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< Original, pre-edit, submission follows here. >

Economic Command and the Radical Right

– econometrix

It’s the Economy, Stupid [1]

No one wants to discuss economic theory, but we must – if only because the elites bedeviling Europe’s descendants are animated by little else.

Though common parlance speaks of these elites as ‘hostile’, a connection with ‘predatory’ would be more accurate. The hawk has no hostility toward the field mouse it has for supper, only appetite. The same is true of the elite instinct to devour the equities and retirement provisions of a heretofore comfortable middle class that has been dispossessed of political power. Hate and envy have nothing to do with it: such motives only serve to animate the elites’ ground troops.

[1] Slogan, reportedly mounted in the presidential campaign headquarters of then Governor Bill Clinton by Mr. James Carville, manager of Mr. Clinton’s presidential campaign.

Dispossession of the middle class is occurring by means of petty particulars that are so complicated, subtle, and numerous as to be impossible to focus into a strategy for effective resistance. But, however slippery, these particulars serve one overarching identifiable motive: elite narrative control operates to demoralize the public, thereby making them less resistant to expropriation.

There is no more effective way of belittling a person than by confronting them with an obvious untruth. Transparent lies issuing from sources that cannot be ignored, and toward which reply is impossible, are proving especially effective in demoralizing large populations. Thus it seems as though the experts platformed by our predatory elites – whether propagating wars, anthropogenic climate change, terror of the seasonal flu, economic collapse, or the desirability of global democracy – all specialize in brazen counter-truths.

It is therefore heartening to see people having good intelligence, as well as the capacity for critical thought, coming together via the internet to resist our toxic popular narratives. Social media provides fora in which reactions might be compared, data exchanged, and consensuses developed with which to refute and mock the likes of Fauci, Schwab, Gates, the Club of Rome, the CFR, the WHO, politicians of either party, et al.

The Dismal Scientist

But one species of expert continues to escape his *coup de grâce* by comment thread. I speak of economists, i.e.: those who presume to control the material order upholding our social organism.

These people are conspicuous among the experts platformed to demoralize us:

- Their vocabulary is especially turgid, loose, and esoteric. Any sentences composed in their terminology are necessarily indistinct to a point where directly opposing meanings might be imputed to them. Any layman engaging with an economist soon finds himself in a tiresome circuit leading from unexamined premises to preordained conclusions and back again.

- Economics' practitioners have, in any case, already discredited themselves by dividing into factions that communicate only within narrow sects, while holding outsiders in states of righteous excommunication. Their internal squabbles have made exterior critique superfluous.

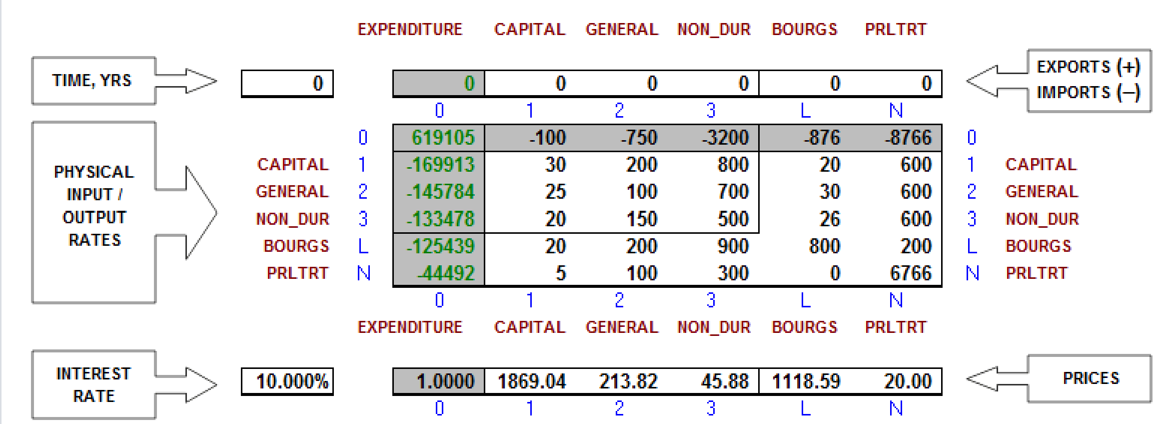
- Most disagreeably of all, economic science insults our intelligence by presuming, against all evidence, that its incantations are in any way potent. A rain dance has some likelihood of success; modern monetary policy – not so much.

Why, then, do we continue paying attention? Short answer: economists successfully present themselves as our only defense against those barely sensed, lurking, unappeasable, and apparently arbitrary forces that periodically plunge a civilization into material chaos. Chaotic situations induce a special dread because they bespeak no direction toward remedy. How can we know the way back from chaos in the vast, complicated economic order upon which our dignity and comfort depend?

Subject Matter

Our purpose here is to equip the aforementioned persons of 'good intelligence, as well as the capacity for critical thought' with a direct course of reasoning through the thickets of pious counter-truths surrounding the science of our material well-being. As background, the reader must master as much of our subject's esoterica as might be conveyed through a single diagram, together with its four associated axioms.

Be aware that we will not be discussing 'political economy' – the material consequences of governmental policy. Nor will we be examining 'microeconomics' – sociology with dollar signs. We are interested in the macro economy, which is most commonly abstracted as a square 'input/output' matrix:



An Input/Output Matrix

Each producing agent (or sector) in the economy is represented in a row; and each column refers to the commodity (or good) produced by the corresponding agent. A cell in this matrix expresses the amount of Good J that is input to Sector I. In the formulation shown above, Row Zero presents (as a negative) the outputs produced by the expenditures of inputs portrayed in the corresponding rows.[2,3]

No training in economics is needed to assimilate the four of axioms that must be invested with this illustration in order for it to become a scientific system:

[2] Our animated graphic was generated by an ordinary Excel workbook: http://www.sfecon.com/YouTube%20Demo.xlsm. (The workbook's internal VBasic code will needlessly alert anti-virus software.) Note that this graphic can only be animated when presented in .html or .docx formats. It is necessarily static in .pdf or printed presentations of this paper. The full animation can be seen in a looped emulation operating on the frontispiece of SFEcon's online e-text at www.sfecon.com.

