Free Markets Work

1. Free Markets/Intervention

1.1. List of peer reviewed studies on free markets

1.1.1. Each of these studies use different measures of economic freedom

1.1.2. Some use the Fraser institute which has been criticized, however you can find the methodology and substantive defences here here

1.1.3. de Vanssay, X. and Z. A. Spindler (1994). Freedom and Growth: Do Constitutions Matter. Public Choice. 78, 3-4: 359-372.

1.1.3.1. This paper empirically investigates whether certain constitutional enumerations matter for economic growth. We find that negative (positive) rights tend to have a positive (negative) effect on economic growth, and that structural constraints have a more significant and larger effect than procedural constraints. Uses the 'Scully and Slottje' Index as an independent variable. (See: Scully, GW and Slottje, D, (1991) "Ranking Economic Liberty Across Countries" *Public Choice* 69, pp. 151-2). The model estimates the steady-state solution of an (institutionally) augmented Solow growth model. The dependent variable is the logarithm of per-capita income. This is a cross-section analysis covering 100 countries.

1.1.4. de Vanssay, X. and Z. A. Spindler (1996). Constitutions, Institutions and Economic Convergence: An International Comparison. Journal for Studies in Economics and Econometrics. 20, 3 (November): 1-19.

1.1.4.1. Abstract: This paper explores empirically whether constitutional enumerations and economic freedom indexes affect economic convergence. Some constitutional features and economic freedom do affect convergence, though economic freedom is by far the more influential.Uses the 'Scully and Slottje' Index as an independent variable. (See: Scully, GW and Slottje, D, (1991) "Ranking Economic Liberty Across Countries" *Public Choice* 69, pp. 151-2). The dependent variable is the average annual per capita growth rate. This is a cross-section analysis covering 109 countries.

1.1.5. Islam, Sadequil (1996). Economic Freedom, per Capita Income and Economic Growth. Applied Economics Letters 3: 595-97.

1.1.5.1. Examines the effect of economic freedom on income and growth in high-, middle-, and low-income country sets and finds that economic freedom is significant for a sample of all countries but only in some subsets. Uses the precursor to Economic Freedom of the World, Measuring Economic Freedom, by James Gwartney, Walter Block and Robert Lawson, a chapter in Stephen Easton and Michael Walker (eds.), Rating Global Economic Freedom

(Vancouver: The Fraser Institute, 1992). Measuring Economic Freedom is the main data source for institutional variables.

1.1.6. Paul, C.W.; Souder, W.E.; Schoening, N.C. (November 1996). The influence of government policies on innovation and technological advance. Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research of India. 55 (11): 851-859.

1.1.7. Petersmann, E.U. (June 1996). International competition rules for governments and for private business - The case for linking future WTO negotiations on investment, competition and environmental rules to reforms of anti-dumping laws. Journal of World Trade. 30 (3): 5-35.

1.1.8. Ali, Abdiweli M. (1997). Economic Freedom, Democracy and Growth. Journal of Private Enterprise 13 (Fall): 1-20.

1.1.8.1. This paper takes advantage of newly constructed measures of economic freedom to show the importance of economic freedom on growth. I find that economic freedom is a more robust determinant of growth than political freedom and civil liberty. Uses summary ratings from Economic Freedom of the World: 1975-1995 as one variable in a comparison of a number of institutional variables.

1.1.9. Anwar, S.T. (1997). Economic freedom of the world: 1975-1995. Journal of International Business Studies. 28 (4): 872-878.

1.1.10. Dornbusch, R. (1997). Brazil's incomplete stabilization and reform. Brookings Papers on Economic Accountability. (1): 367-404.

1.1.11. Easton, Steven T., and Michael A. Walker (1997). Income, Growth, and Economic Freedom. American Economic Review 87 (2) (May): 328-32.

1.1.11.1. Finds that economic freedom is an important explanatory variable for steady-state levels of income. The addition of a variable for economic freedom is also shown to increase the explanatory power of a neoclassical growth model. Economic Freedom of the World: 1975-1995 is the main data source for institutional variables.

1.1.12. Goldsmith, Arthur A. (1997). Economic Rights and Government in Developing Countries: Cross-National Evidence on Growth and Development. Studies in Comparative International Development 32 (2) (summer): 29-44.

1.1.12.1. The paper finds that developing countries that score better in protecting economic rights also tend to grow faster and to score higher in human development. In addition [the paper finds that] economic rights are associated with democratic government and with higher levels of average national income. Uses summary ratings from Economic Freedom of the World: 1975-1995 as one of a number of institutional variables.

1.1.13. Hakura, F.S. (April 1997). The Euro-Mediterranean policy: The implications of the Barcelona Declaration. Common Market Law Review. 34 (2): 337-366.

1.1.14. Hanke, Steve H., and Stephen J.K. Walters (1997). Economic Freedom, Prosperity, and Equality: A Survey. Cato Journal 17 (2) (Fall): 117-46.

1.1.14.1. The article compares several institutional indexes for content and explanatory power: Gerald Scully's studies, The Fraser Institute's Economic Freedom of the World, Freedom House's Economic Freedom Indicators, The Heritage Foundation's Indices of Economic Freedom, The International Institute for Management Development's World Competitiveness Yearbook 1996, The World Forum's Global Competitiveness Report 1996. Compares liberty and prosperity, equality and foreign policy implications. They find that economic freedom is positively correlated with per-capita GNP. Economic Freedom of the World: 1975-1995 is used as one variable in a comparison of a number of institutional variables.

1.1.15. Jordan, Jerry L. (1997). Jobs Creation and Government Policy. Cato Journal 16 (3) (Winter): 287-94.

1.1.16. Argues that employment-creating initiatives or job-creation policies hinder the creation of new technology and the process of "creative destruction." Also argues that the role of government monetary intervention in the economy should be limited to creating stable monetary policy. Makes reference to the general conclusions of Economic Freedom of the World: 1975-1995 regarding economic freedom and income and growth.

1.1.17. Mbaku, J.M. (December 1997). Africa in the post-Cold War era: Three strategies for survival. Journal of Asian and African Studies. 32 (3-4): 223-244.

1.1.18. Park, Walter G., and Juan Carlos Ginarte (1997). Intellectual Property Rights and Economic Growth. Contemporary Economic Policy 15 (July): 51-61.

1.1.18.1. The authors have compiled an index of intellectual property rights, and examine its effects on growth and the factors of production (investment, schooling, and R&D). The paper finds that IPRs affect economic growth indirectly by stimulating the accumulation of factor inputs like R&D and physical capital. Uses summary ratings of Economic Freedom of the World: 1975-1995 as a control variable for market institutions in the analysis.

1.1.19. Trebilcock, Michael J. (1997). What Makes Poor Countries Poor?: The Role of Institutional Capital in Economic Development. Chapter in The Law and Economics of Development, edited by Edgardo Buscaglia, William Ratliff and Robert Cooter. Greenwich: JAI Press.

1.1.19.1. Discusses the general conclusions regarding economic freedom and growth found in Economic Freedom of the World: 1975-1995.

1.1.20. Ayal, Eliezer B., and Karras Georgios (1998). Components of Economic Freedom and Growth: An Empirical Study. Journal of Developing Areas 32 (Spring): 327-38.

1.1.20.1. The paper uses regression analysis to examine the effect of the components of economic freedom on growth, output and investment and finds that "economic freedom enhances growth both via increasing total factor productivity and via enhancing capital accumulation." It also identifies components that have the highest statistical effects on these variables, with the aim of informing policy makers. Uses component ratings from Economic Freedom of the World: 1975-1995 as the main data source for institutional variables.

1.1.21. Chafuen, Alejandro (1998). Estado y Corrupcion. In Alejandro Chafuen and Eugenio Guzmán, Corrupción y Gobierno (Santiago, Chile: Fundación Libertad y Desarrollo): 45-98.

1.1.21.1. Finds that corruption is negatively related to economic freedom. Economic Freedom of the World: 1975-1995 and Transparency International are the main data-source for institutional variables.

1.1.22. Dawson, John W. (1998). Institutions, Investment, and Growth: New Cross-Country and Panel Data Evidence. Economic Inquiry 36 (October): 603-19.

1.1.22.1. This paper outlines the alternative channels through which institutions affect growth, and studies the empirical relationship between institutions, investment, and growth. The empirical results indicate that (i) free-market institutions have a positive effect on growth; (ii) economic freedom affects growth through both a direct effect on total factor productivity and an indirect effect on investment; (iii) political and civil liberties may stimulate investment; (iv) an important interaction exists between freedom and human capital investment; (v) Milton Friedman's conjectures on the relation between political and economic freedom are correct; (vi) promoting economic freedom is an effective policy toward facilitating growth and other types of freedom.

1.1.23. De Haan, Jakob, and Clemens L.J. Sierman (1998). Further Evidence on the Relationship between Economic Freedom and Economic Growth. Public Choice 95: 363-80.

1.1.23.1. Primarily investigates the robustness of the index of economic freedom devised by Gerald Scully and D.J. Slottje and determines that the robustness of results depends heavily on how freedom is measured. Finds that some specifications are robust predictors of the growth rate of real per-capita GDP (1980-1992) but few are robust for investment share of GDP.

1.1.24. Elbadawi, I. and Schmidt-Hebbel, K. (December 1998). Macroeconomic policies, instability and growth in the world. Journal of African Economy. 7: 116-168 Suppl. 2.

1.1.25. Farr, W. Ken, Richard A. Lord, and J. Larry Wolfenbarger (1998). Economic Freedom, Political Freedom and Economic Well-Being: A Causality Analysis. Cato Journal 18 (2) (Fall): 247-62.

1.1.25.1. The paper uses Granger causality analysis to demonstrate that economic freedom "causes" economic well-being and economic well-being "causes" economic freedom. Additionally, the authors argue that economic well-being causes political freedom but that there is no causation flowing from political freedom to economic well-being. The paper also finds no evidence of a casual relationship in either direction between economic freedom and political freedom. Indirectly economic freedom causes political freedom through its effect on economic well-being.

1.1.26. Ford, John B., Kiran W. Karande, and Bruce M. Seifert (1998). The Role of Economic Freedom in Explaining the Penetration of Consumer Durables. Journal of World Business 33 (1): 69-86.

1.1.26.1. The study examines the link between economic freedom (a measure of government intervention) and the penetration of three durable goods (televisions, radios and automobiles) across countries.

1.1.27. Grubel, Herbert G. (1998). Economic Freedom and Human Welfare: Some Empirical Findings. Cato Journal 18 (2) (Fall): 287-304.

1.1.27.1. The paper compares economic freedom to income, growth, unemployment in the OECD, the UN Human Development Index, life expectancy, literacy, poverty, and income distribution. It finds that economic freedom does not have a cost in terms of income levels, income growth, unemployment rates, and human development.

1.1.28. Gwartney, James, Randall Holcombe, and Robert Lawson (1998). The Scope of Government and the Wealth of Nations. Cato Journal 18 (2) (Fall): 163-90.

1.1.28.1. The paper examines the effect of the size of government in OECD countries upon economic growth. This paper draws on the authors' Joint Economic Committee Study, The Size and Functions of Government and Economic Growth.

1.1.29. Henderson, David (1998). The Changing Fortunes of Economic Liberalism. London: Institute of Economic Affairs.

1.1.29.1. A comprehensive review of the trends in economic liberalism in the last century. The book covers economic liberalism in thought and practice as well as discussing how the climate of political and popular opinion has both helped and constrained the development of liberal policy. One section uses the Economic Freedom of the

World to discuss the progress made by countries engaging in economic reform and the appendix discusses the derivation, benefits, and limitations of the Economic Freedom of the World.

1.1.30. Johnson, James P., and Tomasz Lenartowicz (1998). Culture, Freedom and Economic Growth: Do Cultural Values Explain Economic Growth? Journal of World Business 33 (4): 332-56.

1.1.30.1. The paper discusses which cultural values are associated with economic freedom, drawing on two international quantitative cultural indexes.

1.1.31. Johnson, Simon, Daniel Kaufmann, and Pablo Zoido-Lobaton (1998). Government in Transition: Regulatory Discretion and the Unofficial Economy. American Economic Review, Papers and Proceedings (May): 159-239.

1.1.31.1. Empirically studies the effect of institutional quality on the share of the unofficial economy in GDP.

1.1.32. Kealey, T. (April 1998). Why science is endogenous: a debate with Paul David (and Ben Martin, Paul Romer, Chris Freeman, Luc Soete and Keith Pavitt). Research Policy. 26 (7-8): 897-923.

1.1.33. Lim, Linda Y.C. (1998). Whose "Model" Failed? Implications of the Asian Economic Crisis. Washington Quarterly 21 (3): 25-36.

1.1.33.1. The paper examines the conflicting interpretations of the role of governments and economic freedom in the success and subsequent crises in Asia.

1.1.34. Mbaku, John Mukum, (1998). Constitutional Engineering and the Transition to Democracy in Post-Cold War Africa. The Independent Review 2 (4) (Spring): 501-17.

1.1.34.1. Discusses the constitutional guarantees necessary to secure economic freedom and why such guarantees are important. Focuses specifically on Africa.

1.1.35. Milhaupt, Curtis (1998). Property Rights in Firms. Virginia Law Review 84: 1145-94.

1.1.35.1. Discusses how differences in property rights and corporate governance systems arise within differing institutional frameworks.

1.1.36. Nelson, Michael A., and Ram D. Singh, (1998). Democracy, Economic Freedom, Fiscal Policy and Growth in LDCs: A Fresh Look. Economic Development and Cultural Change 46 (4) (July): 677-96.

1.1.36.1. The study examines the effect of democracy on economic growth after controlling for a number of variables for the size of government and institutions. The study finds that it is not the redistributive policies of democratic governments that hinder development in developing countries but the lack of economic freedom.

1.1.37. Norton, Seth W. (1998). Poverty, Property Rights, and Human Well-being: A Cross-national Study. Cato Journal 18 (2) (Fall): 233-45.

1.1.37.1. The paper compares property rights to indicators of development and determines that the well-being of the world's poorest inhabitants [is] sensitive to the cross-national specification of property rights. The paper shows that well-specified property rights enhance the well-being of the world's most impoverished.

1.1.38. Norton, Seth W. (1998). Property Rights, the Environment, and Economic Well-Being. In Peter J. Hill and Roger E. Meiners (eds.), Who Owns the Environment (Rowman & Littlefield): 37-54.

1.1.38.1. Investigates whether countries with better property rights have better performance on environmental measures.

1.1.39. Porket, J.L. (1998). Is the state in retreat? Politicka Ekonomie. 46 (6): 805-815.

1.1.40. Simmons, J.; Jones, K.; Kamikihara, S.; et al. International comparisons of commercial structure and public policy implications. Progress in Planning. 50: 291-313 Part 4.

1.1.41. Vásquez, Ian (1998). Official Assistance, Economic Freedom, and Policy Change: Is Foreign Aid Like Champagne? Cato Journal 18 (2) (Fall): 275-86.

1.1.41.1. Makes reference to the general conclusions of Economic Freedom of the World: 1997 Annual Report regarding economic freedom and income and growth and argues that foreign aid is propping up countries that are not economically free. Mr Vásquez also tests the notion that aid agencies target pro-growth policies. He finds that for the countries where economic freedom declines or does not improve, foreign aid actually increases (19 of 20 cases). As well, in over one-half of these countries GDP per capita declines.

1.1.42. Voigt, Stefan (1998). Making Constitutions Work: Conditions for Maintaining the Rule of Law. Cato Journal 18 (2) (Fall): 191-208.

1.1.42.1. Makes reference to the general conclusions of Economic Freedom of the World: 1975-1995 regarding economic freedom and income and growth and discusses conditions under which the rule of law can be maintained.

1.1.43. Berggren, Niclas (1999). Economic Freedom and Equality: Friends or Foes? Public Choice 100, 3/4 (September): 203-23.

