrest, Lenin fled from Petrograd; later that year, the October Revolution swept him to supreme power. In the short intervening period he spent in Finland, he wrote his impassioned, never-completed masterwork The State and Revolution. This powerfully argued book offers both the rationale for the new regime and a wealth of insights into Leninist politics. It was here that Lenin justified his personal interpretation of Marxism, savaged his opponents and set out his trenchant views on class conflict, the lessons of earlier revolutions, the dismantling of the bourgeois state and the replacement of capitalism by the dictatorship of the proletariat. As both historical document and political statement, its importance can hardly be exaggerated. Translated and edited with an introduction by Robert Service

"What Is to Be Done?" and Other Writings

The Highest Stage of Capitalism, by E. Varga and L. Mendelson Eds

The Limits of Hobson's Paradigm

Imperialism and War

New data for V. I. Lenin's "Imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism".

Four most significant works, also including "The Development of Capitalism in Russia," "Imperialism, the Highest State of Capitalism," and "The State and Revolution."

2011 Reprint of 1939 Edition. Full facsimile of the original edition, not reproduced with Optical Recognition Software. "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," by Lenin, describes the function of financial capital in generating profits from imperial colonialism, as the final stage of capitalist development to ensure greater profits. The essay is a synthesis of Lenin's modifications and developments of economic theories that Karl Marx formulated in "Das Kapital." Lenin's book greatly influenced the Core-Periphery model of global capitalist development, as well as World-systems theory and Dependency theory.

Neo-Colonialism

Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism

Imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism

Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism; a Popular Outline [by] V.I. Lenin

One hundred years after the Russian Revolution, Žižek shows why Lenin's thought is still important today V. I. Lenin's originality and importance as a revolutionary leader is most often associated with the seizure of power in 1917. But, in this new study and collection of Lenin's original texts, Slavoj Žižek argues that his true greatness can be better grasped in the last two years of his political life. Russia had survived foreign invasion, embargo and a terrifying civil war, as well as internal revolts such as the one at Kronstadt in 1921. But the new state was exhausted, isolated and disorientated. As the anticipated world revolution receded into the distance, new paths had to be charted if the Soviet state was to survive. With his characteristic brio and provocative insight, Žižek suggests that Lenin's courage as a thinker can be found in his willingness to face this reality of retreat unflinchingly. In today's world, characterized by political turbulence, economic crises and geopolitical tensions, we should revisit Lenin's combination of sober lucidity and revolutionary determination.

2021 Hardcover Reprint of 1934 Edition. Full facsimile of the original edition, not reproduced with Optical Recognition Software. "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism", by Lenin, describes the function of financial capital in generating profits from imperial colonialism, as the final stage of capitalist development to ensure greater profits. The essay is a synthesis of Lenin's modifications and developments of economic theories that Karl Marx formulated in "Das Kapital". Lenin's book greatly influenced the Core-Periphery model of global capitalist development, as well as World-systems theory and Dependency theory.

Imperialism and the development myth

Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism

The Geometry of Imperialism

A Popular Outline

A Study

Published in 1902, this critique of imperial policy and economics was written by influential early socialist thinker J. A. Hobson.

Imperialism: the Highest Stage of CapitalismGENERAL PRESS

Remembering, Repeating, and Working Through

A Popular Outline : 11. Impr

How rich countries dominate in the twenty-first century

Imperialism: the Highest Stage of Capitalism

Lenin 2017

Winner of the first Paul A. Baran-Paul M. Sweezy Memorial Award for an original monograph concerned with the political economy of imperialism, John Smith's Imperialism in the Twenty-First Century is a seminal examination of the relationship between the core capitalist countries and the rest of the world in the age of neoliberal globalization.Deploying a sophisticated Marxist methodology, Smith begins by tracing the production of certain iconic commodities-the T-shirt, the cup of coffee, and the iPhone-and demonstrates how these generate enormous outflows of money from the countries of the Global South to transnational corporations headquartered in the core capitalist nations of the Global North. From there, Smith draws on his empirical findings to powerfully theorize the current shape of imperialism. He argues that the core capitalist countries need no longer rely on military force and colonialism (although these still occur) but increasingly are able to extract profits from workers in the Global South through market mechanisms and, by aggressively favoring places with lower wages, the phenomenon of labor arbitrage. Meticulously researched and forcefully argued, Imperialism in the Twenty-First Century is a major contribution to the theorization and critique of global capitalism.