[3] Auditors schooled in economics might be put-off by the eccentricity of this particular Input/Output formulation. Standard praxis would of course 1) transpose the rows and columns shown here, having rows represent commodities, and columns represent sectors; and 2) have cell contents expressing transactions in monetary terms, rather than in physical terms to be associated with prices that are shown in a separately varying auxiliary vector.

- If economics is a science, then an economic theory should be able to exhibit the variable, dynamic content of this matrix so as to realistically portray the building-up and working-off of physical assets over time.

- The order of this matrix must be open to specification: the causality animating the matrix should be operative irrespective of how the economic whole might be segmented for our analytic convenience.

- If such a system is to resemble naturally-occurring processes, it must be bounded by some sort of self-evident generality; and this generality must be simple if we are to suppose that it remains operative throughout time. The familiar axiom of continuously diminishing marginal utility provides the boundary within which economic calculus occurs.

- If this system's adjustments to changing boundary conditions are to be stable, its dynamics must always be directing the economic system toward some unique, quantifiable objective. Economists refer to this objective as 'general economic optimality': any array of inputs, with their corresponding outputs, will determine a calculable production of net value; and the particular array producing the most value is the system's optimum.

Economic Optimality

Most economists agree that, in the limiting case of unrestrained free-market capitalism, an economy controls the building-up and working-off of physical assets so as to always be efficiently moving toward its optimum. Optimality is therefore central to discussions on economic policy: the processes by which the economic optimum is brought about, and thereby sustained, constitute what might be called materialism's 'Platonic form'. Good policies tend to restore or to preserve optimality; bad policies do the opposite.

An important corollary to this notion of general optimality follows from one of its many alternate definitions, viz.: the singular economic state shaped by driving out all potential for extraordinary profit or loss. This means that any party seeking extraordinary profits must first contrive an economic state that is some distance from the optimum that the economy will naturally seek to restore.

Disorder is the arena of financial opportunism because inefficient economic states are organically compelled to reestablish an optimal rest point; and the energy thrown off by these exertions can be harnessed for profit. Changes in the system boundary that are expressive of new technical potential will require a benign reordering of the assets array. War, pestilence, speculative hysterics, resource exhaustion, etc., are no less effective in creating opportunities for avaricious pursuits.

Artificial Economic Calculation

A professional economist is likely to be provoked by our device for animating the dynamics of an input/output formulation: any such instrument would require a solution to Ludwig von Mises' well-known 'Economic Computation', or 'Socialist Calculation', or 'Vienna', Problem. This famously indissoluble conundrum challenges us to compute the optimal matrix of physical transactions, together with their attendant prices, given descriptions of the diminishing marginal utility functions that define each sector.

Here would be a sensible point at which to identify a certain 'SFEcon' initiative as having provided the desktop emulator used above in exhibiting macroeconomics' subject matter.[4] SFEcon embodies

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[4] SFEcon was chosen as our counterexample to economics' non-computability premise because it has had significantly more development, peer review, documentation, presentations, and opposition than other efforts aimed at computing general economic optimality. See, for example:

economic calculation in its dynamic portrayals of the economy's efficient progress toward general optimality. We are therefore invited to presume (pending arrival of a better analog) that the economy itself is performing something akin to these calculations, at least insofar as free markets prevail.

Such being the case, the alert non-economist might further presume that economists would be busily creating their own alternative representations of the economy's efficient control of physical assets. This only stands to reason: if economists agree that the economy is doing some certain some*thing*, then it follows that some*one* calling himself an 'economist' should be able to show us how; and his knowledge should enable his production of instructional videogames such as SFEcon.

But, actually, the economist can't; and, even if he could, he mustn't. Should the public become persuaded that there always exists a knowable, efficient path from economic chaos to economic optimality they might rightly fault their rulers for deviating from this path. Given that rulers platform economists, it should not be surprising to find that

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Kurt Roemer, "Economic Calculation and SFEcon Model 0"; Proceedings of EcoMod, https://ecomod.net/, 2016.
https://ideas.repec.org/p/ekd/009007/9480.html.
The download offered there can be accomplished without impediment from . . .
https://www.academia.edu/144618472/Economic_Computation_and_SFEcon_Model_0.

Paul Lang, "An Essay on SFEcon's 'Perfect Markets' Model"; Proceedings of the New England Complex Systems Institute, (https://necsi.edu/) 2004.
https://necsi.edu/iccs-2004.

Andrey Sergeyev and Alfredo Moscardini, "Governance of economic transitions: a case study of Ukraine"; Kybernetes, 2006: pp. 90 – 107.
http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/03684920610640254.

Sudhanshu K. Mishra: "The economic calculation problem" Quora.
https://www.quora.com/What-do-non-Austrian-economists-think-of-the-economic-calculation-problem.

credentialed academic discussions of the calculation problem center on the reasons why we cannot look forward to its solution.[5]

The Vienna problem has been materialism's sacred mystery for more than a century; and heretics are well-advised not to intrude upon its shrine. Prospective solutions to Mises' calculation problem are career killers in economics.[6]

A Bit of History

Writing in 1919, Mises introduced the Socialist Calculation Problem as a warning against replacing free markets with the economic command that was then being popularized through various Bolshevist initiatives. He averred that, unless informed by a solution to his calculation problem, economic command could never hope to discern the economic optimum. And, lacking a discernable goal around which to organize its dicta, a command economy would wander aimlessly and wastefully until it collapsed in chaos.

Mises' intellectual progeny usually make the case for such a conclusion in terms of their grand *deus ex machina* of economic causation, those omnipotent-yet-inscrutable 'market forces':

> Our point is that no competing system can do a better job than the market. Only actors on the market can allocate resources in

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[5] e.g.: Robert Wenzel, "On Economic Calculation and a Model That Supposedly Solves the 'Impenetrable Complexities of Economic Calculation'". Economic Policy Journal: 4 October 2016. http://www.economicpolicyjournal.com/2016/10/on-economic-calculation-and-model-that.html.