1.1.43.1. This paper describes a theoretical model of the relationship between economic freedom and income distribution, and investigates empirical results. The results indicate that "sustained and gradual increases in economic freedom influence equality measures positively... [but] the absolute level of economic freedom appears to be negatively related to equality in some cases."

1.1.44. **Campos, N.F. and Nugent, J.B. (March 1999). Development performance and the institutions of governance: Evidence from east Asia and Latin America. World Development. 27 (3): 439-452.**

1.1.45. **Esposto, Alfredo, and Peter Zaleski (1999). Economic Freedom and the Quality of Life. Constitutional Political Economy. Vol. 10, 185-97.**

1.1.45.1. Abstract: Previous empirical research on the social and economic impact of freedom has tended to focus on the link between freedom and economic growth rates. Only a few studies have looked at freedom's effect on the quality of life, and these generally focused on the effect of political freedom. Here, we attempt to bridge this gap by analyzing the effect of economic freedom on the quality of life. Taking advantage of newly developed measures of economic freedom, we analyze the impact of economic freedom on life expectancy and literacy rates. We find that greater economic freedom enhances the quality of life both across nations and increases the improvements in the quality of life over time.

1.1.46. **Gwartney, James, Robert Lawson and Randall Holcombe (1999). Economic Freedom and the Environment for Economic Growth. Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics 155 (4): 1-21.**

1.1.46.1. This study examines the relationship between economic freedom and economic growth. The authors find that economic freedom is a "significant determinant of economic growth, even when human and physical capital, and demographics are taken into account." The authors also test for causality. They find that increases in economic freedom lead to higher economic growth but not that higher economic growth leads to higher economic freedom.

1.1.47. **Koch, L.T. (May-June 1999). External initial management - Demands made on a culture favoring national foundation by conditions determined by globalization. Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung Und Praxis. 51 (3): 307-321.**

1.1.48. **Koka, B.R.; Prescott, J.E.; Madhavan, R. (1999). Contagion influence on trade and investment policy: A network perspective. Journal of International Business Studies. 30 (1): 127-147.**

1.1.49. **La Porta, R.; Lopez-De-Silanes, F.; Shleifer, A.; et al. (April 1999). The quality of government. Journal of Law and Economic Organization. 15 (1): 222-279.**

1.1.50. **Mbaku, John Mukum, ed. (1999). Preparing Africa for the Twenty-First Century: Strategies for Peaceful Coexistence and Sustainable Development. Aldershot, UK and Brookfield, VT: Ashgage.**

1.1.50.1. Chapter 6, A Balance Sheet of Structural Adjustment in Africa: Towards a Sustainable Development Agenda (John Mukum Mbaku) and chapter 12, Making the State Relevant to African

Societies (John Mukum Mbaku) emphasize the constitutional guarantee of economic freedoms as the single most important way both to generate the wealth that Africans need to meet the challenges of the new century and to deal more effectively with the continent's colossal debt.

1.1.51. McGinnis, J.O. (Summer 1999). A new agenda for international human rights: Economic freedom. Catholic University Law Review. 48 (4): 1029-1034.

1.1.52. McGuire, J. W. (Winter 1999). Labor union strength and human development in East Asia and Latin America. Studies in Comparative International Development. 33 (4): 3-34.

1.1.53. Oi, Walter (1999). The Hearty and Cheery State. Contemporary Economic Policy 17 (1) (January): 138-46.

1.1.53.1. Argues that human capital is a consequence of growth, not a cause, and that economic freedom allows the best chance for economic progress.

1.1.54. Peebles, G. (March 1999). The key to the Asian miracle: Making shared growth credible. Journal of Southeast Asian Studies. 30 (1): 147-153.

1.1.55. Pyzdek, T. (December 1999). A road map for quality beyond control - Addressing problems, ensuring prosperity. Quality Progress. 32 (12): 33-38.

1.1.56. Rodrik, D, (December 1999). Where did all the growth go? External shocks, social conflict, and growth collapses. Journal of Economic Growth. 4 (4): 385-412.

1.1.57. Veenhoven, R. (October 1999). Quality-of-life in individualistic society. Social Indicators Research. 48 (2): 157-186.

1.1.58. Wu, Wenbo & Otto A. Davis. The two freedoms, economic growth and development: an empirical study. Public Choice. 100: 39-64, 1999.

1.1.58.1. The main results are: given economic freedom, the rate of economic growth is independent of political freedom and the level of income; given the level of income, political freedom is independent of economic freedom and the growth rate. The analysis suggests the fundamental effects of economic freedom in fostering economic growth and a high level of income as the condition of a high degree of political freedom." The article also uses principle component analysis to weight the results published in Economic Freedom of the World.

1.1.59. Wu, Wenbo, and Otto A. Davis (1999). The Two Freedoms in a Growth Model. Journal of Private Enterprise 14 (2): 115-43.

1.1.59.1. The paper develops a theoretical model describing how economic and political freedoms might impact economic growth, then estimates the relative impact of the two on growth in the world as a whole, and for subsets of developing and developed nations.

1.1.60. **Yago Glenn, L. Ramesh, D. Brumbaugh, and J. Barth (1999). Capital Access Index: Deconstructing Global Financial Architecture: Global Capital Access and Policy Backlash. Santa Monica, CA: Milken Institute.**

1.1.60.1. The paper focuses on the institutional structures that are involved in capital flows, globalization, and financial crisis. The Global Capital Access Index is presented as a means of comparing the financial markets of different countries.

1.1.61. **Burkhart, R.E. (March 2000). Economic freedom and democracy: Post-cold war tests. European Journal of Political Research. 37 (2): 237-253.**

1.1.62. **Caudill, Steven; Zanella, Fernando and Mixon, Franklin Jr. (2000). Is Economic Freedom One Dimensional? A Factor Analysis of Some Common Measures of Economic Freedom. Journal of Economic Development 25 (June) : 17-39.**

1.1.63. **De Haan, Jakob and Jan-Egbert Sturm (2000). On the Relationship between Economic Freedom and Economic Growth. European Journal of Political Economy. 16: 215-241.**

1.1.63.1. Abstract: It is often maintained that economic freedom underlies high levels of economic growth. This paper compares various indicators for economic freedom. We conclude that, although these measures differ somewhat in their coverage, they show similar rankings for the countries covered. Some elements in these measures are, however, questionable. Our main conclusion is that greater economic freedom fosters economic growth. The level of economic freedom is, however, not related to growth.

1.1.64. **Fukuyama, F. and Marwah, S. (October 2000). Dimensions of development. Journal of Democracy. 11 (4): 80-94.**

1.1.65. **Goldsmith, A.A. (March 2000). Sizing up the African state. Journal of Modern African Studies. 38 (1): 1-20.**

1.1.66. **Gutierrez, L.H. and Berg, S. (November-December 2000). Telecommunications liberalization and regulatory governance: lessons from Latin America. Telecommunication Policy. 24 (10-11): 865-884.**

1.1.67. **Leschke, Martin. (2000). Constitutional Choice and Prosperity: A Factor Analysis. Constitutional Political Economy 11 (September): 265-279.**

1.1.67.1. Factor Analysis is the method used in this paper to extract from a pool of components that describe freedom two main factors, namely the appropriateness of the framework in which the market operates, and the degree of political intervention in the market place. It is shown that these two factors have great influence on the prosperity of nations.

1.1.68. Pitlik, Hans, 19-02-2010, "Are financial crises drivers of market oriented reforms or of a setback of liberalization" Submission to American Public Choice Society Meeting 2010, Monterey, CA, Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO).

1.1.68.1. Abstract: supported by empirical studies, the conventional "crisis hypothesis" claims that a severe economic deterioration can lead to a liberalization of policies. The direction of policy responses may however depend on the institutional environment and on the initial liberalization of initial policies. The paper investigates empirically the role of financial crises and initial status of economic policy liberalization on reforms since the 1970s. We find evidence that banking crises enhance market-oriented reforms only if crises occur in a less liberalized environment. If banking crises take place in an economically free institutional environment, a setback of market-friendly reforms is more likely. While currency crises appear to have no impact at all, debt crises seem to have adverse effects on economic freedom when they occur in an initially already restricted policy environment.

1.1.69. Additional Peer Reviewed Studies - https://www.webcitation.org/5xKMGqbq3?url=http://www.freetheworld.com/papers.html

1.2. Markets are better at distribution than centrally planned economies - Many Studies agree

1.2.1. Acemoglu, Johnson, and Robinson, 2005; Bennett, Faria, Gwartney, and Morales, 2017; Berggren, 2003; Bergh and Karlsson, 2010; Bjørnskov and Foss, 2012; Connors, Gwartney, and Montesinos, 2020; de Haan, Lundström, and Sturm, 2006; Gwartney, 2009; Hall and Lawson, 2014; Hall, Sobel, and Crowley, 2010; North, 1990; Rode and Coll, 2012

1.3. fMarkets tend to have preferable distribution of goods - more egalitarian

1.3.1. Berggren, Niclas. “Economic Freedom and Equality: Friends or Foes?” Public Choice, vol. 100, no. 3–4, 1999, pp. 203–23, https://econpapers.repec.org/article/kappubcho/v_3a100_3ay_3a1999_3ai_3a3-4_3ap_3a203-23.htm Accessed 2 Oct. 2020.

1.3.2. Bergh, Andreas, and Therese Nilsson. “Do Liberalization and Globalization Increase Income Inequality?” European Journal of Political Economy, vol. 26, no. 4, 2010, pp. 488–505, [econpapers.repec.org/article/eeepoleco/v_3a26_3ay_3a2010_3ai_3a4_3ap_3a488-505.htm.](econpapers.repec.org/article/eeepoleco/v_3a26_3ay_3a2010_3ai_3a4_3ap_3a488-505.htm) Accessed 2 Oct. 2020.

1.3.3. Figini, Paolo, and Enrico Santarelli. “Openness, Economic Reforms, and Poverty: Globalization in Developing Countries.” The Journal of Developing Areas, vol. 39, no. 2, 2006, pp. 129–151, https://sci-hub.st/https://www.jstor.org/stable/4193008?seq=1. Accessed 2 Oct. 2020.

1.3.4. Birdsall, Nancy. “Why Inequality Matters: Some Economic Issues.” Ethics & International Affairs, vol. 15, no. 02, Sept. 2001, pp. 3–28, https://sci-hub.st/https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1747-7093.2001.tb00356.x Accessed 4 Apr. 2019.

1.4. Environment(See the productivity section 4 more)

1.4.1. Voluntary Agencies are better than government run ones (like the EPA)

1.4.1.1. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/1099-0925%28200006%297%3A2%3C51%3A%3AAID-EMA123%3E3.0.CO%3B2-Z

1.4.1.2. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/1099-0925%28200006%297%3A2%3C60%3A%3AAID-EMA126%3E3.0.CO%3B2-S

1.4.1.3. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/%28SICI%291099-0925%28199909%296%3A3%3C128%3A%3AAID-EMA104%3E3.0.CO%3B2-A

1.4.1.4. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/bse.390

1.4.1.5. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-12/documents/the_use_of_voluntary_approaches_for_environmental_policymaking.pdf

1.5. Productivity and Economic Growth- Most free markets are more productive than interventionist economies

1.5.1. Poschke, Markus. “The Regulation of Entry and Aggregate Productivity.” The Economic Journal, vol. 120, no. 549, 16 Nov. 2010, pp. 1175–1200, https://sci-hub.st/https://academic.oup.com/ej/article-abstract/120/549/1175/5089608?redirectedFrom=fulltext

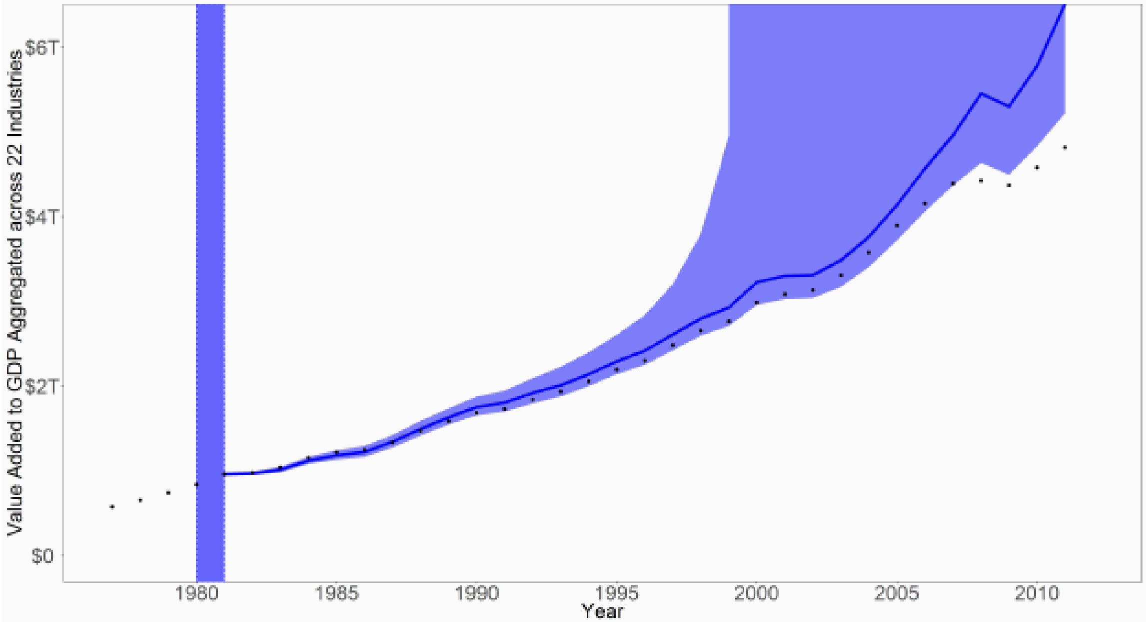
1.5.2. Coffey, Bentley, et al. “The Cumulative Cost of Regulations.” SSRN Electronic Journal, 2016, https://www.mercatus.org/publications/regulation/cumulative-cost-regulations

1.5.2.1. Since 1980, Regulations have

1.5.2.1.1. Reduced the average wage by $13,000

1.5.2.1.2. Shrunk the economy by 25%, or 4 Trillion dollars

Figure 1. Factual (Dots) and Counterfactual (Blue Line) Value Added to GDP, with 90 Percent Confidence Interval



1.5.3. **Deregulation has a positive impact on wages:** Blanchard, O., and F. Giavazzi. "Macroeconomic Effects of Regulation and Deregulation in Goods and Labor Markets." The Quarterly Journal of Economics, vol. 118, no. 3, 1 Aug. 2003, pp. 879–907, 10.1162/003355303360698450. Accessed 15 Dec. 2019. https://sci-hub.st/https://academic.oup.com/qje/article-abstract/118/3/879/1943012?redirectedFrom=fulltext

1.5.4. **The Impact of economic growth**

1.5.4.1. **Economic Growth compounds** From [Economic Growth, Second Edition](#) - Pg 1 "To appreciate the consequences of apparently small differentials in growth rates when compounded over long periods of time, we can calculate where the United States would have been in 2000 if it had grown since 1870 at 0.8 percent per year, one percentage point per year below its actual rate. A growth rate of 0.8 percent per year is close to the rate experienced in the long run—from 1900 to 1987—by India (0.64 percent per year), Pakistan (0.88 percent per year), and the Philippines (0.86 percent per year). If the United States had begun in 1870 at a real per capita GDP of $3340 and had then grown at 0.8 percent per year over the next 130 years, its per capita GDP in 2000 would have been $9450, only 2.8 times the value in 1870 and 28 percent of the actual value in 2000 of $33,330. Then, instead of ranking second in the world in 2000, the United States would have ranked 45th out of 150 countries with data. To put it another way, if the growth rate had been lower by just 1 percentage point per year, the U.S. per capita GDP in 2000 would have been close to that in Mexico and Poland. Suppose, alternatively, that the U.S. real per capita GDP had grown since 1870 at 2.8 percent per year, 1 percentage point per year greater than the actual value. This higher growth rate is close to those experienced in the long run by Japan (2.95 percent per year from 1890 to 1990) and Taiwan (2.75 percent per year from 1900 to 1987). If the United States had still begun in 1870 at a per capita GDP of $3340 and had then grown at 2.8 percent per year over the next 130 years, its per capita GDP in 2000 would have been $127,000— 38 times the value in 1870 and 3.8 times the actual value in 2000 of $33,330. A per capita GDP of $127,000 is well outside the historical experience of any country and may, in fact, be infeasible (although people in 1870 probably would have thought the same about $33,330). We can say, however, that a continuation of the long-term U.S. growth rate of 1.8 percent per year implies that the United States will not attain a per capita GDP of $127,000 until 2074."

