



Epistemología económica: Pensamiento económico de la Escuela Austríaca [

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text (article)

Analítica

The thought of the Austrian School of Economics has recently entered the academic world. Of the three schools that produced the marginalist revolution in the late nineteenth century, the Austrian is the least disclosed. This, perhaps, was due in part to the German, obscure, and partly to the Nazi persecution that forced the leading figures to leave Vienna in mid-1930, thereby causing dispersion. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century the predominance of the School of Cambridge was very clear; the following paragraph from Joan Robinson reflects this: "When I came to Cambridge Marshall's Principles were the Bible and knew little beyond it. Jevons, Cournot, including Ricardo, were men footer. We heard talk about the Pareto Principle, but nothing about the system of equilibrium. Sweden was prepared by Cassel, America by Irving Fisher, Austria and Germany were barely known. The economy was Marshall ". Although today the thought of the Austrian School is much better known, yet it shows in the university bibliography clearly predominant focus of Cambridge and Lausanne. Textbooks of microeconomics and macroeconomics, manuals introductory economics books and price theory and demonstrate, therefore becomes predominant reviews to school thinking the Austrian economy The thought of the Austrian School of Economics has recently entered the academic world. Of the three schools that produced the marginalist revolution in the late nineteenth century, the Austrian is the least disclosed. This, perhaps, was due in part to the German, obscure, and partly to the Nazi persecution that forced the leading figures to leave Vienna in mid-1930, thereby causing dispersion. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century the predominance of the School of Cambridge was very clear; the following paragraph from Joan Robinson reflects this: "When I came to Cambridge Marshall's Principles were the Bible and knew little beyond it. Jevons, Cournot, including Ricardo, were men footer. We heard talk about the Pareto Principle, but nothing about the system of equilibrium. Sweden was prepared by Cassel, America by Irving Fisher, Austria and Germany were barely known. The economy was Marshall ". Although today the thought of the Austrian School is much better known, yet it shows in the university bibliography clearly predominant focus of Cambridge and Lausanne. Textbooks of microeconomics and macroeconomics, manuals introductory economics books and price theory and demonstrate, therefore becomes predominant reviews to school thinking the Austrian economy

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