[6] As an instance of this rule, the cowardly pseudonymous reporter at your service hereby recounts a seminar by SFEcon that took place at Stanford's Hoover Institution sometime in the mid 1990's. This proceeding was cut short when Milton Friedman rose to his full five-foot-nothing and proceeded to the exit. Having called as much attention to his diminutive self as possible, Professor Friedman turned and informed us that "SFEcon is a fraud as a mathematical possibility" as he proceeded out the door. There are, as yet, very few properly credentialed economists openly associated with SFEcon.

> a non-arbitrary way, because only on the market can someone evaluate a course of action according to the economizing principle of profit and loss. This is what the Austrians call *economic calculation*.[7] [Emphasis in the original.]

Having reasoned their way to the impossibility of any formal representations of the economic order visible everywhere around us, Austrian economics leaves us with Hayek's "spontaneous [hence inexplicable] ordering of markets" as somehow explaining the tendency toward economic optimality.

Here we see 'unimpeded free markets' cast as what a psychoanalyst might describe as economics' Big Other: the economist's God-word; his prehensile causal agent – a universal Presence that must be obeyed lest poverty and disorder reign. However definitive, explication in this mode cannot be scientifically satisfying: "That which explains everything explains nothing."[8]

Shunning the supernatural, Mises himself concluded that economic command would never be successful because his problem's solution would always remain complex beyond any possibilities for merely human resolution:

> . . . the real task of rational economic direction . . . can only be done with some kind of economic calculation. The human mind cannot orientate itself properly among the bewildering mass of

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[7] Llewellyn H. Rockwell Jr., "Fascism vs. Capitalism" Mises Institute, 2013 p. 31
https://cdn.mises.org/Fascism%20versus%20Capitalism.pdf?token=AU5SpfM7
Mr. Rockwell rejects Mises' stated desire for more rational depictions of economic activity thusly: "Mises forgive me: this is a miracle" in "The Faith of Entrepreneurs" Mises Daily, 5 May 2021.

https://www.lewrockwell.com/2021/05/lew-rockwell/the-faith-of-entrepreneurs/.

[8] This quote is often, but not definitively, attributed to Karl Popper. Its meaning is expanded upon here:
https://philosophy.stackexchange.com/questions/95787/a-theory-that-explains-everything-explains-nothing#:~:text=The%20title%20of%20the%20question,actually%20uttered%2Fwrote%20those%20words.

> intermediate products and potentialities of production without such aid. It would simply stand perplexed before the problems of management and location.[9]

Our lay readers are encouraged to contrast Austria's bare proclamations with the impressions conveyed to their lying eyes by the illustration of economics' subject matter given above. (Once again, this illustration is most convincingly dynamic in .docx or .html presentations of this paper. See SFEcon's homepage for the fully dynamic emulation.)

Though Mises' 'Austrian', or 'Vienna' School of Economics is now a fairly remote corner of the economics establishment, it remains conceptually adjacent to economics' Neoclassical mainstream; and their joint finding of categorical economic non-computability still spans all of economics, including those practitioners well outside (or even opposed to) its mainstream.[10]

Foundational Microeconomics

Mention of the Austrian School offers another opportunity to engage the critical thinking of an intelligent layman. Consider this assertion of 'foundational microeconomics':

> Austrian School economics teaches that we should begin to study macroeconomics by studying microeconomics. Macroeconomics can be explained only as the outcome of microeconomics. What an individual does in a private property legal order can be explained in terms of economic theory: profit

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[9] Ludwig von Mises, "Die Wirtschaftsrechnung im sozialistischen Gemeinwesen"; Archiv für Sozialwissenschaften, vol. 47 (1920). S. Alder's 1949 translation is available at: https://cdn.mises.org/economic_calculation_in_the_socialist_commonwealth.pdf.

[10] Christian Arnsperger and Yanis Varoufakis, "What Is Neoclassical Economics?" post-autistic economics review; Issue no. 38, 1 July 2006; article 1. http://www.paecon.net/PAEReview/issue38/ArnspergerVaroufakis38.htm.

> and loss. What the entire economy does can also be explained in terms of individual profit and loss. Any system of macroeconomics whose defenders assert its autonomy from microeconomics is an illusion.[11]

Those not burdened by formal training in economic science should find this conclusion fully contradicted by their everyday experience. While any whole is indisputably the sum of its parts, there are no known macro systems in which the *behavior* of the whole system in any way resembles the *behavior* of any of its parts.

- Not one of your personal automobile's individual parts is capable of independent locomotion.

- A laboratory rat scurries about on four feet, reproduces sexually, and nourishes itself via a digestive system. The cells of which the rat is composed do not scurry outside the rat except to die, cells reproduce by mitosis, and cells are nourished via a circulatory system.

- Schrödinger's wave equation explains the periodic chart of elements, but it has no grasp of the Newtonian world that is familiar to us; while Newton's mechanics have no application in the sub-atomic realm.

No scientific postulate could be more commonplace than that, when investigating a phenomenon using instruments of differing focal lengths, one will be led to posit different explanatory models.

The SFEcon prototype used to illustrate our subject matter was in fact enabled by a 'top down' approach to economic causality, rather than by economics' 'bottom up' procedure. This macroeconomic emulator was conceived as a causal whole unto itself: diminishing marginal utility was directly attributed to macroeconomic agents; and prices

[11] Gary North: "The Totalitarian Impulse" GaryNorth.com; 7 October 2014. https://www.garynorth.com/members/login.cfm?hpage=25975%2Ecfm&loggedout=y.

were computed entirely at the macro level, with no references to what individuals do.