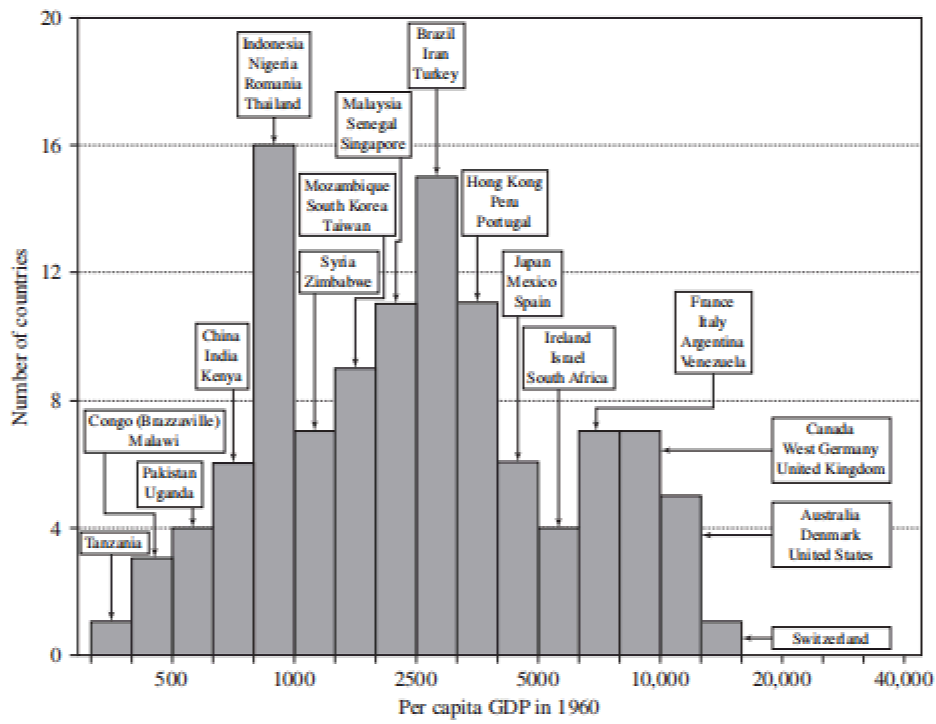


Figure I.1
Histogram for per capita GDP in 1960. The data, for 113 countries, are the purchasing-power-parity (PPP) adjusted values from Penn World Tables version 6.1, as described in Summers and Heston (1991) and Heston, Summers, and Aten (2002). Representative countries are labeled within each group.

1.5.4.2.

1.5.4.3. **Economic Decline causes War**

https://sci-hub.st/https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/S1572-8323(2010)0000014016/full/html "Less intuitive is how periods of economic decline may increase the likelihood of external conflict. Political science literature has contributed a moderate degree of attention to the impact of economic decline and the security and defence behaviour of interdependent states. Research in this vein has been considered at systemic, dyadic and national levels. Several notable contributions follow. "

1.5.4.4. **Growth key to environment**

1.5.4.4.1. http://www.odemagazine.com/doc/print/75/growth-is-good
1.5.4.4.2. http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/21/science/earth/21tier.html
1.5.4.4.3. http://goklany.org/library/EJSD%202009.pdf
1.5.4.4.4. http://breakthroughjournal.org/content/authors/peter-kareiva-robert-lalasz-an-1/conservation-in-the-anthropoce.shtml
1.5.4.4.5. http://breakthroughjournal.org/content/authors/peter-kareiva-robert-lalasz-an-1/conservation-in-the-anthropoce.shtml
1.5.4.4.6. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/26243064_Rapid_Recovery_of_Damaged_Ecosystems
1.5.4.4.7. http://www.bobbrinsmead.com/e_The_Case_for_Environmental_Optimism_indexed.html

1.5.4.5. **Growth Key to Climate Change**

1.5.4.5.1. http://goklany.org/library/EJSD%202009.pdf
1.5.4.5.2. http://www.nytimes.com/2012/06/19/opinion/rio-isnt-all-lost.html?_r=1
1.5.4.5.3. http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/08/01/greening_it_alone?page=full
1.5.4.5.4. http://www.odemagazine.com/doc/print/75/growth-is-good
1.5.4.5.5. http://phe.rockefeller.edu/news/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/jackrabbitofdepressionfinal.pdf
1.5.4.5.6. http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2008/aug/25/economicgrowth.globalrecession
1.5.4.5.7. http://reason.org/files/how_ipcc_misleads_on_climate_change_impacts.pdf
1.5.4.5.8. http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/04/09/not_too_hot_to_handle?print=yes&hidecomments=yes&page=full
1.5.4.5.9. https://www.carbonlighthouse.com/2018-capitalism-will-save-planet/

1.5.4.6. **Infinite economic growth is sustainable**

1.5.4.6.1. http://www.odemagazine.com/doc/print/75/growth-is-good
1.5.4.6.2. http://breakthroughjournal.org/content/authors/erle-ellis/the-planet-of-no-return.shtml
1.5.4.6.3. http://scienceblogs.com/tomorrowstable/2011/05/proving_malthus_wrong_sustaina.php
1.5.4.6.4. http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/05/23/more_people_please?page=full
1.5.4.6.5. https://www.google.com/books/edition/There_Are_No_Limits_To_Growth/4ql7CgAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&printsec=frontcover

1.5.4.6.6. http://www.math.toronto.edu/mccann/assignments/477/Hotelling29.pdf

1.5.4.6.7.

1.5.4.7. Water is not a crisis (Dk where else to put this)

1.5.4.7.1. Nuclear energy investment can solve the water crisis - https://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=1478&context=honors

1.5.4.7.2. Investment in nuclear energy is already high in the status quo -

1.5.4.7.3. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-10-5029-9_3

1.5.4.7.4. https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/426041

1.5.4.7.4.1. Abstract: Increasing access to safe drinking water and reducing child mortality constitute crucial needs for most developing countries around the world. There is little consensus, however, on how to achieve these goals. One important issue under discussion is whether to increase the participation of the private sector in water provision. Since clean water and sewage treatment are critical to control the spread of infectious and parasitic diseases; access, quality, and tariff changes associated with privatization may affect health outcomes. In the 1990s Argentina embarked on one of the largest privatization campaigns in the world as part of a structural reform plan. The program included the privatization of local water companies covering approximately 30 percent of the country's municipalities. Using the variation in ownership of water provision across time and space generated by the privatization process, we find that child mortality fell 5 to 7 percent in areas that privatized their water services overall; and that the effect was largest (24 percent) in the poorest areas. We check the robustness of these estimates using cause specific mortality. While privatization is associated with significant reductions in deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases, it was uncorrelated with deaths from causes unrelated to water conditions.

1.5.4.7.5. Excerpt From the Conclusion

1.5.4.7.5.1. ...there is a growing public perception that privatization hurts the poor. This perception is driven by the belief that privatized companies raise prices, enforce service payment, and invest only in lucrative high-income areas. Instead, we find that the poorest population experienced the largest gains from privatization in terms of reduction in child mortality. Privatization appears to have had a progressive effect reducing health inequality.

1.5.4.8. Development is why life is getting better

1.5.4.8.1. https://web.archive.org/web/20110802054629/http://www.foreignpolicy.com:80/articles/2011/05/09/some_horsemen?page=full

1.6. Innovation

1.7. On how the gov does very little if any at all to spur innovation

1.7.1. https://itif.org/files/Where_do_innovations_come_from.pdf

1.8. Government investment in tech is below 50%

1.8.1. https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2017/03/data-check-us-government-share-basic-research-funding-falls-below-50

1.9. R&D expenditure: the private sector accounted for 71% of total national expenditures, with universities spending 14%

1.9.1. https://www.nsf.gov/statistics/2015/nsf15330/nsf15330.pdf

1.10. More than 60% of OECD R&D in scientific and technical fields is carried out by industry, 20% by universities and 10% by government.

1.10.1. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/oecd-science-technology-and-industry-scoreboard-2015_sti_scoreboard-2015-en

1.11. Government censors tech that disagrees with it

1.11.1. https://science.sciencemag.org/content/210/4465/33

1.12. Critiques of the book the entrepreneurial state

1.12.1. https://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/cato-journal/2015/9/cj-v35n3-7.pdf

1.12.2. https://www.forbes.com/sites/timworstall/2013/12/15/the-intellectual-hole-at-the-heart-of-mariana-mazzucatos-entrepreneurial-state/#21bc5c0d728b

1.12.3. https://nintil.com/categories/the-entrepreneurial-state/

1.12.4.

1.13. Capitalism and Innovation

1.13.1. https://www.nytimes.com/2013/08/18/business/why-innovation-is-still-capitalisms-star.html

1.14. On how economic growth increases innovation

1.14.1. https://www.cato.org/publications/research-briefs-economic-policy/taxation-innovation-20th-century?queryID=0772c8126751c8c94ceba9c29f074f14

1.15. On how State funding does not effect innovation

1.15.1. https://www.adamsmith.org/research/no-to-arp

1.15.2. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/46495863_RD_and_economic_growth_How_strong_is_the_link

1.15.3. https://www.amazon.com/Science-Twenty-First-Century-Report-Revisited/dp/0844740144

1.16. An quote from *The case against education* by Brayan Caplan

1.16.1. " Heavy investment in colleges and universities, similarly, brings top students up to the research frontier and provides innovation leaders with employment and funding. If consistently investing 10% of national income in education elevates the annual growth rate from 1% to 2% without any further benefits, the social return is a hefty 11%. Unfortunately, this stirring sermon is wishful thinking. Chapter 4 already reviewed research on the national education premium. 31 While the evidence is messy, education seemingly does less for countries than individuals. At the national level, it's not clear that education increases living standards at all, much less that education makes countries' living standards increase at a faster rate. If you can't tell if your machine moves, you may safely assume it's not a perpetual motion machine. Researchers who specifically test whether education accelerates progress have little to show for their efforts."

1.16.2. Caplan also discussed this in his [debate with Edward glaser.]() Here is his quote on the subject (from the youtube transcript, grammar may be wack): "First of all you've got this public goods nature of knowledge right so again this is one right think we would agree that a great deal of the research that comes out of universities is just not very useful right or is actually of negative value and then it comes down to the question of is it worth pulling the plug on it if only five or 10 percent of the research is actually worthwhile this comes down to do we have a system that is actually capable of just a finding that five or ten percent so accurately that it's with that we can trust it and this is right to say now right now furthermore I would say that even for the research that comes out of universities that is clearly useful there's still the question of where those researchers would have been if they weren't in universities I say a lot of them would have ended up in the private sector and likely would have been doing things that were more useful in what they're doing there is a standard view among academics that basic research is way more socially valuable than Applied Research however there's been a lot of research saying that's not really true when basic research doesn't go anywhere and it's the probably research that they're complet is almost everything so Terence Kelly has a revisionist history of science which i think is quite compelling on these grounds and he endures the idea that if you want to come up with something useful you should first try to figure out something not useful and then hope that coincidentally useful stuff comes out of it just seems like a strange way to apply yourself you're trying to find useful things all right now"

1.17. Investments in human capital are wasteful, and do not yield technological innovation

1.17.1. https://www.oecd.org/innovation/research/1825500.pdf

1.18. Happiness

1.18.1. Free markets are correlated with human happiness - Multiple independent studies conform

1.18.1.1. https://www.ndsu.edu/centers/pcpe/news/detail/30586/#:~:text=Economic%20freedom%20affects%20happiness%20because,autonomy%20in%20their%20decision%2Dmaking.

1.18.1.2. cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/cato-journal/2011/5/cj31n2-4.pdf

1.18.1.3. https://www.shs-conferences.org/articles/shsconf/pdf/2016/06/shsconf_rptss2016_01109.pdf

1.18.1.4. https://personal.eur.nl/veenhoven/Pub2000s/2000a-full.pdf

1.19. Healthcare

1.19.1. The current situation in US healthcare is *not* because of the free market, but rather the opposite

1.19.1.1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IfLdzCt5Zc0

1.19.1.2. https://youtu.be/fFoXyFmmGBQ

1.19.1.2.1. Both of these videos are a good introduction to why, I'll link some sources below

1.19.1.3. https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1910/11/06/105098529.pdf

1.19.1.3.1. Physicians decrying those lodge practices as "evil" because the poor were paying the doctors too little

1.19.1.4. https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3288&context=lcp

1.19.1.4.1. On the artificial cap of the supply of physicians

1.19.1.5. https://mises.org/library/welfare-welfare-state

1.19.1.5.1. Great article, and it shows that, in the 1920s, due to lodge practices, the poor could pay $2 per year ($25 now, adjusting for inflation, end the fed) for good quality healthcare, which was around a day's wage (not for the average american, for the poor)

1.19.1.6. http://www.freenation.org/a/f12l3.html

1.19.1.7. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7DhJ73JuWJY

1.19.1.8. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3WnS96NVIMI

1.19.1.9. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sXJgkvF19QA

1.19.1.10. https://youtu.be/RUgLUgw-O-U

1.19.1.11. https://www.reddit.com/r/AnCapCopyPasta/comments/8axcgn/why_free_market_healthcare_is_factually_superior/

1.19.1.11.1. God thread, it has a ton of sources, especially about government programs politicians sell/sold the public as a solution (to problems the government created, ironically)

1.20. Monopoly

1.20.1. The Formation of Monopolies

1.20.1.1. https://cei.org/sites/default/files/Wayne_Crews_and_Ryan_Young_-_The_Case_against_Antitrust_Law.pdf

1.20.1.2. https://b-ok.cc/book/696511/79b2e7

1.20.1.3. https://b-ok.cc/book/2830000/caadcd

1.20.1.4. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hSYXkDnCpHM&feature=youtu.be

1.20.1.5. https://mises.org/library/100-years-myths-about-standard-oil

1.20.1.6. https://mises.org/library/economic-calculation-and-limits-organization

1.20.1.7. http://econfaculty.gmu.edu/bcaplan/e103/micro9.htm

1.20.1.8. https://www.econlib.org/library/Enc/Cartels.html
1.20.1.9. https://www.econlib.org/archives/2005/12/anarchocapitali.html
1.20.1.10. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/diseconomiesofscale.asp
1.20.1.11. https://web.archive.org/web/20180515173843/https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/economic-sciences/laureates/2009/ostrom_lecture.pdf
1.20.1.12. https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLE82344304901A32F
1.20.1.12.1. Standard oil again
1.20.1.13. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dvb2j0Wt218
1.20.1.13.1. Monopoly in a free market | Is it possible?
1.20.1.14.
1.20.2. Regulations Decrease competition
1.20.2.1. https://www.mercatus.org/system/files/Bailey-Regulation-Entrepreneurship.pdf
1.20.2.2. https://www.nber.org/papers/w23583
1.20.2.3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hcZvTcpsuLY
1.20.2.3.1. Corporations vs the Market by Robert Long
1.20.3. Predatory Pricing
1.20.3.1. https://web.archive.org/web/19970223150158/http://www.cato.org/pubs/pas/pa-169.html
1.20.3.2. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52009XC0224(01)&from=EN
1.20.3.3. https://www.forbes.com/forbes/1999/0503/6309089a.html
1.20.3.4. https://sci-hub.st/https://www.jstor.org/stable/1122427

