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	Autore	Pittaluga Giovanni Battista
	Titolo	An Economic Historiography of Germany, 1918-1931 : How Inflation and Foreign Capital Inflows Allowed the Weimar Republic to Survive // by Giovanni B. Pittaluga, Elena Seghezza
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Nota di contenuto

Chapter 1. Introduction: The Main Political Economy Features of the Weimar Republic -- Chapter 2. The Inflation of the Early Years of the Weimar Republic -- Chapter 3. The Inertial Inflation of the Early Twenties -- Chapter 4. Was There a Sudden Stop at the Root of German Hyperinflation? -- Chapter 5. The End of Inflation -- Chapter 6. Foreign Capital Inflows and Economic Stagnation in Weimar Germany -- Chapter 7. The Crisis of 1931 and the Collapse of the Weimar Republic -- Chapter 8. Conclusions.

Sommario/riassunto

Contrary to existing economic analyses of the Weimar Republic, this book looks beyond the explanations of the individual events that characterized it - in particular hyperinflation, Brüning's fiscal policy, and the 1931 crisis. Instead, it adopts a more unified approach, and thereby sheds light on the underlying causes of these events. The book argues that these individual events were the final result of economic processes and policy choices which had made it possible to mitigate the social and political conflict that would otherwise have undermined the Republic's existence. Specifically, it postulates that hyperinflation was the result of the "persistent" inflation, which had permitted Germany to maintain low unemployment, meet unions' wage demands, and contain left-wing radicalism. Similarly, the banking and currency crisis of 1931 was caused by a sudden stop related to the high level of foreign debt incurred by Germany after the Dawes Plan. Debt which had, however, enabled the country to finance the persistent external deficits resulting from its high domestic demand and large public expenditure incurred in an attempt to avoid social conflict. The book reviews the various models and approaches proposed highlighting their relative strengths and weakness and concludes by providing a unifying common thread which explains how the dramatic economic events which characterized the Weimar Republic were the result of the very economic processes which had contributed to its temporary survival. This book will appeal to students, scholars, economic researchers in general, and more specifically to those interested in economic history, monetary and financial economics, economic policy, political decision making, and political economy, in particular, those seeking a better understanding of the Weimar Republic's economic history.