If such indicia are not convincing, you may be sure that professional economists are familiar with authoritative findings empirically demonstrating that “profit and loss” do not much affect “[w]hat an individual does” with his “private property”. Such demonstrata have issued from cultural anthropology [12] from behavioral psychology [13] and even from the occasional Austrian economist going off the Viennese reservation.[14]

The power of these empirical findings is, however, brought to ground *a priori* through Mises’ origination Praxeology, viz., his own science of Human Action:

> . . . it is neither necessary nor indeed possible to test economic propositions by studying the data of experience. Experience can illustrate the validity of an economic theorem, but experience can never refute or falsify it, because ultimately its validity rests solely on the indisputable validity of the axiom of action, and on the validity (and correct exercise) of the rules of deductive reasoning and logical inference. Indeed, trying to empirically test an economic law involves a category mistake and is a sign of confusion.[15] [The interjection is in the original.]

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[12] David Graeber: Debt: The First 5,000 Years. Brooklyn, 2011: Melville House. https://warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/english/currentstudents/undergraduate/modules/fulllist/special/statesofdamage/syllabus201516/graeber-debt_the_first_5000_years.pdf.

[13] Daniel Kahneman: "A Psychological Perspective on Economics". American Economic Review 93 (2), 2003, pp. 162-168. Professor Kahneman was awarded the 2002 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics for the work recounted in this paper. https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/000282803321946985.

[14] Fritz Machlup: "Theories of the Firm: Marginalist, Behavioral, and Managerial." American Economic Review, March 1967, vol. LVII, #1.

[15] Ludwig von Mises reworked and expanded certain of his early manuscripts that were written in German into the familiar English text published as Human Action by Yale University Press (New Haven, 1949). Further refinements performed at the Mises

Economics' basis in its categorically inerrant science of Praxeology has found special application in Hitlerizing SFEcon's originator [16] – a conclusion that has found welcome in the prejudices of the world's largest university faculty.[17]

The Inception of Financial Capitalism

Historically, free-market capitalism has produced recurring cycles of slowly accumulating tranches of invested funds that come to be suddenly aborted. The accumulation phases of these cycles are gradual because they track the implementation of new technical possibilities, e.g.: the application of railway technologies to realizing the commercial potential of North America during the Nineteenth Century.[18]

Initial returns on investments in railroads were so impressive that prospects for even greater returns began compounding upon themselves, eventuating rail lines that could never produce market rates of return on investment. The physical counterparts of these

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Institute have resulted in the definitive scholarly edition freely available at their site: https://mises.org/library/human-action-0.

[16] Praxeology Reddit Posts:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-GkOtXrTQOjJdoac9zu0nEiHdigZinpI/view?usp=sharing
Note that the original PraxAcceptance link at . . .
https://rp.reddit.com/r/PraxAcceptance/comments/3rire3/hitlerian_thinks_he_solved_the_calculation_problem/ has this Praxeology community banned for violent content. Non-aggression principle indeed.

[17] As in this petition by the faculty at San Francisco State University:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-8KeLWoprcwZsjP2zNPAEbEkzr-gDyOs/view?usp=sharing. According to a letter posted at www.sfecon.com the Dean being addressed did as his faculty required, over the objections raised in a counter-petition by his students.
http://www.sfecon.com/1_Discussions/12_SFEcon/123_Orthodox/Proposition/Jacobin/Platt.pdf.

[18] See, for example, Ron Chernow: The House of Morgan, New York, 1990. pp. 53-58.

bloated investments were parallel rights-of-way, idle rolling stock, a redundant labor force, etc.

Excesses of the railroads' physical assets forced asset prices down, causing values of railroad stocks to fall accordingly. Significant portions of the funds invested with these corporations had to be written-off – effectively annihilating equivalent portions of the economic efforts that went into developing the initial investments.

These cycles of boom and bust have happened with such regularity throughout the history of industrialization that they can now be regarded as naturally occurring phenomena, rather like the spontaneous combustion and regeneration of forest undergrowth. This analogy has led economists to regard economic cycles as benign, and even necessary to the health of our material ecosystem.

Economic crashes are not pleasant; but neither are they evil – at least not if those injured knowingly took calculable risks in reasonable hopes of extraordinary gain. And, until 1929, recoveries from crashes tended to be quick.

The crash of '29 departed from this pattern in that it was based on little more than investor enthusiasm. Vast monetary aggregates were confected of nothing more than extensions of credit having no counterpart in technical progress. Pure financial capitalism had replaced industrial capitalism.

When the economic realities underlying these peculiar circumstances became too obvious to ignore, baseless financial aggregates were written down to zero – thereby destroying all rational bases for computing prices, and pitching the global economic system into chaos. What little capital remained for potential reinvestment was withheld owing to uncertainty and fear; and new investment capital could not be generated because financial strains were so great that no one could save.

The Keynesian Prescription(s) for Recovery

There is an instructive contrast to be observed between the ahistorical persistence 1929's depression in some nations relative to its speedy resolution in others.

The Third Reich's remedy for its depression was simple: borrow withheld idle capital and spend it. Their policy proved so effective that it became an object of study by John Maynard Keynes, whose findings were soon distilled into his *General Theory* of 1936.[19] British fascist Sir Oswald Mosley became one of Keynes' most steadfast adherents;[20] and Mosley's British Union of Fascists formally advocated acceptance of the Third Reich's many offers of an alliance against Soviet Russia as preferable to a Second World War.

If studied by those less-schooled in economics, it would likely be recognized that Keynes' translation of German policy was less than specific in one vital particular:

- The Reich took special care to create purchasing power for needy people who would be compelled to spend it for bare necessities. This created demands for increased production of consumer goods, that rippled back into demands for more primary inputs.

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[19] John Kenneth Galbraith: The Age of Uncertainty, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1977. pp. 213-214.

[20] Sir Oswald Mosley: My Life. Arlington House, 1972. pp. 207, 247, & 487. Mosley, his wife, and several supporters were interred at Holloway prison from 1940 until 1943, whereupon Mosley was released due to illness. Thereafter he remained under house arrest until the end of World War II. His memory continues to be assailed, as by the BBC in their "Peaky Blinders" crime drama (2013-2022). https://www.townandcountrymag.com/leisure/arts-and-culture/a29536222/oswald-mosley-true-story-peaky-blinders/. Here Mosely's name is called out as an odious villain among the drama's otherwise fictional characters.