1.21. Monopsony

1.21.1. https://cdn.mises.org/journals,scholar,block12.pdf

1.22. Private vs Public Sector

1.22.1. Detailed Articles with many citations
1.22.1.1. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/56eddde762cd9413e151ac92/t/5ae9c2a00e2e7203ffdcce88/1525269154514/privatization_reviving_the_momentum.pdf
1.22.1.2. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/56eddde762cd9413e151ac92/t/5978bc6ce6f2e1988ee61329/1501084830602/Aiding+Development.compressed.pdf
1.22.1.3. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/56eddde762cd9413e151ac92/t/56f719b7b73abe8dcc2c50dc/1459034552838/Utility-Gains-FINAL.pdf
1.22.1.4. https://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/cato-journal/1984/1/cj3n3-12.pdf?queryID=b837f1cf61e8f836f5b000d77ece38c1
1.22.1.5. https://www.cato.org/publications/policy-analysis/options-federal-privatization-reform-lessons-abroad?queryID=0d6ce2940f3f5959df5872d175f5ec35

1.22.1.6. https://www.adamsmith.org/s/Privatisation-in-Theory-and-Practice.pdf
1.22.1.7. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/56eddde762cd9413e151ac92/t/5a81781df9619ab1a995bfc7/1518434442749/Privatisation+in+Theory+and+Practice+%28dragged%29.pdf
1.22.1.8. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/56eddde762cd9413e151ac92/t/599c3e7dcd0f68cd4ded88be/1503411927708/The+Enterprise+Imperative.compressed.pdf
1.22.1.9. https://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/cato-handbook-policymakers/2009/9/hb111-6.pdf?queryID=e63b40ffca8b3e1fe3bfb7ce8d47194a
1.22.1.10. https://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/cato-journal/2017/2/cj-v37n1-7.pdf?queryID=e63b40ffca8b3e1fe3bfb7ce8d47194a
1.22.1.11. https://www.cato.org/publications/commentary/privatization-real-way-make-american-infrastructure-great-again?queryID=e63b40ffca8b3e1fe3bfb7ce8d47194a
1.22.1.12. https://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/pubs/pdf/PA670.pdf?queryID=e63b40ffca8b3e1fe3bfb7ce8d47194a

1.22.2. Privatization is good for workers - Workers can buyout
1.22.2.1. https://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/pubs/pdf/pa076.pdf

1.22.3. Other Sources
1.22.3.1. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.2307/3323510
1.22.3.2. https://b-ok.cc/book/1071964/1c1c88
1.22.3.3. https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/4617108/sem200601_md02_in.pdf?response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DPrivatization_and_public_private_partner.pdf&Expires=1602013987&Signature=MN-6mGb3yWTtHEviCD-xYB5-VvWHqGi~HC~fyH5Evbhqn5zJvmp2ZghCtiLNPEggCLzq9f2b2hanWzp7O8LvXnZY-NYRwNaeSytcCN2dyhvT3d2qCn1q4LQQVhzMbZ94YFZjFuuFx0XD-XPJxe6Lf3HVpOGpzs08fvksY4lycXs94mnyeqYo~AZdPENBAYIu2A-QQIIefrwYzYuWYxtswSCaBr08BmVcjQQ68p6Am3qlBeqOvUIsXvcDMMvgXSkHJ1Ed2nhHN8cXYyP52ho-tRwN5wfIy8w6kefxdVzq5LO4SYDDyUhFv29d8c0qqQhewdWN2bn06ijm7jQMzEeWFA__&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA
1.22.3.4. https://econpapers.repec.org/bookchap/oxpobooks/9780198773443.htm
1.22.3.5. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/0304405X9490006X
1.22.3.6. https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/jleo7&div=33&id=&page=
1.22.3.7. https://academic.oup.com/economicpolicy/article-abstract/1/2/323/2392231
1.22.3.8. https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/jel.39.2.321

1.22.3.8.1. https://booksc.xyz/book/11388079/fa4d9f
1.22.3.9. https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/499547
1.22.3.10. https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/262042
1.22.3.11. https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/426041
1.22.3.12. https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/261711
1.22.3.13. https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/318602
1.22.3.14. https://academic.oup.com/ije/article-abstract/48/2/445/5231932?redirectedFrom=fulltext
1.22.3.15. https://academic.oup.com/jpubhealth/article/40/4/863/4865968?searchresult=1#129066174

2. Contra Marx

2.1. Tendency of the rate of profit to fall

2.1.1. Marx and the Falling Rate of Profit
2.1.1.1. Review of the literature finds no empirical evidence of the tendency of the rate of profit to fall
2.1.2. Demography and the Falling Rate of Profit
2.1.2.1. Demographics explain the falling rate of profit
2.1.3. Other empirical analysis contradicting the theory
2.1.3.1. https://lup.lub.lu.se/student-papers/search/publication/4648167
2.1.3.2. https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13504851.2017.1352074
2.1.3.3. https://academic.oup.com/qje/article/134/3/1225/5435538
2.1.3.4. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3489965
2.1.3.5. http://www.tabletmag.com/jewish-arts-and-culture/books/135073/marx-sperber-mikics
2.1.3.6. https://www.yardeni.com/pub/sp500marginnipa.pdf
2.1.3.7. https://www.jstor.org/stable/23596607
2.1.3.8. yardeni.com/pub/sp500margin.pdf
2.1.4. Government data finding increased profitability
2.1.4.1. https://www.theguardian.com/business/2014/nov/14/uk-companies-most-profitable-since-1998
2.1.4.2. https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/nationalaccounts/uksectoraccounts/bulletins/profitabilityofukcompanies/apriltojune2018
2.1.5. Is the rate of profit falling?
2.1.5.1. (factors at play) - Property income - Write-offs - Fixed assets - Transfer costs - Scrap value - Profit-sharing - Land sales - Asset valuation - Tax dodging - Financial techniques - Statistical accuracy - Qualitative change - Data quality - Multiple rates - Archaic accounting - Wealth creation
2.1.5.2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tendency_of_the_rate_of_profit_to_fall#Counteracting_tendencies

2.1.5.3. There exists such a long list of factors at play that might be hidden, and rate of profits is one of the most complicated calculations in economics, making it easy to miss certain factors

2.1.6. **Aspect Paradox:** Lachmann's critique of TRPF was more capital theory centric. Capital is always being re-shuffled in new complementary ways and it is impossible to measure capital outside of equilibrium due to incorrect relative prices. It follows that the assumption of a falling rate of profit in conditions of accumulation does not hold. This capital centric argument by lachmann was primarily targeted towards the Cambridge school who utilized Sraffian economics https://www.researchgate.net/publication/286924046_Ludwig_M_Lachmann_Against_the_Cambridge_School

2.1.7. "The first consideration regarded the rate of profit. Ricardo, Marx, neo-Ricardians, Keynes and even Böhm-Bawerk assumed capital to be homogeneous; this allowed them to define univocally a uniform rate of profit, linked with the return on capital. But, Lachmann (1973:26) argued, such assumptions and conclusions cannot be considered valid in a free market economy. First of all, profit needs to be considered simply as the difference between the price at which a commodity is sold and its cost to the seller."

2.1.8. "Equilibrium, as pointed out in Hülsmann (2000), exists only ex ante: plans are consistent with expectations and the limited available content of information. But, ex post, it is possible to discover that the plan was inadequate to reach the target. Malinvestment can actually happen. Therefore, there is «no such thing […] as a rate of profit, there are only rates of profit which may differ widely» (Lachmann 1973:26). Such conclusion is drawn from the micro-nature of entrepreneurial action, but also from the heterogeneity of capital"

2.1.9. "Profit is not simply related with the physical features of capital, but above all with capital combinations: capital can produce a profit if used in a certain way. This makes impossible to talk about a uniform rate of profit"

2.1.10. Btw, this doubles as probably one of the most powerful criticisms of Keynes' theory of investment in relation to the marginal efficiency of capital. And also invalidates the GDP metric and other such methods of tracing a country's productivity.

2.1.11. Counter Tendencies of the TRPF(borrowed from the contra marx channel of the Austrian School Discord)

2.1.11.1. Pointed out by Marx

2.1.11.1.1. More intense exploitation of labour (raising the rate of exploitation of workers).

2.1.11.1.2. Reduction of wages below the value of labour power (the immiseration thesis).

2.1.11.1.3. The growth of a relative surplus population (the reserve army of labour) which remained unemployed.
2.1.11.1.4. Foreign trade reducing the cost of industrial inputs and consumer goods.
2.1.11.1.5. The increase in the use of share capital by joint-stock companies, which devolves part of the costs of using capital in production on others.
2.1.11.2. Pointed out by Mandel
2.1.11.2.1. Reductions in the turnover time of industrial capital
2.1.11.2.2. The level of price inflation for different types of goods and services.
2.1.11.2.3. Taxes, levies, subsidies and credit policies of governments, interest and rent costs.
2.1.11.2.4. Capital investment into areas of (previously) non-capitalist production, where a lower organic composition of capital prevailed.
2.1.11.2.5. Military Spending
2.1.11.2.6. Demographics

2.1.12. Other Sources
2.1.12.1. http://digamo.free.fr/shanemage63.pdf
2.1.12.2. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-349-21890-5_7
2.1.12.3. https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.527.4959&rep=rep1&type=pdf
2.1.12.4. http://www.lib.kobe-u.ac.jp/repository/81000911.pdf
2.1.12.5. https://keenomics.s3.amazonaws.com/debtdeflation_media/papers/Jhet_use.PDF
2.1.12.5.1. Depends on Marx's value theories (not the current held position by Marxists on the LVT)
2.1.12.6. Other (much better) explanations for crashes
2.1.12.6.1. Human Action by Mises **P,562-563** https://cdn.mises.org/Human%20Action_3.pdf --- America's Great Depression by Rothbard https://cdn.mises.org/Americas%20Great%20Depression_3.pdf --- A reformulation of the Austrian Business cycle theory in light of the financial crisis https://mises.org/library/reformulation-austrian-business-cycle-theory-light-financial-crisis-0 --- Money, Bank Credit and Economic Cycles https://cdn.mises.org/Money_Bank_Credit_and_Economic_Cycles_De%20Soto.pdf
2.1.12.7. https://mises.org/library/beyond-calculation-austrian-business-cycle-socialist-commonwealth

2.1.12.7.1. Business cycles are not unique to capitalism either, here's one occurring within a command economy

2.2. Labor Theory of value

2.2.1. Price deviations are highly persistent, a phenomena not explainable by the ltv

2.2.1.1. Vaona, 19 The present paper explores the persistence of the deviations between market prices on one side and either production or direct prices on the other - namely their tendency to vanish after being hit by a shock. We consider various countries - Austria, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Japan and the US - across different time periods, econometric approaches and methods of computing direct and production prices. Results can change depending on these methods, but even the weakest results would point to price-price deviations taking 5 years to shrink by one half after a shock. The strongest results, instead, show no tendency of price-price deviations to disappear.

2.2.1.2. IMPORTANT NOTE by Aspect: Vaona's paper refutes only some formulations of the Law of Value. The TSSI formulation of LoV still holds in the face of this as well as formulations by the likes of Tsfouldis and Shaikh which is something even Vaona mentions.

2.2.2. Big chunk of marxists have reformulated the ltv away from marx

2.2.3. No empirical support for cost price correlations with data from 10 OECD countries.

2.2.3.1. Vaona 19

2.2.4. "Empirical" studies of cost theory of value have flawed methodology, don't take into account factors like firm size

2.2.4.1. Kliman '05 This note reaffirms the author's conclusion that measured price—value correlations have been tainted by the influence of industry size and are therefore spurious. 'Deflation' of sectoral prices and values by costs destroys the correlation only because the theory in question is false, as the author's original paper proved deductively. Cockshott and Cottrell's results do not refute this proof. Deflation destroys the correlation between their simulated prices and values precisely because their simulation model assumes that the theory is false.

2.2.4.2. https://www.tiktok.com/@benjaminpolitics/video/6875533029054385414?source=h5_m

2.2.5. https://cdn.mises.org/Karl%20Marx%20and%20the%20Close%20of%20His%20System.pdf

2.2.5.1. From pages 1-63, Bohm von-Bawerk deconstructs Marx's arguments for the LTV and shows their flaws. Good work for seeing other oversights in his system as well, such as calculating via "socially necessary labor time."

2.2.6. The transformation problem is one of the most famous issues in Marxist Economic History and still incredibly relevant to what Marxists say today. It's simply the case that you cannot simultaneously hold that equilibrium exchanges are determined by socially necessary labour time **and** that the equilibrium price is determined by the capital composition of constant capital to variable capital. Marx first claimed that the contradiction was only a seeming one and would be resolved in later works but never came through on his promise, with attempts to solve the issue by Marx in volume 3, Engels and the Marxists of the time.

2.2.6.1. "We have thus shown that in different branches of industry varying rates of profit are obtained according to the differences in the organic composition of the capitals, and also, within given limits, according to their periods of turnover; and that, therefore, even with equal rates of surplus-value, there is a law (or general tendency), although only for capital possessing the same organic composition,-the same period of turnover being assumed-that the profits are in proportion to the number of capitals, and therefore equal amounts of capital yields in equal periods of time are equal amounts of profit. The argument rests on the basis that hitherto generally been the basis of our reasoning, that commodities are sold according to their values. On the other hand, there is no doubt, in reality, not reckoning unessentials, accidental or self-compensating differences, the differences in the average rate of profit for different branches of industry does not exist and could not exist without upsetting the whole system of capitalist production. It appears therefore that here the theory of value is irreconcilable with the actual phenomena of production. and that, on this account, the attempt to understand the latter must be given up" **Capital volume three page 252**

2.2.7. https://soundcloud.com/truediltom/eugen-bahm-von-bawerk-and-the-labor-theory-of-value

2.2.7.1. More Bohm Bawerk

2.2.8. http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/308/2/20101200_cockshott_nitzan_bichler_testing_the_ltv_exchange_web.htm

2.2.8.1. Cockshott, Paul, Shimshon Bichler, and Jonathan Nitzan. "Testing the labour theory of value: An exchange." (2010): 1-15.

2.2.9. http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/259/2/20090522_nb_casp_full_indexed.pdf

2.2.9.1. Nitzan, Jonathan, and Shimshon Bichler. Capital as power: A study of order and creorder. Routledge, 2009, pp.93-97, 138-144

2.2.10. https://www.jstor.org/stable/23600287?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents

2.2.10.1. The law of value and laws of statistics: sectoral values and prices in the US economy, 1977-97 by Andrew J. KJim

2.2.11. https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23602189.pdf

2.2.11.1. Reply to Cockshott and Cottrell by Andrew J. Kliman

2.2.12. http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com/static/f/25940/21635003/1358175836777/Christianity+vs.+Alternative+Faith+Bases+5.23.10+doc+version.doc?token=YI0ort3Mi30F54xzGEh35Cu3w7Q%3D

2.2.12.1. Christianity versus Alternative Faith Bases: A Parody by Andrew ("Dave") Kliman

2.3. Economic calculation problem

2.3.1. The Ecp was first proposed by Barone in 1908.

2.3.1.1. His argument: There is an issue which concerns the use of mathematics in order to allocate resources between branches of production in given quantities. This is a problem which concerns the ability to make actual mathematical calculations with the powers that computers and scientists possess, and even with all that they can do, they still are not even close to being able to having the power necessary to plan a modern day market economy even assuming both the calculation problem, knowledge problem and more are assumed away.