China and other Third World societies cannot 'catch up' with the rich countries. The contemporary world system is permanently dominated by a small group of rich countries who maintain a vice-like grip over the key parts of the labour process - over the most technologically sophisticated and complex labour. Globalisation of production since the 1980s means much more of the world's work is now carried out in the poor countries, yet it is the rich, imperialist countries - through their domination of the labour process - that monopolise most of the benefits. Income levels in the First World remain five and ten times higher than Third World countries. The huge gulf between rich and poor worlds is getting bigger not smaller. Under capitalist imperialism, it is permanent. China has moved from being one of the poorest societies to a level now similar with other relatively developed Third World societies - like Mexico and Brazil. The dominant idea that it somehow threatens to 'catch up' economically, or overtake the rich countries paves the way for imperialist military and economic aggression against China. King's meticulous study punctures the rising-China myth. His empirical and theoretical analysis shows that, as long as the world economy continues to be run for private profit, it can no longer produce new imperialist powers. Rather it will continue to reproduce the monopoly of the same rich countries generation after generation. The giant social divide between rich and poor countries cannot be overcome.

New Data for V. I. Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism."

Imperialism: the Highest Stage of Capitalism

Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism"

Imperialism the highest stage of capitalism

The Highest Stage of Capitalism

Why do we fight an "endless war"? 100 years ago, V.I. Lenin answered: capitalism. In Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism, Lenin explains how rich countries' thirst for profit leads to poor countries' suffering. When rival empires clash, war results. Influential and prescient, this book is integral to understanding modern foreign policy.

Vladimir lich Lenin's Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism, originally published in 1916, was one of the first attempts to account for the increasing importance of the world market in the twentieth century. The essay is a synthesis of Lenin's modifications and developments of economic theories that Karl Marx formulated in "Das Kapital". This remarkable Marxist text explains fully the inescapable flaws and destructive power of Capitalism. Lenin offers a predictive scenario of a world shaken by competitive instability, warfare and crisis, dominated by monopolies, the merging of finance and industrial capital, and fierce territorial competition. Its pertinence is now greater than ever. Lenin vaticinated that those third world countries used merely as capitalist labour would have no choice but to join the Communist revolution in Russia. His theoretical framework remains the best method for understanding recent global developments.

Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism: a Popular Outline

New Data for V.I. Lenin's Imperialism

New Data for ... "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism"

The State and Revolution

New Data for V.I. Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism." Edited by E. Varga, L. Mendelsohn. [With the Text.]

'Globalisation' is the buzzword of the 1990s. VI Lenin's Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism was one of the first attempts to account for the increasing importance of the world market in the twentieth century. Originally published in 1916, Imperialism explains how colonialism and the First World War were inherent features of the global development of the capitalist economy. In a new introduction, Norman Lewis and James Malone contrast Lenin's approach with that adopted by contemporary theories of globalisation. They argue that, while much has changed since Lenin wrote, his theoretical framework remains the best method for understanding recent global developments.