- By contrast, ‘Keynesianism’ as applied in the United States and the Anglosphere came to mean creating money with which to make good on investor’s losses. This investing class, having few really pressing needs, will reflexively withhold any gifts of purchasing power rather than spend them into circulation.

In the second case, funds created to induce demand are repurposed toward biding-up prices of the investing classes’ financial assets, which does nothing to alleviate the causes of financial distress. Instead, it compounds the problem by inflating currencies, thereby impeding natural tendencies toward alleviation.

Fourth Reich Economics

Oswald Spengler places Western Civilization at the apogee of its cultural development, thence to embark on fulfillment of its civilizational potential. He identified this point of transition with the ascendence of “money power”, which he (prefiguring our own discussion of financial capitalism) found to be inherently self-limiting, and therefore politically unstable: “The coming of Cǽsarism breaks the dictature of money and its weapon democracy.” [21]

Spengler also anticipated emergence of a true science of materialism:

> *All economic life is the expression of a soul life*.
>
> This is a new, a German, outlook upon economics, an outlook from beyond all Capitalism and Socialism – both of which were products of the jejune rationality of the eighteenth century, and aimed at nothing but a material analysis of the economic surface. All that has been taught hitherto is no more than preparatory. Economic thought, like legal, stands now on the

[21] Oswald Spengler, The Decline of the West, volume II: Perspectives of World History. New York, 1979: Knopf (Charles Francis Atkinson translation), p. 506.

> verge of its true and proper development, which (for us as for the Hellenistic-Roman age) sets in only where art and philosophy have irrevocably passed away.[22] [The interjection is in the original.]

Many on the radical right would identify the Axis powers' seizure of their national economies' commanding heights as the forerunner to a realization of Spengler's vision.[23,24] It cannot be denied that all three powers exercised direct economic command to dissociate their respective economies from the dissolute international monetary system of the 1930's, and to bring their populations out of the economically depressed circumstances that continued elsewhere.

Unfortunately, these observations conflict with the libertarian intellectual apprenticeships served by many who are now firmly planted well to the right of the Overton window's right-most edge. Here one finds an illiberal 'corporatism' displacing the 'self-interested disposition of private property'; and freedom, rationality, and civil rights giving way to visions of a society that embraces power, rigor, and dominion.

And we also find libertarian idolization of the free market more and more disputed by inquiries into capitalism's presuppositions. Where received economic theory tells us that prices are the outcome of competition among firms comprising a given economic sector, non-economists will observe that actual businessmen do not compete on the basis of markets and prices. They, rather, collude to apportion markets and dictate prices. Where this has not been so, uninhibited

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[22] Spengler, ibid. [21], p. 470.

[23] Rod Poust, "Taking Capitalism Away from the Jews" National Vanguard (26 December 2014) http://nationalvanguard.org/2014/12/taking-capitalism-away-from-the-jews/ Reprinted at white biocentrism. https://whitebiocentrism.com/viewtopic.php?f=23&t=1704.

[24] James Allchurch, Radio Albion. 10 May 2016. https://www.radioalbion.com/2016/05/aryan-insights-kurt-roemer-national.html.

price competition has eventuated in monopolies, such as those having coalesced in the rail, oil, steel, auto, and computer industries.

Utilities – the provision of power, water, sewers, etc. – are, from their inception, natural monopolies. Whatever benefit might be gained from allowing firms to compete in these enterprises would be offset by the massively intrusive, redundant infrastructures that would require.

In all of these cases, economic facts derive from decisions taken at the ‘commanding heights’ of economic order. Fortunes are determined not so much by a firm’s customers as by their investors. Efficiency does not arise from price competition at the micro level, but from capital placements at the macro level. This is no longer questionable. The question now is ‘*who* will command the heights at which meaningful economic decisions are made?’

Command Corporatism

As we saw above in our instantiation of artificial economic calculation, the calculation problem is stated and solved in terms prices and quanta of goods; and solutions have one, exact, equifinal outcome, viz.: general optimality. SFEcon refers to their primitive demonstration of efficiency achieved by artificial intelligence as ‘Model 0’. This instructional video game has been available online since the mid 1990’s.

SFEcon, aided by intellectual accomplices from several disciplines, has since extended their Model 0 up to Model 3, which incorporates interest, investment, and an array of financial instruments. Here in this financial realm we can see that the economy again presents order emerging in terms of a unique, exact, optimal, and computable interest rate, together with its attendant array of capital placements.

Where Model 0 depicts the efficient progress of industrial capitalism toward stable optimality, Model 3 depicts the efficient operation of financial capitalism toward that same outcome. These desktop prototypes represent technologies that can (at least in theory) direct economic command to a point of achieving, or even excelling, the efficiencies claimed for pure buccaneer capitalism.

SFEcon's demonstration of corporatist alternatives to financial capitalism was essayed at length in the above-cited interview conducted by Mr. James Allchurch, aka Sven Longshanks of *Radio Albion*.[25] This discussion surfaced the notion of retail banking subsumed into an open national ledger for clearing peer-to-peer transactions.

Operations of this public utility would be supported by a tiny tax on each monetary transaction. Revenues from such an enterprise would stand to be immense because the greater number of purely monetary transactions are presently untaxed. This universal tax on usage of a national ledger should be ample enough to displace other taxes, including those grossly inefficient taxes on income.

The Value Question

Albert Einstein disestablished the notion of a luminous ǽther with an adroit phrase: "If you can't measure it, it doesn't exist." If so, then our present science of value is somewhat at sea concerning the possibilities for devising a scale against which to measure its most fundamental variable:

> But if there were an objective value – whether of goods or of labor – then economic transactions would make no sense.[26]

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[25] James Allchurch, ibid [24]. Per the UK Independent of 15 May 2023, Mr. Allchurch is presently serving two and a half years in His Majesty's Swansea Prison for platforming audio material threatening "the safety of the public and the stability of our communities" . . . "as part of a campaign to spread racist and antisemitic propaganda". https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/swansea-crown-court-national-action-wales-pembrokeshire-hitler-b2339222.html. The actual interview will of course speak for itself; and you might find that it does so in terms a good deal more civilized than those of "Detective Chief Superintendent" James Dunkerley, of "Counter-Terror Police North East".