2.3.2. Max Weber came up with a form his book Economy and Society in 1935

2.3.3. It was also independently discovered by russian economist Boris Brutzkus

2.3.4. The Ecp as proposed by Mises was supposedly refuted with the Walrasian general equilibrium theory.

2.3.4.1. https://cdn.mises.org/Human%20Action_3.pdf

2.3.4.1.1. Mises' explanation on what an economic calculation is, and why it entails private property and trade **P,119-130/201-232/685-697**

2.3.4.1.2. He says this holds true even with

2.3.4.1.2.1. Complete information as to every single consumer demand

2.3.4.1.2.2. The relevant quantities and qualities of all the different factors of production, both original and produced

2.3.4.1.2.3. All of the technological recipes known to man in existence for producing consumer goods

2.3.4.1.2.4. Complete agreement on what exact course of action to take regarding what needs to be produced

2.3.4.1.3. Even with all that, the socialist planner would still not be able to effectively allocate factors of production to there use which best satisfies consumers subjective values

2.3.4.2. https://donaldclavoie.files.wordpress.com/2013/11/between20institutionalism20and20formalism.pdf

2.3.4.3. https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxtYWx0aHVzc3RvcmFnZTJ8Z3g6NjgyOWU4YTkxZTczMmM3Yw

2.3.4.3.1. Both links provide a history of the Misean argument, as well as how most people claiming it's solved don't understand its actual points, including Marxists and Neoclassicals

2.3.4.4. https://cdn.mises.org/Economic%20Calculation%20in%20the%20Socialist%20Commonwealth_Vol_2_3.pdf

2.3.4.5. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYq4n2dIz7MAll

2.3.4.5.1. A good (but short) introduction to the problem

2.3.4.6. https://cdn.mises.org/5_1_4_0.pdf

2.3.4.6.1. A critique of the standard accounts of it

2.3.5. The knowledge problem proposed by Hayek was criticised by Marxian economists Paul Cockshott

2.3.5.1. Critiques of the Walrasian general equilibrium theory

2.3.5.1.1. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=241231#:~:text=The%20aim%20of%20%22A%20Criticism,of%20any%20actual%20economic%20process.&text=Keynesianism%20is%20incompatible%20with%20neo,model%20due%20to%20Leon%20Walras

2.3.5.1.2. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-642-56131-3_4

2.3.5.2. Critiques of Paul cockshott's refutation

2.3.5.2.1. https://mises.org/library/review-oftowards-new-socialism-w-paul-cockshott-and-allin-f-cottrell

2.3.5.2.2. **Aspect Paradox:** The main area of contention between cockshott and the Austrians are different views on what coordinates the economy. Cockshott's argument shows under an alternative view of what coordinates the economy, in this case the law of value, the planning problem is easily solvable. Therefore, the honest discussion would not be about the ECP in of itself, but on tackling Cockshott's differing view on what coordinates the economy.

2.3.5.3. Other sources that critique responses to the ecp

2.3.5.3.1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KseRuyAjlHY&t=2s

2.3.5.3.2. https://discord.gg/93q6BR - This channel in the server is full of resources on the ecp

2.3.5.3.3. https://ideas.repec.org/a/hop/hopeec/v15y1983i1p92-105.html - Very good source in regards to a defense of the ECP

2.3.5.3.4. **Aspect Paradox:** My own blogpost on the topic https://austromutualist.wordpress.com/2020/08/12/david-mcmullen-vs-the-economic-calculation-problem/

2.3.5.4. Other sources on the ecp

2.3.5.4.1. https://medium.com/@jedgarmihelic/hayek-and-the-impossibility-of-socialist-calculation-72037c106840
2.3.5.4.2. https://wiki.mises.org/wiki/Economic_calculation_problem
2.3.5.4.3. https://mises.org/wire/why-socialist-calculation-always-impossible
2.3.5.4.4. https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1016/S1529-2134(96)03005-0/full/html?skipTracking=true
2.3.5.4.5. https://www.austriancenter.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/The-Socialist-Calculation-Debate-moving-forward-What-happened-after-%E2%80%98The-Use-of-Knowledge-in-Society%E2%80%99-.pdf
2.3.5.4.6. https://www.reddit.com/r/AskEconomics/comments/6vh7u2/does_the_socialist_calculation_debate_need_to_be/dm20x51/
2.3.5.4.7. https://cdn.mises.org/qjae11_2_5.pdf

2.3.5.5. Criticisms of forms of planning around "socially necessary labor time"
2.3.5.5.1. https://mises.org/library/socialism-economic-and-sociological-analysis
2.3.5.5.1.1. P131-135, 163-184
2.3.5.5.2. https://www.mises.at/static/literatur/Buch/huerta-de-soto-socialism-economic-calculation-and-entrepreneurship.pdf
2.3.5.5.2.1. P148-150
2.3.5.5.3. https://cdn.mises.org/Economic%20Calculation%20in%20the%20Socialist%20Society_2.pdf
2.3.5.5.3.1. P81-100
2.3.5.5.4. https://b-ok.cc/book/2352922/f6d9b5
2.3.5.5.4.1. P123-150
2.3.5.5.5. https://cdn.mises.org/rae1_1_7_2.pdf
2.3.5.5.6. https://cdn.mises.org/qjae7_1_6.pdf
2.3.5.5.7. https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxtYWx0aHVzc3RvcmFnZTJ8Z3g6NWNjMWQ0NTg2M2RhNGJmZg

2.3.5.6. Criticisms of planning around mathematical solutions
2.3.5.6.1. https://www.mises.at/static/literatur/Buch/huerta-de-soto-socialism-economic-calculation-and-entrepreneurship.pdf
2.3.5.6.1.1. P153-197
2.3.5.6.2. https://cdn.mises.org/Human%20Action_3.pdf
2.3.5.6.2.1. P694-706
2.3.5.6.3. https://cdn.mises.org/Socialism%20An%20Economic%20and%20Sociological%20Analysis_3.pdf
2.3.5.6.3.1. P135-142, P196-222

2.3.5.6.4. https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxtYWx0aHVzc3RvcmFnZTJ8Z3g6NjgyOWU4YTkxZTczMmM3Yw

2.3.5.6.4.1. P85-116

2.3.5.6.5. https://cdn.mises.org/Economic%20Calculation%20in%20the%20Socialist%20Society_2.pdf

2.3.5.6.5.1. P202-236

2.3.5.6.6. https://cdn.mises.org/qjae3_1_2.pdf

2.3.5.6.7. https://b-ok.cc/book/2352922/f6d9b5

2.3.5.6.7.1. P151-172

2.3.5.6.8. https://b-ok.cc/book/776943/b63db9

2.3.5.6.9. https://crookedtimber.org/2012/05/30/in-soviet-union-optimization-problem-solves-you/

2.3.5.6.10. https://cdn.mises.org/qjae16_2_5.pdf

2.3.5.6.11. https://cdn.mises.org/qjae9_2_1.pdf

2.3.5.6.12. https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/03684920910977041/full/html?skipTracking=true

2.3.5.7. Walmart is Not Proof ECP is Outdated

2.3.5.7.1. https://www.cato.org/publications/commentary/no-walmart-not-evidence-centrally-planned-economies-work

2.3.5.7.2. https://mises.org/library/planned-economy-and-economic-planning-what-peoples-republic-walmart-got-wrong-about-nature

2.3.5.7.3. https://fee.org/articles/socialist-mag-mega-companies-like-amazon-and-walmart-show-that-central-planning-would-finally-work/

2.3.5.7.4. **Aspect Paradox**: People's republic of Walmart doesn't understand the distinction between managing production processes and changing the production process due to future expectations, the latter is what is important when discussing the ECP

2.3.5.7.5. AP: Even if they want to focus on prices, they seem to ignore the austrian literature on “price coordination” as well as the massive costs that large firms incur due to inefficiency getting externalized by state privilege.

2.3.5.7.6. AP: The main problem that Philips and Rozworski attempt to solve is that of the extreme complexity of planning without a price system. A proper understanding of ECP shows that such is irrelevant to the problem at hand, which is one of entrepreneurs engaging in economic planning via combining capital goods in different manners, not that of managing a pre-existing production process. Any planned economy can do that.

2.3.5.7.7. More coming soon . . .

2.3.6. “Market socialism” or neo-socialists

2.3.6.1. "It is therefore nothing short of a full acknowledgement of the correctness and irrefutability of the economists' analysis and devastating critique of the socialists' plans that the intellectual leaders of socialism are now busy designing schemes for a socialist system in which the market, market prices for the factors of production, and catallactic competition are to be preserved. The overwhelmingly rapid triumph of the demonstration that no economic calculation is possible and market, market prices for the factors of production, and catallactic competition are to be preserved. The overwhelmingly rapid triumph of the demonstration that no economic calculation is possible under a socialist system is without precedent indeed in the history of human thought. The socialists cannot help admitting their crushing final defeat. They no longer claim that socialism is matchlessly superior to capitalism because it brushes away markets, market prices, and competition. On the contrary. They are now eager to justify socialism by pointing out that it is possible to preserve these institutions even under socialism. They are drafting outlines for a socialism in which there are prices and competition. What these neosocialists suggest is really paradoxical. They want to abolish private control of the means of production, market exchange, market prices, and competition. But at the same time, they want to organize the socialist utopia in such a way that people could act as if these things were still present. They want people to play market as children play war, railroad, or school. They do not comprehend how such childish play differs from the real thing it tries to imitate." Human Action by Mises P,702

2.3.6.2. https://www.mises.at/static/literatur/Buch/huerta-de-soto-socialism-economic-calculation-and-entrepreneurship.pdf

2.3.6.2.1. P186-316

2.3.6.3. https://cdn.mises.org/Human%20Action_3.pdf

2.3.6.3.1. P694-706

2.3.6.4. https://cdn.mises.org/Socialism%20An%20Economic%20and%20Sociological%20Analysis_3.pdf

2.3.6.4.1. P135-142, P196-222

2.3.6.5. https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxtYWx0aHVzc3RvcmFnZTJ8Z3g6NjgyOWU4YTkxZTczMmM3Yw

2.3.6.5.1. P85-116

2.3.6.6. https://cdn.mises.org/Individualism%20and%20Economic%20Order_4.pdf

2.3.6.6.1. P,33-57/77-106/148-208

2.3.6.7. https://cdn.mises.org/Economic%20Calculation%20in%20the%20Socialist%20Society_2.pdf

2.3.6.7.1. P202-236

2.3.6.8. https://b-ok.cc/book/2352922/f6d9b5

2.3.6.8.1. P151-200, 225-280

2.3.6.9. https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxtYWx0aHVzc3RvcmFnZTJ8Z3g6YjdhNDZlODFhNzY3MzBm

2.3.6.10. https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxtYWx0aHVzc3RvcmFnZTJ8Z3g6Njk4Mzg4ZjhiM2MyMGVmMw

2.3.6.11. https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxtYWx0aHVzc3RvcmFnZTJ8Z3g6MjA3M2ZjZDZkY2EzZjk3Yw

2.3.6.11.1. Did market socialism answer the challenge of von Mises?

2.3.6.12. https://cdn.mises.org/5_1_3_0.pdf

2.3.6.13. https://b-ok.cc/book/2777749/2525af

2.3.6.13.1. P112-119

2.3.6.14. https://b-ok.cc/book/776943/b63db9

2.3.6.15. https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxtYWx0aHVzc3RvcmFnZTJ8Z3g6NThjNTA0YmYyMzg3ZTViNw

2.3.6.15.1. Two Pages of Fiction, The Impossibility of Socialist Calculation by F.A Hayek

2.3.7. Knowledge and incentives (or how much can planners *really* know?)

2.3.7.1. "The business man who forms an expectation is doing precisely what a scientist does when he formulates a working hypothesis. Both, business expectation and scientific hypothesis serve the same purpose; both reflect on attempt at cognition and orientation in an imperfectly known world, both embody imperfect knowledge to be tested and improved by later experience." - Ludwig Lachman

2.3.7.2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CNbYdbf3EEc

2.3.7.2.1. Hayek on socialism

2.3.7.3. https://www.mises.at/static/literatur/Buch/huerta-de-soto-socialism-economic-calculation-and-entrepreneurship.pdf

2.3.7.3.1. P18-54, 74-91

2.3.7.4. https://b-ok.cc/book/5424305/89622d

2.3.7.5. https://b-ok.cc/book/2352922/f6d9b5

2.3.7.5.1. P201-248

2.3.7.6. https://cdn.mises.org/Individualism%20and%20Economic%20Order_4.pdf

2.3.7.6.1. P33-57, 77-106, 148-208

2.3.7.7. https://b-ok.cc/book/2207913/a43916

2.3.7.7.1. Knowledge and decisions, Thomas Sowell

2.3.7.8. https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxtYWx0aHVzc3RvcmFnZTJ8Z3g6OTE1MGNjNzhmNTYzNTc0

2.3.7.8.1. The Market as a Procedure for Discovery and Conveyance of Inarticulate Knowledge by Don Lavoie

2.3.7.9. https://b-ok.cc/book/1178227/fcd4ba

2.3.7.9.1. The Road to Serfdom by Hayek (a great book with great chapters against central planning)

2.3.8. "If no other objections could be raised to the socialist plans than that socialism will lower the standard of living of all or at least of the immense majority, it would be impossible for praxeology to pronounce a final judgment. Men would have to decide the issue between capitalism and socialism on the ground of judgments of value and of judgments of relevance. They would have to choose between the two systems as they choose between many other things. No objective standard could be discovered which would make it possible to settle the dispute in a manner which allows no contradiction and must be accepted by every sane individual. The freedom of each man's choice and discretion would not be annihilated by inexorable necessity. However, the true state of affairs is entirely different. Man is not in a position to choose between these two systems. Human cooperation under the system of the social division of labor is possible only in the market economy. Socialism is not a realizable system of society's economic organization because it lacks any method of economic calculation. The establishment of this truth does not amount to a depreciation of the conclusiveness and the convincing power of the antisocialist argument derived from the impairment of productivity to be expected from socialism. The weight of this objection raised to the socialist plans is so overwhelming that no judicious man could hesitate to choose capitalism. Yet this would still be a choice between alternative systems of society's economic organization, preference given to one system as against another. However, such is not the alternative. Socialism cannot be realized because it is beyond human power to establish it as a social system. The choice is between capitalism and chaos. A man who chooses between drinking a glass of milk and a glass of a solution of potassium cyanide does not choose between two beverages; he chooses between life and death. A society that chooses between capitalism and socialism does not choose between two social systems; it chooses between social cooperation and the disintegration of society. Socialism is not an alternative to capitalism; it is an alternative to any system under which men can live as human beings. To stress this point is the task of economics as it is the task of biology and chemistry to teach that potassium cyanide is not a nutriment but deadly poison." - Ludwig von Mises, Human Action P,679-680

2.3.9. "The curious task of economics is to demonstrate to men how little they *really* know about what they imagine they can design." - F.A Hayek

2.3.10. Additional Sources on the Economic Calculation Problem

2.3.10.1. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3058223

2.3.10.2. https://b-ok.cc/book/2764798/3dd3cb

2.3.10.3. https://booksc.org/book/66973181/e808a5

2.4. Other Contra Marx things

2.5. Crisis Theory

2.5.1. https://mises.org/library/beyond-calculation-austrian-business-cycle-socialist-commonwealth

2.5.1.1. Explanation on "boom-bust" cycles occurring within a command economy as well, without falling profits

2.5.2. Emperics for the autrian business cycle theory (Contradicts Marx)

2.5.2.1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/225772381_Austrian_business_cycle_theory_Empirical_evidence

2.5.2.2. https://www.bis.org/publ/work137.pdf

2.5.2.3. https://cdn.mises.org/qjae9_2_4.pdf

2.5.2.4. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271766865_An_Empirical_Illustration_of_the_Austrian_Business_Cycle_Theory_The_case_of_the_United_States_1988-2010

2.5.2.5. https://menghublog.wordpress.com/2012/03/11/empirical-evidence-for-the-austrian-business-cycle-theory/

2.5.2.6. http://csinvesting.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Evidence-for-ABCT-in-Britain.pdf

2.5.2.7. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1974196

2.5.2.8. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11138-009-0084-6

2.5.2.9. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11138-009-0084-6

2.5.2.10. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2345751

2.5.2.11. https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/S1529-213420160000020002/full/html?utm_source=TrendMD&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campaign=Advances_in_Austrian_Economics_TrendMD_0http://economics.kenyon.edu/keeler/abc2.htm

2.5.2.12.