This pamphlet was written with an eye to the tsarist censorship. Hence, I was not only forced to confine myself strictly to an exclusively theoretical, specifically economic analysis of facts, but to formulate the few necessary observations on politics with extreme caution, by hints, in an allegorical language-in that accursed Aesopian language-to which tsarism compelled all revolutionaries to have recourse whenever they took up the pen to write a "legal" work. It is painful, in these days of liberty, to re-read the passages of the pamphlet which have been distorted, cramped, compressed in an iron vice on account of the censor. That the period of imperialism is the eve of the socialist revolution; that social-chauvinism (socialism in words, chauvinism in deeds) is the utter betrayal of socialism, complete desertion to the side of the bourgeoisie; that this split in the working-class movement is bound up with the objective conditions of imperialism, etc.-on these matters I had to speak in a "slavish" tongue, and I must refer the reader who is interested in the subject to the articles I wrote abroad in 1914-17, a new edition of which is soon to appear. In order to show the reader, in a guise acceptable to the censors, how shamelessly untruthful the capitalists and the social-chauvinists who have deserted to their side (and whom Kautsky opposes so inconsistently) are on the question of annexations; in order to show how shamelessly they screen the annexations of their capitalists, I was forced to quote as an example-Japan'. The careful reader will easily substitute Russia for Japan, and Finland, Poland, Courland, the Ukraine, Khiva, Bokhara, Estonia or other regions peopled by non-Great Russians, for Korea. I trust that this pamphlet will help the reader to understand the fundamental economic question, that of the economic essence of imperialism, for unless this is studied, it will be impossible to understand and appraise modern war and modern politics. V.I. Lenin

Classic Writings by V. I. Lenin and Nikolai Bukharin

a popular outline

V.I. Lenin

Essential Works of Lenin

The Highest Stage of Capitalism : A Popular Outline : With New Data

Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism by Vladimir Lenin, describes the function of financial capital in generating profits from imperialist colonialism as the final stage of capitalist development to ensure greater profits. The essay is a synthesis of Lenin's modifications and developments of economic theories that Karl Marx formulated in Das Kapital (1867). Lenin's influential analysis remains highly relevant in comprehending the historical context of the foreign and domestic policy in the United States and other major nations.

The two founding texts of the analysis of capitalism and imperialism in one volume, with annotation.

New Data for V.I. Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism."

The Last Stage of Imperialism

The Highest Stage of Capitalism : a Popular Outline

Imperialism in the Twenty-First Century

Globalization, Super-Exploitation, and Capitalism's Final Crisis

Originally published in 1916, it was one of the first attempts to account for the increasing importance of the world market in the twentieth century. The essay is a synthesis of Lenin's modifications and developments of economic theories that Karl Marx formulated in 'Das Kapital'. This remarkable Marxist text explains fully the inescapable flaws and destructive power of Capitalism. Lenin offers a predictive scenario of a world shaken by competitive instability, warfare and crisis, dominated by monopolies, the merging of finance and industrial capital, and fierce territorial competition. Its pertinence is now greater than ever. Lenin vaticinated that those third world countries used merely as capitalist labour would have no choice but to join the Communist revolution in Russia. His theoretical framework remains the best method for understanding recent global developments.

Kwame Nkrumah NEO-COLONIALISM THE LAST STAGE OF IMPERIALISM This is the book which, when first published in 1965, caused such an uproar in the US State Department that a sharp note of protest was sent to Kwame Nkrumah and the \$25million of American "aid" to Ghana was promptly cancelled.

Imperialism

Few terms in the vocabulary of politics are so confused as "imperialism." Does it refer essentially to colonial rule? Or is it primarily an economic phenomenon, connected to the export of capital? What is its relation to nationalism? Which societies, in the past or present, can be properly described as imperialist? Giovanni Arrighi resolves these ambiguities by the construction of a formal model that integrates all of them into a single structure. He shows how a coherent paradigm of imperialism can be derived from Hobson's classic study of imperialism at the turn of the century, and illustrates it with a series of geometrical figures. The genesis of English imperialism is traced, from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries. Then the pattern of German and American imperialism are compared and contrasted. Arrighi looks at the consequences of the rise of multinational corporations for the traditional versions of the concept of imperialism and concludes that they transform its meaning. In a new afterword, Arrighi responds to his critics and sketches a reconceptualized theory of "imperialism" as a struggle for world hegemony.