[26] Thomas Sowell, "A dangerous obsession, Part IV" townhall.com, 29 December, 2006.

> It is vain to speak of any calculation of values. Calculation is possible only with cardinal numbers. The difference between the valuation of two states of affairs is entirely psychical and personal. It is not open to any projection into the external world. It can be sensed only by the individual. It cannot be communicated or imparted to any fellow man.[27]

These proclamations have now been shaped and redirected for academic repudiation of SFEcon's prospective answer to economics' value question:

> . . . the SFEcon model has no foundation in social reality and can neither explain nor predict any economic phenomena. It certainly couldn't determine the value of anything . . . The bottom line on theorizing is that there are no constants in economics that allow the use of mathematics as anything other than a pedagogical device or logical helpmate for conceptualizing economic relationships.[28]

To begin working our way back out of this intellectual cul-de-sac, we note that economic science has unquestionably extolled one mathematical constant for at least a century and a half, viz.: the formal criteria for economic optimality:

> The conditions which the solution of this optimum problem must satisfy have been fully worked out and can be stated best in mathematical form: put at their briefest, they are that the

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[27] Ludwig von Mises, ibid [14] p. 97.

[28] Unsolicited email to SFEcon from Professor Sam Bostaph, Chair, Department of Economics, University of Dallas. Excerpted from full text memorialized at . . . www.sfecon.com/1_Discussions/12_SFEcon/123_Orthodox/Austria/Hayek/UtilPage.html
.

> marginal rates of substitution between any two commodities or factors must be the same in all their different uses.[29]

If the meaning here is obscure, a translation from econ-speak would sound something like 'the economy keeps adjusting asset levels until every*one* agrees as to the value of every*thing*' – which is yet a third expression of general optimality that might be added to the two definitions given in our segment on that subject. And do note that these criteria are ". . . stated best in *mathematical* form . . ." in this most cited quote from one of the most acclaimed papers in the history of economic thought.

A Global Reference Commodity

Mises' quote on value tells us that calculating value is impossible because value cannot be measured against a scale of cardinal numbers. Such scales (e.g.: temperature, distance, weight, etc.) come into existence based on an agreement as to the location of a 'zero' point and the size of 'one' unit. But what is 'price' if not a resolution of value to such a scale?

The notion that a true value scale cannot exist is robustly challenged by SFEcon's solution to Mises' calculation problem. Exposition of their solution culminates in computation of a money price for a unit of absolute value in the currency of each national economy. This artificial value unit is no more variable than the board-foot, the Troy ounce, or the short ton.

SFEcon is currently under consideration by the BRICS+ nations in devising their alternative to the petrodollar as the international

[29] Friedrich von Hayek, "The Use of Knowledge in Society" American Economic Review; XXXV, No. 4, 1945, p. 519-30. http://www.econlib.org/library/Essays/hykKnw1.html.

reserve currency.[30] And their value unit has also come to the attention of the radical right as a basis for valuing digital currencies:

> The model we find here shows that a 'solved calculation problem' allegedly gives rise to a solid 'reference commodity' i.e., a currency 'that cannot be counterfeited, hidden, confiscated, hoarded, lost, misrepresented, or cornered because it is an abstraction that anyone can compute, on the basis of (1) a self-evident scientific premise, and (2) information of a sort that is publicly available now'.
>
> . . . they have allegedly located a true 'global reference commodity' which is a big statement and a big achievement. That's not the only point, however. In the words of my source: 'Economic non-computability is the most shameless (certainly the best financed) academic fraud since the Piltdown Man'.[31] [The interjection is in the original.]

***Cui Bono*?**

However economic science might be done, it must inevitably serve someone's material interest. Thus the scientific outlooks most likely to prevail are those supported by our moneyed elite.

John D. Rockefeller's heirs underwrote the migrations of Max Horkheimer, Theodor Adorno, Walter Benjamin, George Lukács, Herbert Marcuse, et al from Frankfort's Goethe [32] University to

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[30] This (anonymous and somewhat hostile) interview with SFEcon's founder includes a more extensive discussion of how the value scale is to be maintained: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-O8A7aY7SIOUguLzmt7dxXpHK3YrhRt9/view?usp=sharing.

[31] Christoph Hargreaves-Allen, "In Search of Lost Money" Taki's Magazine, 7 January 2016. https://www.takimag.com/article/in_search_of_lost_money_hargreaves_allen/.

[32] The advent of a characteristically Jewish intellectual discipline at a university named in honor of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe might be jarring: "We do not tolerate any Jew

Columbia during the interwar period. Hereupon the social sciences were recast as diagnostic manuals cataloguing the defects of goyishe societal norms: specifically European racial affinities were pathologized, Europe's family life ridiculed, sexual license among children was encouraged, religion mocked, education trivialized, history overwritten, etc.

Having set in motion the denigration of middle-class values by propagating Frankfort sociology, the Rockefellers then sought to establish a soulless economic efficiency as the complete and entire object of material existence. They imported Ludwig von Mises from the University of Vienna to NYU, where they continued his support until his death. They paid Mises,[33] Friedrich von Hayek,[34] and Wilhelm Röpke [35] to promote an unrestricted, contra-national, globalist outlook on international trade. Pure capitalism is inherently transgressive of national borders.

Austrian economics justifies any and all placements of capital on the sole basis of their being voluntary, invoking the premise that pecuniary volition is the only alternative to societal chaos. Noting that unimpeded moral volition is Frankfort's frankly stunning prescription for civic decency, we might regard the Vienna School as an eastern satellite campus of Frankfort's sociology department.

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among us; for how could we grant him a share in the highest culture, the origin and tradition of which he denies?" [Wilhelm Meister, third book] https://books.google.com/books?id=zMtClxphgcUC&pg=PA232&lpg=PA232&dq=%27.

[33] Ludwig von Mises, ibid [15]. Mises' magnum opus repeatedly notes "both the practical and symbolic significance of gold" as the critical enabler of international trade.