2.6. Alienation

2.6.1. Marx's claims about alienation are asinine

2.6.1.1. https://stars.library.ucf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=2251&context=honorstheses1990-2015

2.6.1.2. Refuting Marx on Alienation

2.7. Refutation to commonly cited paper Waitzkin, and Cereseto

2.7.1. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1646830/

2.7.2. Full response to Cereseto and Waitzkin, study is highly flawed

2.7.2.1. There are many flaws in regards to the study, including that of reliable data, classification of country, and the convenience of excluded countries. The sample size of socialist and capitalist countries is absurdly large, 13 to 100, and while unequal sample size due to random chance is not unhealthy, deliberate [unequal sample sizes tend to skew data]. Countries which could not be called capitalist, or even ones with *Marxist-Leninist* governments are considered 'capitalist'.

2.7.3. A Response to Marxist Hakim

2.8. Refutations to other commonly cited papers by socialists

2.8.1. United Nations Human development index (Page 111)

2.8.1.1. Study is based on *future* development, so for example, if a nation's literacy was rising slowly because it already had a high literacy rate it would be scored lower than a developing nation.

2.8.1.2. This makes socialist countries that started at a lower place seem better than they are

2.8.1.3. Also most capitalist nations are already developed, which means they aren't even counted

2.8.2. Navarro 92

2.8.2.1. Builds off of Waitzkin, and Cereseto, not a good start

2.8.2.2. Says socialism is better for latin america because cuba has a higher life expectancy (Yes, Really pg. 4-5)

2.8.2.2.1. You know life expectancy is a perfect measurement of human well being

2.8.2.3. Says china is a socialist success (See the socialism in practice section) Because life expectancy has improved over feudal China. Not a high bar, that capitalism achieved in droves. If China was capitalist, the standard of living would have improved even more than it did. The trick of statistics is, the author does not compare it to anything else.

2.8.2.3.1. Claiming china is socialsit is wack

2.8.2.3.2. Very Wack

2.8.2.3.3. Socialism really be working well

2.8.2.3.4. Very well indeed

2.8.2.3.5. Socialism really be working out doe

2.8.2.3.6. This is really to easy

2.8.2.3.7. Do some socialists want to get their men?

2.8.2.3.8. Socialism really do be helping with world peace doe

2.8.2.3.9. I am running out of things to say

2.8.2.3.10. This is so sad

2.8.2.3.11. F in the chat for socialism

2.8.2.3.12. TL;DR never call China socailist

2.8.2.4. Also calls india socialist, which we will dedicate a section to later

2.8.2.5. Claims Social democracy works well, which we will dedicate a section to as well.

2.8.3. Lena and London 93

2.8.4. McCartney, et al. 10

2.8.5.

2.9. Commodification

2.9.1. https://www.degruyter.com/view/journals/mopp/2/2/article-p357.xml?language=en

2.9.2. https://b-ok.cc/book/3321225/8fcec8 pg. 51 - 60

2.9.3. Property instinct

2.9.3.1. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1693451/

2.9.3.2. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1693451/pdf/15590617.pdf

2.9.3.2.1. Evolutionary theory and empirical studies suggest that many animals, including humans, have a genetic predisposition to acquire and retain property. This is not unique to humans or culture.

2.10. Humans are inherently altruistic

2.10.1. Richard Dawkins says no - https://b-ok.cc/book/609120/e0040f

2.10.2. Humans have intrinsic traits, they *are not* shaped by society - https://b-ok.cc/book/636445/b5e254

2.10.3. Were humans 'perfect', capitalism would still be the ideal system. https://b-ok.cc/book/2835323/5b4a09

2.11. Refutation to Amartya Sen (who is a capitalist).

2.11.1. https://www.livemint.com/Opinion/9Qzg05zypjEUbioqK9N1UM/Why-Amartya-Sen-is-wrong.html

2.12. Refutation to Philip Alston (who also is not anti-capitalist)

2.12.1. https://www.adamsmith.org/blog/why-we-shouldnt-believe-a-word-of-philip-alstons-un-report-on-poverty-in-the-uk

2.12.2. https://iea.org.uk/how-the-un-gets-poverty-wrong-part-1/

2.12.3. https://www.heritage.org/poverty-and-inequality/commentary/dont-believe-the-uns-propaganda-about-extreme-poverty-the-us

2.13. Refutation of Marx's materialism

2.13.1. https://b-ok.cc/book/3420672/1106ef

2.13.1.1. Social Class and State Power: Exploring an Alternative Radical Tradition

2.13.2. https://cdn.mises.org/Austrian%20Perspective%20on%20the%20History%20of%20Economic%20Thought_2_Classical%20Economics.pdf

2.13.2.1. An Austrian Perspective on the History of Economic Thought, Volume Two- Classical Economics by Murray Rothbard chapter 12

2.13.3. https://monoskop.org/images/e/ec/Popper_Karl_The_Open_Society_and_its_Enemies_II_1945.pdf

- 2.13.4. https://cdn.mises.org/The%20Clash%20of%20Group%20Interests%20and%20Other%20Essays_3.pdf
  - 2.13.4.1. A collection of Mises' essays on the matter
- 2.13.5. https://cdn.mises.org/Requiem%20for%20Marx_2.pdf
  - 2.13.5.1. P31-51, 125-181
- 2.13.6. https://cdn.mises.org/Human%20Action_3.pdf
  - 2.13.6.1. Human Action by Mises **Chapter three "Economics and the Revolt Against Reason"** (good refutation)
- 2.13.7. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/B:RAEC.0000044636.42352.2d
  - 2.13.7.1. Anti-Psychologism in Economics: Wittgenstein and Mises by Roderick Long (good short paper on praxeology)

2.14. Tragedy of the commons

- 2.14.1. Original Article in the magazine science
  - 2.14.1.1. https://science.sciencemag.org/content/162/3859/1243
- 2.14.2. Overviews of the tragedy of the commons
  - 2.14.2.1. https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1057%2F978-1-349-95121-5_2047-1
  - 2.14.2.2. https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/tragedy-of-the-commons
- 2.14.3. Critiques of ELonar Ostrum (Won a Nobel Prize for 'debunking' the tragedy of the commons)
  - 2.14.3.1. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/ajes.12141
  - 2.14.3.2. https://blog.p2pfoundation.net/david-harveys-critique-of-eleanor-ostroms-commons-approach/2011/01/28
  - 2.14.3.3. https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09644016.2017.1364150?src=recsys
  - 2.14.3.4.

2.15. Refutation to Marxist Vicente Navarro

- 2.15.1. https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/pdf/10.2105/AJPH.66.12.1208-b
- 2.15.2. There is little to no criticism on his work, but there are few studies which back up his work, so take everything with massive salt.
- 2.15.3. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/0277953684903198
- 2.15.4. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1447380/ (not Navarro related, but useful to refute)

2.16. Refutation of "wage slavery"

- 2.16.1. https://b-ok.cc/book/976404/df377e
  - 2.16.1.1. "Full" refutation by David Gordon in his Resurrecting Marx P77-144
- 2.16.2. "Short" refutation
  - 2.16.2.1. 1) If a slave is a person who is owned by another person(s), then an employee is not a slave of a business owner. (if p then q)
  - 2.16.2.2. 2) A slave is a person owned by another person(s). (p) c)
  - 2.16.2.3. Therefore, an employee is not a slave of a business owner. (therefore, q)

2.16.2.4. Definitions. To own something is to have ownership over it. Ownership means to have the exclusive control and a moral or legal recognized right to said control. Exclusive control can be anything from excluding others from using said something to destroying it. A right is a moral or legal obligation imposed on others not to steal, destroy, or deny the recognized owner of what they own insofar as the use of said something does not interfere with others ability to wield control of their said something. **The term "wage slavery" is therefore nothing but a rhetorical device used to emotionally manipulate**

2.16.3. Opportunity cost

2.16.3.1. No matter which social system, humans will have to work to produce food. What compels them to do so is not capitalism, it is nature itself. This is a feature no matter the social system, so the system one should choose is not so much as one "free of this coercion" but rather one that deals with this fact, and therefore the decision between capitalism and socialism should not be over which of these provides the greater good, for no if a socialist was not a consequentialist, this "work or starve" would still afflict their society, making it inadequate to justify socialism

2.16.4. "The false confusion of freedom with abundance rests on a failure to distinguish between the conditions given by nature and man-made actions to transform nature. In a state of raw nature, there is no abundance; in fact, there are few, if any, goods at all. Crusoe is absolutely free, and yet on the point of starvation. Of course, it would be pleasanter for everyone if the nature-given conditions had been far more abundant, but these are vain fantasies. For vis-à-vis nature, this is the best of all possible worlds, because it is the only possible one. Man's condition on earth is that he must work with the given natural conditions and improve them by human action. It is a reflection on nature, not on the free market, that everyone is "free to starve." - Murray Rothbard, MES P654

2.16.5. https://mises.org/library/wages-and-subsistence https://cdn.mises.org/Human%20Action_3.pdf

2.16.5.1. von Mises on wages and subsistence, P600-606

2.16.6. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RDNbRS7kw4c

2.16.6.1. Some of Bahm Bawerk's critiques of Marx's concepts of wage slavery

2.17. Dialectical Materialism

2.17.1. The Open society and its Enemies - https://b-ok.cc/book/669019/37126b

2.18. Marxist Class theory (Prolétariat & Bourgeoisie)

2.18.1. Critiqued heavily by modern sociology - https://booksc.xyz/book/18479392/783b39

3. Socialism Has Never Worked.

4.1 Venezuela

4.1.1 Venezuela is Socialist.

4.1.1.1 Chavez seized 6 million hectares (14,826,322.89 acres) of land.

4.1.1.2 Chavez nationalized many more industries than oil, including: steel, agriculture, banking, gold, telecommunications, electricity, tourism, and railroads.

4.1.1.3 Results: Steel production dropped rapidly, starvation, hyperinflation, blood gold, inoperative telecoms, blackouts, high mortality decline in tourism, and decline of transport.

4.1.1.1.1 Additional sources:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pRahnxKXyOM

https://www.cps.org.uk/files/reports/original/17090509541-VenezuelaNoroomforapologists.pdf

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yZBq08unM1Y

https://www.cato.org/blog/socialism-or-economic-mismanagement-who-blame-venezuelas-plight

4.1.2 Oil

4.1.2.1 1990s Venezuela poised for a strong middle class.

4.1.2.2 Banking of crisis in 1994 peak: 100% inflation

4.1.2.3 Collapsing oil prices in 1989: 84% inflation

4.1.2.4 Inflation under Chavez/Maduro: 10,000,000%

4.1.2.5 1980s Oil Glut: Fell Below $10

4.1.2.5 2010s Oil Glut: Only Fell Below $30

4.1.2.6 Venezuela 8th in Oil Dependence

4.1.2.7 Economic Growth of 15 largest oil-exporting countries, Venezuela with most dramatic drop.

4.1.2.8 Arab countries failed to diversify too, diversification not the problem.

4.1.2.8.1 More sources:

https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/g258_e.doc

https://iap.unido.org/articles/progress-and-future-economic-diversification-uae

https://www.cmi.no/publications/5212-diversification-of-the-angolan-economy

4.1.2.9 Venezuela's Oil Management (Mismanagement is due to Mises' ECP)

4.1.3 Sanctions

4.1.3.1 US Sanctions on Venezuela (list)

4.1.3.2 Sanctions only began in 2015

4.1.3.3 Economic Sanctions Started in Late 2018, Or August 2017

4.1.3.4 Socialism, Not Sanctions

4.1.4 Coups

4.1.4.1 No major coups took place after 2002. 2019 was an interim crisis, not a coup.

4.1.4.2 2002 Coup

4.1.4.3 2020 Coup: Amateur Suicide Mission

4.1.5 Additional sources/videos:

4.1.5.1 How's Socialism Doing in Venezuela?

4.1.5.2 How Socialism Killed Venezuela.

4.1.5.3 Venezuela Lies Debunked

4.1.5.4 Stossel: Venezuela IS Socialism

4.1.5.5 Tucker Carlson vs Socialist

4.2 USSR (for tankies)

4.2.1 Economic Output

4.2.1.1Ussr growth poor compared to western alternatives.

4.2.1.1.1 GDP

4.2.1.1.2 1928-1990

4.2.1.1.3 GDPpc ratio: 1989/1950

4.2.1.2 5 year plans worked, at least in terms of GDP.

4.2.1.2.1 Of course, 6-7 million died of starvation.

4.2.1.2.2 Life under Stalin

4.2.1.2.3 Harsh work laws

4.2.1.2.4 Standard of Living Declines post-Industrialization

4.2.1.2.5 Slower growth

4.2.1.2.6 More slow growth

4.2.1.2.7 Decent or better growth under Tsarist Russia.

4.2.1.2.8 Was Stalin Necessary?

4.2.1.2.9 Food Consumption During Early USSR

4.2.1.3 The NEP (Lenin)

4.2.1.3.1 NEP was capitalist, free-enterprise, and market-oriented.

4.2.1.3.2 Standard of Living Increased during NEP

4.2.1.3.3 Agricultural Output Restored to 1913 Levels

4.2.1.3.4 No famines under NEP.

4.2.1.3.5 In contrast, 1921-22 famine under War Communism.

4.2.1.3.6 Tatarstan Famine

4.2.1.3.7 Soviet Famine, 1932-33

4.2.1.3.8 Similar or Equal Levels of Industrialization with the NEP.

4.2.1.3.8.1 p. 275: "Nor can it be wholly discounted that the USSR would have been able to achieve about the same volume of output from its factories and mines if the New Economic Policy had been maintained."" 4.2.2 Soviet Nostalgia

4.2.2.1 Only 15% want it back.

4.3 Maoist China

*Yes, people actually defend Mao.

4.3.1 Books

4.3.1.1 Mao's Great Famine by Frank Dikötter

4.3.1.2 Hungry Ghosts: Mao's Secret Famine by Jasper Becker

4.3.1.3 Tombstone, by Yang Jisheng

4.3.2 Great Chinese Famine: 40 Years Later

4.3.2.1 Forty years ago China was in the middle of the world's largest famine: between the spring of 1959 and the end of 1961 some 30 million Chinese starved to death and about the same number of births were lost or postponed. The famine had overwhelmingly ideological causes, rating alongside the two world wars as a prime example of what Richard Rhodes labelled public manmade death, perhaps the most overlooked cause of 20th century mortality.1 Two generations later China, which has been rapidly modernising since the early 1980s, is economically successful and producing adequate amounts of food. Yet it has still not undertaken an open, critical examination of this unprecedented tragedy.

4.3.2.2 "Although drought was a contributory factor, this was largely a man made catastrophe for which Mao Zedong bears the greatest responsibility'

4.3.2.3 "Undoubtedly, the drought of 1960-1 would have lowered grain supply in the worst affected provinces, but by itself it would have caused only a small fraction of the eventual nationwide death toll. During the 1990s the worst droughts and floods in China's modern history had only a marginal effect on the country's adequate food supply. Only a return to more rational economic policies after 1961, including imports of grain, ended the famine."

4.3.3 Liu Shaoqi, First Vice Chairman of the CCP stated 70% of the famine was man-made.

4.3.4 Mass Killings Under Mao.

4.3.4.1 Cultural Revolution

4.3.4.1.1 "The Chinese Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) was a historical tragedy launched by Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). It claimed the lives of several million people and inflicted cruel and inhuman treatments on hundreds of million people. "

4.3.4.1.2 Other sources claim up to 20 million.

4.3.4.2 Chinese Land Reform: up to 4.7 million

4.3.4.3 Counter Revolutionary Campaign

4.3.4.5 Anti-Rightist Campaign

4.3.4.6 A lot more.

4.4 Anarchist Catalonia, Paris Commune, Rojava, Makhnovia, and Chiapas

*Mostly useful for debates with anarchists, but helpful if a socialist brings it up.

4.4.1 Anarchist Catalonia

4.4.1.1 What really happened in Catalonia?

4.4.1.2 The Anarcho-Statists of Spain

4.4.1.3 Charlie Kirk vs Communist

4.4.1.3.1 Books on the subject:

[Homage to Catalonia by George Orwell]

[The Spanish Civil War: Revolution and Counterrevolution by Burnett Bolloten]

4.4.1.4 Franz Borkenau, a Marxist, criticizes Catalonia in his book: The The Spanish Cockpit

4.4.1.5 Extrajudicial Killings: “Everybody created his own justice and administered it himself...Some used to call this 'taking a person for a ride' [paseo] but I maintain that it was justice administered directly by the people in the complete absence of the regular judicial bodies.” - Juan Garcia Oliver, Anarchist minister of justice.

4.4.1.4 Thousands Executed in Months: “We do not wish to deny that the nineteenth of July brought with it an overflowing of passions and abuses, a natural phenomenon of the transfer of power from the hands of the privileged to the hands of the people. It is possible that our victory resulted in the death by violence of four or five thousand inhabitants of Catalonia who were listed as rightists and were linked to political or ecclesiastical reaction.” - Diego Abad de Santillán

4.4.1.5 Catholic Churches Burned, Clergy Tortured and Persecuted

4.4.1.6 Anthony Beevor estimates 8,352 killed in months.

4.4.2 Paris Commune

4.4.2.1 Charlie Kirk on the Paris Commune

4.4.2.2 This really shouldn’t be considered a success, it’s more akin to CHAZ (a total, laughable, failure), and lasted for only 6 weeks. Even Marx only recognized it as a form of the ‘dictatorship of the proletariat’.

4.4.2.3 Violence, Executions, Arson

4.4.2.4More Violence! Yay!

4.4.2.5 Quotes!

1. "The horrible adventure continues. They ransom, they threaten, they arrest, they judge. They have taken over all the city halls, all the public establishments, they’re pillaging the munitions and the food supplies." - George Sand
2. “A committee of assassins, a band of hooligans [fripouillards], a government of crime and madness." - Anatole France
3. “I come from Paris, and I do not know whom to speak to. I am suffocated. I am quite upset, or rather out of heart. The sight of the ruins is nothing compared to the great Parisian insanity. With very rare exceptions, everybody seemed to me only fit for the strait-jacket. One half of the population longs to hang the other half, which returns the compliment. That is clearly to be read in the eyes of the passers-by.” - Gustave Flaubert

4.4.3 Rojava

4.4.4.Makhnovia (Anarchist/Revolutionary Ukraine)

4.4.4.1 Decent Criticism of Makhnovia

4.4.4.1.1 Within Nestor Makhno’s memoirs: “the mass of people did not go over [to the free communal order]”

4.4.4.1.2 Anarchist Alexander Skirda writes “The idyllic dream of ‘cooperative enterprise’ was to dissolve in discord and bitterness, or even in ‘dismal despair,’ with commune workers quitting one after another.”

4.4.4.1.3 Despite being an anarchist and 'free' society, Makhno arrested Bolsheviks out of fear.

4.4.4.1.4 Anti-Semitism within Makhnovists

4.4.4.1.5 Rest of information contained in original article.

4.4.5 Chiapas/Zapatista

4.4.5.1 Zapatista's anti poverty efforts have failed

4.4.5.2 Zapatista's Horrific Healthcare

4.4.5.3 Critique of Zapatista

4.5 Cuba

4.5.1 The dark side of Cuba's healthcare: slavery, bad service, and human rights.

4.5.2 Cuba's health system: hardly an example to follow

4.5.3 Cuban infant mortality and longevity: health care or repression?

4.6 Western Europe

4.6.1 Seriously? Do I have to tackle this? Scandinavia is NOT socialist.

4.6.2 It's not.

4.6.3 It seriously is not

4.6.4 It still aint

4.7 "bUt ThEy WeRe SaNcTiOnEd"

4.7.1 Sanctions Often Aren't Effective.

4.7.1.1 https://theglobalamericans.org/2018/01/10507/

4.7.1.2 https://sci-hub.st/https://www.jstor.org/stable/2539368?seq=1

4.7.1.3http://archives.usaengage.org/archives/news/96fallhbr.html

4.7.1.4 https://globalsecurityreview.com/why-russian-sanctions-are-ineffective/

4.8 bUt CiA coUp & inVaSiON

Cia was ineffective at its job

Full article: Learning from Intelligence Failures

Intrinsically the CIA is a broken system

https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=TD-BG8L2On8C&oi=fnd&pg=PP2&dq=central+intelligence+agency+failure&ots=8BFyQhTEaN&sig=APYIeDYSiykGlHlR27dWzO7uG3k#v=onepage&q=central%20intelligence%20agency%20failure&f=false

Conclusion: an ineffective government organization would have little influence on the success other countries

4.9. Thomas Sankara

A sympathetic critique of Thomas Sankara

[The Death of Thomas Sankara and the Rectification of the People's Revolution in Burkina Faso](https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/POL1000021989ENGLISH.PDF)
https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/POL1000021989ENGLISH.PDF
Burkina Faso: New life for the Sahel?
Conflict and Growth in Africa: The Sahel Volume 1 p.70

4.9(WIP) Market Socialism

1. **Reminder - we are not anti cooperative, we are anti taking over the entire economy with cooperatives, who have only been shown to work on a small scale.**
    a. Market Socialism in practice
        i. Yugoslavia
            1. More Yug: https://sci-hub.st/https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/089692058401200105
        ii. Greece (PM was a student of Richard Wolff)
        iii. China
        iv. India
        v. Italy
        vi. Soviet Russia
    b. On why cooperatives are hard to study, and thus studies about them may not be fully accurate
    c. Critiques of market socialism in theory (WIP)
        i. The Politics of Market Socialism
        ii. Market Socialism Revisited
        iii. Meaningful Work and Market Socialism
        iv. Market Socialism: The Debate Among Socialists - Chapter 4 - Market Mystification in Capitalist
and Market Socialist Societies < DIALECTICAL MARXISM: The Writings of Bertell Ollman
        v. The Chinese Reform Experience: A Critical Assessment - Martin Hart-Landsberg, 2011
        vi. HAYEK AND MARKET SOCIALISM: SCIENCE, IDEOLOGY AND PUBLIC POLICY1
        vii. Is Socialism Dead? A Comment on Market Socialism and Basic Income Capitalism
        viii. Roemer's Market Socialism: A Feminist Critique
        ix. Whither Socialism? - A Nobel Prize winning economist said it would never work (pg 3) LOL

x. On Communism and Markets: A Reply to Seth Ackerman

d. Market socialism does not solve the Economic calculation problem
   i. Did the theory of market socialism answer the challenge of Ludwig von Mises? A reinterpretation of the socialist controversy
   ii. The Cambridge Companion to Hayek | Edward Feser | download (PG 51-67)
   iii. (See the Economic calculation problem section for more)

e. Critiques from a marxists perspective
   i. Marx and Market Socialism
   ii.

4. (WIP) The Morality of Capitalism

5. (WIP) Neoliberalism, Exploitation, and the 3rd World

5.1. Neoliberalism (WIP)

5.1.1. Overviews of the success of neoliberalism

5.1.1.1. Outlines neoliberalisms success in each country, with citations, debunks some counter arguments

5.1.1.1.1. https://www.econlib.org/library/Columns/y2010/Sumnerneoliberalism.html

5.1.1.2. Neoliberalism grew popular as a response to the failures of statist economic policy

5.1.1.2.1. https://www.econlib.org/archives/2018/06/neoliberalism_i_1.html

5.1.2. Neoliberalism is over generalized and is scapegoated for complex issues.

5.1.2.1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/50952798_The_Consolations_of_Neoliberalism p 9-10

5.1.2.2. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1068/a38147 pg 1-5

5.1.2.3. https://www.econlib.org/its-always-the-neoliberals-fault/

5.1.3. Neoliberalism is the factor that is catalysing democracies around the world

5.1.3.1. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1555302

5.1.3.2. https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/ufpp15&div=11&id=&page=

5.1.4. Neoliberalism is responsible for lasting global stability

5.1.4.1. https://csbaonline.org/research/publications/understanding-americas-contested-primacy

5.1.5. Neoliberalism is key in promoting lasting global peace

5.1.5.1. https://web.archive.org/web/20110627195540/http://www.cato.org/pubs/journal/cj22n3/cj22n3-9.pdf
5.1.5.2. http://www.dlc.org/ndol_ci.cfm?kaid=108&subid=206&contentid=254256
5.1.5.3. http://www.beigewum.at/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2009_2_006-13.pdf
5.1.5.4. https://warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/economics/staff/mharrison/public/capitalism_at_war.pdf
5.1.5.5.

5.1.6. Neoliberalism is actively decreasing structural violence
5.1.6.1. http://people.bu.edu/jgerring/documents/IMRpolicy.pdf)
5.1.6.2. https://ir.lawnet.fordham.edu/ilj/vol24/iss1/11/
5.1.6.3. http://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/2027.42/64035/1/Tracy_neo%20liberal_2009.pd
5.1.6.4. http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m2633/is_3_18/ai_n6276708/print
5.1.6.5. https://digitalcommons.du.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1592&context=djilp

5.1.7. Neoliberalism has created environmental sustainability
5.1.7.1. http://www.freetrade.org/pubs/pas/tpa-015b.pdf
5.1.7.2. http://www.dlc.org/ndol_ci.cfm?kaid=108&subid=206&contentid=254256
5.1.7.3. http://www.freetrade.org/faqs/faqs.html
5.1.7.4. http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=277452

5.1.8. Neoliberalism is a more moral system
5.1.8.1. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9780230524439_4 pg 77, CH4
5.1.8.2. Ethics and Economy: After Levinas, pgs. 65-66
5.1.8.3. http://www.psychologyandsociety.org/__assets/__original/2013/04/4.pdf?LMCL=JHmSqn

5.1.9. Neoliberalism is destroying global poverty
5.1.9.1. http://www.cato.org/dailys/04-25-01.html
5.1.9.2. https://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/iclr/vol25/iss2/
5.1.9.3. https://ourworldindata.org/no-matter-what-global-poverty-line
5.1.9.3.1. No matter what poverty line is drawn, Poverty is decreasing
5.1.9.4. https://www.reddit.com/r/neoliberal/comments/ig5x71/debunking_some_socialist_arguments_about/
5.1.9.4.1. Debunks many arguments against it, with citations
5.1.9.5. https://www.reddit.com/r/AnCapCopyPasta/comments/av2aq7/poverty_and_economic_inequality/
5.1.9.5.1. Large thread on global poverty

5.1.10. Neoliberalism is the only way to maintain Free trade and the value of the individual

5.1.10.1. Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 313–345, “Neoliberalism, higher education and the knowledge economy: from the free market to knowledge capitalism”

5.1.10.2. https://web.archive.org/web/20100903032237/https://www.cato.org/dailys/12-31-98.html

5.1.10.3. http://www.cato.org/dailys/12-31-98.html

5.1.10.4. Neoliberalism *fixes* the root structural violence in non-market societies http://www.reason.com/news/show/119252.htm

5.1.11. Neoliberalism is inevitable

5.1.11.1. Neoliberalizing space, Antipode 34 (3): 380-404

5.1.11.2. Neoliberalism is the only sustainable system - Human nature and social structure mean only by rewarding self interest can we achieve stability.

5.1.12. Resections and Crises dont mean shit - Neoliberalism will just shrug them off

5.1.12.1. http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=101694302

5.1.13. You can never escape the clutches of capital

5.1.13.1. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=878405

5.1.13.2. http://www.bruno-latour.fr/node/552.html

5.1.13.3. http://solohq.solopassion.com/Articles/Scheper/Capitalism_An_Inevitable_Conclusion.shtml

5.1.13.4. https://www.nakedcapitalism.com/2012/12/why-does-neoliberalism-persist-even-after-the-global-crisis.html

5.1.14. Neoliberalism prevents extinction (Yes, Really)

5.1.14.1. https://www.jstor.org/stable/1049700?seq=1

5.1.15. Neolib good for American-Eu relations

5.1.15.1. http://www.allacademic.com//meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/2/5/2/1/0/pages252105/p252105-3.php

5.1.15.2. http://www.notre-europe.eu/uploads/tx_publication/Etude75-EU-US_Relations-en.pdf

5.1.16. Empirically neoliberalism has been proven to not be oppressive or exploitative

5.1.16.1. https://b-ok.cc/book/685439/a366dc

5.2. (WIP) Alt Fails - Socialism is doomed to always fail

5.2.1. Greed is a factor of evolutionary biology

5.2.1.1. https://web.archive.org/web/20120709221318/https://www.cato.org/research/articles/wilkinson-050201.html

5.2.2. Socialism can only work in theory

5.2.2.1. https://fee.org/articles/why-socialism-failed/

5.2.3. Enough people don't support it

5.2.3.1. https://politicalclimate.net/2011/03/25/the-limits-to-environmentalism-4/

5.2.4. Historical Precedent exists

5.2.4.1. https://www.wsj.com/articles/socialism-fails-every-time-11554851786

5.2.5. No risk means no innovation

5.2.5.1. https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/01/15/socialism-wont-work-capitalism-still-best/

5.2.6. Socialist revolution will creates more totalitarianism and more violence

5.2.6.1. https://web.archive.org/web/20060602002131/http://www.hudson.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=publication_details&id=2827

5.2.7. Capitalism is so ubiquitous it will always exist, any attempt to change it will only result in atomization

5.2.7.1. The End of Capitalism (As We Know It), p. 263-64

5.2.7.2. The End of Capitalism (As We Knew It), p. 246-47

5.2.8. Cap > Soc

5.2.8.1. https://www.heritage.org/international-economies/commentary/socialism-vs-capitalism-one-clear-winner

5.2.9. Communism fails to mitigate crime

5.2.9.1. “Can Marxism Make Sense of Crime?”, Volume 2, No. 2, p. 69-70,

5.2.10. Socialism cannot mitigate cc and will only make it worse

5.2.10.1. https://www.seattletimes.com/opinion/dumping-capitalism-wont-save-the-planet/

5.2.11. Cap solves warming Exclusively

5.2.11.1. https://ensia.com/voices/only-capitalism-can-save-the-planet/

5.2.12. Peace is unique to cap

5.2.12.1. https://www.cato.org/publications/commentary/spreading-capitalism-is-good-peace

5.2.12.2. https://www.vox.com/2015/6/4/8725775/pinker-capitalism

5.2.13. Peace is none-unique to democracy, but to cap

5.2.13.1. https://www.jstor.org/stable/4122913?seq=1

5.2.14.