[34] Friedrich von Hayek, "The Economic Conditions of Interstate Federalism"; New Commonwealth Quarterly, V, No. 2, September, 1939, pp. 131–49. https://fee.org/ebooks/the-economic-conditions-of-interstate-federalism/.

[35] Wilhelm Röpke, International Order and Economic Integration. D. Reidel Publishing Company, 1959. https://mises.org/library/international-order-and-economic-integration.

Propagating Economic Non-computability

The definition of free-market capitalism being ‘the self-interested disposition of private property’, we expect that people with the most property at their disposal will endow scholarship that discovers free markets to be morally, as well as mathematically, unassailable.

Elites have insured that theirs are the interests to be served through science by installing themselves as stewards of the Western scientific tradition. This is accomplished by directing oodles of daddy’s money toward lubrication of institutions such as the Public Broadcasting System.

A few of the more recognizable names featured in support of PBS’ scientific programming would include Rockefeller, Koch, Hoover, Sloan, Olin, and Bradley. These names are paired here with some of the institutions they endow:

Rockefeller:	the University of Chicago; the Club of Rome
Koch:	the Cato Institute; the Heritage Foundation
Hoover:	the Hoover Institution at Stanford
Sloan:	the Sloan School at MIT
Olin:	George Mason University’s Economics Department
Bradley:	the National Review Institute; the Acton Institute

Each of these establishments is highly placed among those most identified with the categorical impossibility of understanding macroeconomic causation in terms of a mathematically determined system.

SFEcon first surfaced as a thesis proposal at MIT’s Sloan School, and Sloan was also the first of several academic precincts to defenestrate SFEcon's demonstrations.[36] These ejections are done in accord with a diktat from the late Professor Hugo Sonnenschein who, while President of the University of Chicago as well as head of the American Economic Association, successfully foreclosed all possibilities for any temporally stable expressions of Neoclassical causality.[37]

The late Professor Walter E. Williams was a trustee of Hoover, on the advisory board of the Cato Institute, and the John M. Olin Professor of Economics at George Mason University. In his auxiliary capacity as a public intellectual, he operated as economics' foremost popularizer of the inarguable fact that his science had settled [38] upon findings as to the categorical impossibility of artificial economic calculation:

> The point is that an economy is far more complex and mind-boggling than the behavior of the sun and rivers will ever be.[39]
>
> The billions upon billions of interrelationships between an economic system's human and non-human elements defy human capacity to know.[40]

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[36] As related by one of SFEcon's correspondents, this occurred circa 1970, when the Sloan School began retailing MIT's credibility to the Club of Rome for their uses in propagating climate change hysteria.

[37] Hugo F. Sonnenschein: "Do Walras' identity and continuity characterize the class of community excess demand functions?" Journal of Economic Theory vol. 6, 1973, no. 4, pp. 345-354 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/0022053173900665.

[38] Walter E. Williams: "Intellectual Dishonesty" LewRockwell.com, 2 June 2015. "To call any science settled is sheer idiocy." https://www.creators.com/read/walter-williams/06/15/intellectual-dishonesty.

[39] Walter E. Williams: "Can Clinton run the economy?"; Jewish World Review, 29 September 1998 http://www.jewishworldreview.com/cols/williams092998.asp#top.

[40] Walter E. Williams: "The pretense of knowledge"; Jewish World Review, 12 July 2006. http://jewishworldreview.com/cols/williams071206.asp.

> One of the most challenging and important jobs for an economics professor is to teach students how little we know and can possibly know.[41]

The National Review Institute receives funding from the Charles G. Koch Foundation as well the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation. National Review apparently finds economic non-computability so firmly established within academic respectability that it can be safely propagated via their media personalities – even those having not the least scintilla of the mathematics required to grasp the impediments to economic computation:

> Why prices are a mystery isn't a mystery. The why of prices – or at least all the whys of prices – are simply unknowable.[42]
>
> Around the same time as quantum theory was being developed, in the field of economics Ludwig von Mises was developing a complexity-based theory of his own, the famous socialist calculation problem – arguing that, without the information communicated by market prices, economic calculation is not inefficient but impossible.[43]

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[41] Walter E. Williams: "Individual ignorance vs. government stupidity"; WND.com, 8 November 2017 http://mobile.wnd.com/2017/11/individual-ignorance-vs-government-stupidity/.

[42] Jonah Goldberg: "The Value of Everything"; NR Online, 5 April 2014 https://www.nationalreview.com/g-file/value-everything-jonah-goldberg/. Mr. Goldberg received a B.A. from Goucher College in a subject that is not readily discovered, but which we might suppose had little to do with Hyper-spatial Geometry or Complex Non-linear System Dynamics (though 'Advanced Dorm Room Snark' would seem to suggest itself). Noted geneticist Goldberg is a frequent guest of the Heritage Foundation, where he first reported his discovery of "anti-Semitism in the genetic DNA of Germany": Address on 'Liberal Fascism' (Q&A session) 9 January 2008. http://www.heritage.org/Press/Events/ev010908a.cfm. (Heritage has apparently removed this post.)

[43] Kevin D. Williamson: "The Cloud in the Machine"; NR Online, 22 May 2014. https://www.nationalreview.com/corner/cloud-machine-kevin-d-williamson/. Mr. Williamson was awarded a B.A. in literature and linguistics from the University of Texas at Austin. His publisher acclaims his "trademark 'English-major math'" in application to

National Review finalizes these convictions by identifying a failure to accept their assertions regarding the impossibility of artificial economic computation with the greatest of known evils:

> Today's hatred of Israel is feeding off the same poison that has nourished anti-Semitism throughout history – envy, resentment, and misunderstanding of economics.[44]
>
> Anti-Semitism is essentially hatred of capitalism and excellence.[45]

George Mason University Professor Bryan Caplan, who makes his living advancing libertarianism's global crusade for open borders and free international trade,[46] positively luxuriates in his tribe's power to arbitrarily deconstruct unwelcome counter-formulations:

> Linking views you don't like with Hitler is of course the ultimate political cheap shot. But as an economist, I don't mind buying cheap, especially if the quality is good.[47]

"the intersection of economics, politics, and culture." https://www.harpercollins.com/blogs/authors/kevin-d-williamson-880000017285.