Tired Arguments and Cliches

5.3. Inequality

5.3.1. https://www.reddit.com/r/AnCapCopyPasta/comments/4m230v/debunking_inequality_master_thread_a_discussion/

5.3.1.1. God Thread on Inequality

5.4. Exploitation

5.5. Crony Capitalism

5.5.1. Origins of corporatism

5.5.1.1. Cronyism is a response to laissez faire by egalitarian and labour parties

5.5.1.1.1. https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007%2F978-3-642-28036-8_607

5.5.1.2. The conditions for cronyism to take root are “A propensity for state involvement”

5.5.1.2.1. https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/corporatism

5.5.1.3. Detailed book on the history of corporatism

5.5.1.3.1. https://b-ok.cc/book/1120463/a4d858

5.5.1.4. Another Detailed book on the origins of corporatism

5.5.1.4.1. https://book4you.org/book/1058431/af9c07

5.5.1.5. Democracy has inherit corporatist tendencies

5.5.1.5.1. https://b-ok.cc/book/1066529/5c1719

5.5.1.6. Freer Market Economies are empirically less corrupt

5.5.1.6.1. https://lyd.org/producto/corrupcion-y-gobierno/ Pg.45-98

5.5.1.7. Socialism can be corporatists as well

5.5.1.7.1. https://www.jstor.org/stable/656860?seq=1

5.5.2. Inequality has no effect on cronyism taking root

5.5.2.1. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3273660

5.5.2.2. https://muse.jhu.edu/article/745955

5.5.2.3. https://www.cato.org/blog/has-wealth-inequality-eroded-us-democracy

5.5.2.4. https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/10.1146/annurev-polisci-061014-101840

5.5.2.5. Capitalism created global warming

5.5.2.5.1. Nah

5.6. Debunking Postmodernism

5.6.1. General overview of the anti postmodernist argument

5.6.1.1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qb9Eajt0KVA

5.6.2. Detailed history and critique of postmodernism

5.6.2.1. https://book4you.org/book/2710777/92346e

5.6.3. Postmodernism is closely related to fascism

5.6.3.1. https://book4you.org/book/785552/65a68c

5.6.4. Postmodernism lead to the Nazis

5.6.4.1. https://book4you.org/book/2710780/6d7ae2

5.6.5. General list of critiques of postmodernism

5.6.5.1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criticism_of_postmodernism

5.6.6. Other critiques of postmodernism

5.6.6.1. Nothing Mat(T)ers: A Feminist Critique of Postmodernism

5.6.6.2. Abraham Lincoln as Authentic Reproduction: A Critique of Postmodernism

5.6.6.3. DISCOURSE OR MORAL ACTION? A CRITIQUE OF POSTMODERNISM

5.6.6.4. Research News And Comment: The Changing Nature of Educational Research and a Critique of Postmodernism

5.7. “But It Wasn’t Real Socialism!” (WIP)

5.7.1. 

5.7.2. Let's say I have a theory, let's call it rainbowism. We want to create a rainbowist society which means that food will fall from rainbows for the workers--no one will have to work for anything anymore. And I get a group of rainbowists together and we take over a country. We set about implementing the rainbowist policy program. We shoot water into the air to create more rainbows, drop water from big airplanes, excitedly forecast the next storm which will produce rainbows, put rewards out for the capture of Leprechauns, and force everyone at gunpoint to pray to the big rainbow in the sky to give us food and plenty. It doesn't work. Meanwhile the farming and trade isn't getting done, *because we are diverting the energy of the country into pursuing rainbowism*. And we say, pray harder! Dump more water! The rainbows will come and give plenty to all! Meanwhile, people are starving and dying. And then I come along and say, you silly fools, you're never going to get a rainbow to give you free food! Quit trying! I say rainbowism has ruined the country. And along comes a *true believer* in rainbowism and says, no, rainbowism didn't ruin the country, the country *never achieved rainbowism* at all *because free stuff never fell from the sky which is the definition of rainbowism*, so obviously this is not the fault of rainbowism or rainbowists, **right? Source**

5.8. Critiques of the Communist Ideal

5.8.1.

5.9. Yes, the Nazis were Socialist

5.9.1. Hours long videos on why hitler was a socialist

5.9.1.1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eCkyWBPaTC8&t=16394s

5.9.1.2. youtube.com/watch?v=dlXqFgqOviw

5.10. Profit Is Immoral

5.11. Response to Mental health criticism (Common argument in well read marxists)

5.11.1. **During debates, make it very clear that the current mental health crisis is far from that inflicted by the free market**

5.11.2. Welfare can solve the problem - By providing huaman stability

5.11.3. Basic income can also resolve issues of mental health

5.11.4. Mental health in employees has impacts on profitability, creates incentives for bosses to improve working conditions

5.11.5. Book on the subject

5.11.5.1. Empirical Evidence for the books claims

5.11.5.1.1. https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/11/081126122317.htm

5.11.5.1.2. https://web.archive.org/web/20180828180231/https://www2.deloitte.com/sg/en/pages/about-deloitte/articles/deloitte-millennial-survey-2015.html

5.11.5.1.3. http://smf.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Social-Market-Foundation-Publication-Briefing-CAGE-4-Are-happy-workers-more-productive-281015.pdf

5.11.5.2. On how If big corporations slashed wages they would go under

5.11.5.3. Innovation improves mental health (Read Conclusion) (See Innovation section)

5.11.5.4. Unions can mitigate nearly all of the mental health detriments associated with working under a boss (Going to write a union section soon, on how anti union organizing is ineffective etc etc etc)

6. Anarchism (left) & Anarcho-Capitalism

6.1. General Critiques of Anarchism

6.1.1. https://www.jstor.org/stable/20099323

6.1.2. http://www.spunk.org/texts/otherpol/anti_a/sp001728.html

6.1.3. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2FBF00831906

6.1.4. http://www.ruthlesscriticism.com/anarchism.htm

6.1.5. https://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/bitstream/handle/1808/4935/MARSV8N1A4.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

6.2. Critiques of Anarcho capitalism from an Economics Standpoint

6.2.1. https://www.cevroinstitut.cz/data/nppe-12.pdf#page=89

6.2.2. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/514e1ca0e4b04c6ad1834313/t/59b9dc6cd430b1f1ca836241/1505352859009/Robert+Ellickson-A+HAYEKIAN+CASE+AGAINST+ANARCH-CAPITALISM

6.2.3. http://sphr-bg.org/16/24/75.html

6.2.4. https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/economics-and-philosophy/article/law-as-a-public-good-the-economics-of-anarchy/AFDCFEFADE2C6C92CFF3CEE30E08531B

6.2.4.1. (HTML) https://sci-hub.st/https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/economics-and-philosophy/article/law-as-a-public-good-the-economics-of-anarchy/AFDCFEFADE2C6C92CFF3CEE30E08531B

6.2.5. https://www.jstor.org/stable/24575496?seq=1

6.2.6. https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09538259700000041

6.2.6.1. https://sci-hub.st/https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09538259700000041

6.2.7. https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/stet49&div=7&id=&page=
6.2.8. https://www.cooperative-individualism.org/andelson-robert_critics-of-henry-george-1979-25-rothbard-by-c-lowell-harriss.pdf
6.2.9. https://slatestarcodex.com/2015/03/18/book-review-the-machinery-of-freedom/

6.3. Critiques of Anarcho capitalism from an Epistemological/Philosophical Standpoint

6.3.1. http://aynrandlexicon.com/lexicon/anarchism.html
6.3.2. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1470594X18762256
6.3.3. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9329.2010.00485.x
6.3.4. https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/social-philosophy-and-policy/article/selfownership-world-ownership-and-equality-part-ii/705C107C90B22CCF37234C4215AF395E
6.3.5. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1470594X12460645
6.3.6. The Self Ownership Principle
- 6.3.6.1. https://thelibertarianideal.com/2016/07/15/contra-the-self-ownership-principle-the-nightmare-of-libertopia/**(Aspect Lord)**
- 6.3.6.2. One problem with the self ownership principle is that to own is transitive, there must be an owner and an owned. They can't be the same entity or else it is internally flawed.**(Aspect Lord)**
- 6.3.6.3. One way of making that distinction is through cartesian dualism, where the mind and body are distinct, however such a philosophical view is highly flawed. It is clear that rather, mind and body are unified, not purely distinct.**(Aspect Lord)**
- 6.3.6.4. If that's the case and both mind and body make up your identity, then cartesian dualism and the self ownership principle along with it violate the Law of Identity.**(Aspect Lord)**

6.4. Critique of Propertarianism(Aspect Lord)(WIP)(Deontological Anarchism)

6.4.1. Propertarianism: The belief that all ethics can sum down to property rights. The logical conclusion of this is that an ethical and prosperous society is one in which everything is made private property, including land and so called public goods. Voluntary exchange also replaces taxation.
6.4.2. Ethical basis is the principle of self ownership, see the critique in the section 6.3.6.1 to 6.3.6.4
6.4.3. Taxation is Theft Except . . .
- 6.4.3.1. P1. Taxation is theft because it forcefully appropriates the fruits of one's labor
- 6.4.3.2. P2. The fruits of one's labor consists of the products created by one's labor
- 6.4.3.3. P3. Land is not produced by the products of one's labor

6.4.3.4. P4. The rent accruing to land is the result of the fruits of labor of others, not that of the landlord.

6.4.3.5. P5. Therefore, not only is land rent not the fruits of one's labor but is earned through appropriation of the fruits of others' labor.

6.4.3.6. C. Therefore, taxation of land value is not theft and a state can fund itself through such means.

6.4.3.7. C2. An ancap society permits landlords to keep their land rent, and from P4 and P5, follows that the theft by landlords is upheld by law in ancapistan.

6.4.4. The History and Consequences of Mass Private Property in Land

6.4.4.1. Kevin Carson talks about the comprehensive history of how what we associate with private property in land has come about through state violence https://c4ss.org/content/53305

6.4.4.2. Mises's own concession on the matter: "*Nowhere and at no time has the large-scale ownership of land come into being through the working of economic forces in the market. It is the result of military and political effort. Founded by violence, it has been upheld by violence and by that alone. As soon as the latifundia are drawn into the sphere of market transactions they begin to crumble, until at last they disappear completely. Neither at their formation or in their maintenance have economic causes operated. The great landed fortunes did not arise through the economic superiority of large-scale ownership, but by violent annexation outside the area of trade." (1951, p. 375)*

6.4.4.3. It is not possible for mass appropriation in a free market without the state. Historically this has not occurred as shown.

6.4.4.4. We can also make a distinction between legitimate property rights and artificial property rights. Artificial property rights are the main dominant form of property in economic history starting from the 19th century.

6.4.4.5. What about Economic Calculation?:

6.4.4.5.1. We are not making an objection to the allocation of land via market means. Land is another resource entrepreneurs must combine along with capital and this can be done within a Georgist system as well where common ownership is ensured via a Land Value Tax instead of direct public confiscation.

6.4.4.5.2. From this it does not follow that the property rights system ancaps advocate(lockean) does this best.

6.4.4.5.3. From an institutional standpoint, property rights are the "rules of the game" that determine how entrepreneurs organize and how those organizations allocate resources.

6.4.4.5.4. Depending on whether or not they distribute the product of labor to its appropriate producers or generate unearned rents, they can be conducive or a hindrance to economic calculation and incentives.

6.4.4.5.5. The artificial property rights system talked about is definitely a hindrance to economic calculation. For state backed appropriation via enclosure makes land artificially cheap, which incentivizes resource intense production. Despite a questionable understanding of ECP, Kevin Carson effectively lays it out https://c4ss.org/content/52310

6.4.4.5.6. Because of the aforementioned rules of the game, bargaining out the resulting negative externalities of resource intense production through market means is further made difficult.

6.5. Critique of anarcho capitalism from the perspective of economies of scale (Consequentialist Anarchism)

6.5.1. Critique of david friedman's rights enforcement agencies

6.5.2. Efficiency gains from the private sector only apply in certain sectors (For example, trash collection may be better managed with public oversight rather than with the profit system **NOTE we aren't saying that the private sector is less efficient, rather it is up to the incentives in each industry)

6.5.2.1. https://www.epsu.org/sites/default/files/article/files/EN_EFFICIENCY%20for%20web.pdf

6.5.2.2. https://gsdrc.org/document-library/is-the-private-sector-more-efficient-a-cautionary-tale/

6.5.2.2.1. Meta Analysis

6.5.2.3. https://www.voewg.at/wp-content/M%C3%BC-2015_From-State-to-Market-Revisited.pdf

6.5.2.4. https://editorialexpress.com/cgi-bin/conference/download.cgi?db_name=EARIE43&paper_id=485

6.5.2.5. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0161893816300151?dgcid=raven_sd_via_email

6.5.2.6. https://academic.oup.com/cesifo/article/65/4/446/5353030

6.5.2.7. https://sci-hub.st/https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0486613419857249

6.5.2.8.

6.6. Critiques of the conception of Free Will

6.6.1. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/6640273/

6.6.2. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18408715/

6.6.3. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3124546/

6.6.4. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3124546/

6.6.5. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18408715/

6.6.6. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3124546/
6.6.7. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21315264/
6.6.8. https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/01485010390219746
6.6.9. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5372892/
6.6.10. https://b-ok.cc/book/3509197/5044fa

6.7. Most land has been obtained illegitimately, this means most landowners don't have claim to land under lockean principles.

6.7.1. https://www.google.com/books/edition/Our_Land_and_Land_Policy/iBs1AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PP7&printsec=frontcover

6.8. Debates on Anarcho Capitalism

6.8.1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Eb51C2yMN8&t=3452s
6.8.2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=atX2kv3sCVc&t=2521s

6.9. Libertaran Alternatives to anarcho capitalism

6.9.1. https://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/mill-the-collected-works-of-john-stuart-mill-volume-xviii-essays-on-politics-and-society-part-i#Mill_0223-18_952
6.9.2. https://b-ok.cc/book/934572/6a5d95
6.9.3. https://b-ok.cc/book/667675/e9664a
6.9.3.1. https://b-ok.cc/book/2562309/ff0815?dsource=recommend
6.9.4. https://www.adamsmith.org/policy

7. Video, Article, and Paper Resources

7.1. High quality sources

7.1.1. https://econjwatch.org/
7.1.2. https://randomcriticalanalysis.com/
7.1.3. https://nintil.com/
7.1.4. https://promarket.org/ - A Neoliberal leaning source, supports antitrust, central banking and direct democracy.
7.1.5. Adam Smith Institute - Surprisingly well sourced articles for a think tank, even their blog posts are very source heavy
7.1.6. Cato Institute - Most of their articles and papers are peer reviewed and well sourced
7.1.7. Fake Notus - Blog of libertaran philosopher michael humer, has some good insights
7.1.8. Zeroth Position - Ancap leaning website

7.2. Medium quality sources

7.2.1. Heritage foundation - Takes $$$ from fossil fuel mega corps, so they aren't trustworthy on climate change, but are pretty reliable on anything else

7.3. Low quality sources (Do not cite)

7.3.1. Healthland institute - Leaked documents show they knowingly forge evidence

7.3.2. PragerU - Often rely on anecdotal or few citations

8. Book Recommendations

9. General Topics

9.1. The Seen, the Unseen, and the Unrealized: How Regulations Affect Our Everyday Lives - By Per Bylund

9.2. Individualism and economic order - By F.A. Hayek

9.3. The Theory Of Price - George Stigler

9.4. The Political Economy of Stalinism - Paul R. Gregory

9.4.1. **A book in a similar vein - Mao's Crusade: Politics and Policy Implementation in China's Great Leap Forward by Alfred L. Chan**

9.5. Handbook of Economic Growth

9.6. The Economic Organization - Frank Knight

9.7. The Wealth of Nations

9.7.1. HTML Version

9.8. Consumer Expenditures: New Measures and Old Motives

9.8.1. All books by Stanley Lebergott are masterpieces

10. On Regulation and intervention

10.1. On Liberty

10.2. A Critique of Interventionism

10.3. Free to Choose

10.4. Why Government is the Problem

10.5. The Law

10.5.1. HTML Version

10.6. The Classical Liberal Constitution

10.7.

11. Social Choice Theory(some of this content doubles as good critiques of welfare economics)(Aspect Lord)