[44] Mona Charen (quoting George Gilder): "Gilder Throws Down a Gauntlet"; NR Online, 31 July 2009. https://www.nationalreview.com/2009/07/gilder-throws-down-gauntlet-mona-charen/. George Gilder is a co-founder of the Discovery Institute, and a prominent exponent of their 'intelligent design' alternative to the evolutionary hypothesis. https://www.discovery.org/p/gilder/.

[45] Kathryn Jean Lopez (quoting George Gilder): "Choosing the Chosen People"; NR Online, 30 July 2009. https://www.nationalreview.com/2009/07/choosing-chosen-people-interview/.

[46] Bryan Caplan: "A Radical Case for Open Borders." 2014. http://econfaculty.gmu.edu/bcaplan/caplannaik.pdf.

[47] Bryan Caplan, Blog of 19 March 2005: http://econlog.econlib.org/archives/2005/03/hitlers_argumen.html. Repeated 10 May 2008: http://econlog.econlib.org/archives/2008/05/good_question.html.

When the freedom to profit by any means necessary comes to be understood as the only alternative to financial chaos, it has advanced beyond its finite, utilitarian applications to become a moral necessity. The nexus among moral certainty, Austrian Economics, and economic globalism finds expression in, for example, the Rev. Fr. Robert Sirico's *Defending the Free Market: The Moral Case for a Free Economy*:

> . . . there is a virtuous circle at work here. Christianity, a global religion, played a role in paving the way for economic globalization, and economic globalization then played a role in bringing more people in contact with other cultures and, with it, Christianity, which in turn brings more people into the fold of Christianity.[48]

Christianity, insofar as it remains consistent with its Hebrew precursor, is notably monotheistic – thereby discovering itself to be the only path toward righteous truth.

Galileo Versus the Talmud

The heretic Galileo is credited with initiating our Western scientific tradition because he successfully established that "Demonstration is the essence of science". Demonstrata proclaim that which can exist in a manner that can be falsified if untrue. Galileo did not *argue* against Ptolemaic astronomy; he *built* a telescope.

Specifically Western science (now universally identified with the very word 'science') is, by definition, everywhere open to contradiction.

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[48] Washington; Regnery, 2012, p. 79.
https://www.barnesandnoble.com/w/defending-the-free-market-robert-a-sirico/1110903605.
Fr. Sirico is founder and president emeritus of the Acton Institute.
https://www.acton.org/about/staff/rev-robert-sirico.

Nullius in verba.[49] In application to our current discussion, this would mean ‘if you are saying that something cannot be done, and somebody does it, then you change your mind’.

Say what you will about initiatives such as SFEcon, they are open to contradiction. Their emulators of economic calculation have intrinsic behaviors that might be compared with objective reality; and they operate on mathematical principles that can be realized anywhere in the real, objective world, i.e.: their computer programs might just as well have been inscribed on a circuit board, or even embodied in some fanciful hydraulic mechanism.

In contrast, we note that the Truths advanced by our nomenklatura in regard to economic calculation and economic command evade contradiction because they merely assert a general negative, i.e.: something can*not* be done. Lacking the substance to bear contradiction, these dicta engender nothing but commentaries on unresolvable disputes – the speciality of our social sciences Rabbinate.

It will have perhaps been noticed that most of the authorities cited to this point have been Jews (the exceptions being Friedrich von Hayek, Wilhelm Röpke, and two mulattoes whose melanin has been weaponized by Jews [50]). We would then invite a general observation that insofar as in modern sciences are disproportionally populated by Semitic people (e.g.: sociology, psychology, economics) one finds much in the way of Jewish-inspired pseudoscientific phenomena. Obviously, this phrase “Jewish-inspired pseudoscientific phenomena” does much to encapsulate our thesis, so we should note its origin in

[49] Result of a Google search: “The Royal Society's motto 'Nullius in verba' is taken to mean 'take nobody's word for it'. It is an expression of the determination of Fellows to withstand the domination of authority and to verify all statements by an appeal to facts determined by experiment.” https://royalsociety.org/about-us/history/.

[50] The late Walter Williams became a public intellectual upon being platformed by the Jewish World Review. See [39] and [40]. Thomas Sowell [26] acknowledges two principal influences: his first being Karl Marx; then to be followed by Milton Friedman [6].

thoughts projected onto Kevin MacDonald by John Derbyshire with apparently derisive intent. Mr. Derbyshire continues in this mode throughout much of his disquisition on Professor MacDonald's *The Culture of Critique*:

> Jews are awfully good at creating pseudosciences – elaborate, plausible, and intellectually very challenging systems that do not, in fact, have any truth content – and that this peculiar talent must be connected somehow with the custom, persisted in through long pre-Enlightenment centuries, of immersing young men in the study of a vast body of argumentative writing, with status in the community – and marriage options, and breeding opportunities – awarded to those who have best mastered this mass of meaningless esoterica.[51]

Nominating himself as the center right's bigfoot math guy, self-identified philoSemite [52] Derbyshire has recently proclaimed that "*Economics Is A Pseudoscience*":

> I've unmasked myself several times in my podcasts and bloggings as a math snob.
>
> If you've once tackled math at the higher levels, nothing else ever seems like a serious academic discipline.
>
> Ever since then [Harold Wilson's devaluation of the pound in 1967] Economics has been "down there with Psychiatry" in my esteem as not worth taking very seriously.[53]

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[51] John Derbyshire: "The Marx of the Anti-Semites" The American Conservative, 10 March 2003. https://www.theamericanconservative.com/the-marx-of-the-anti-semites/.

[52] Ibid. [51]: "I am in fact a philoSemite and a well-wisher of Israel."

[53] John Derbyshire: "' Krugman Vs. Krugman'– Economics Is A Pseudoscience." [sic] VDARE.com, 24 February 2024. https://vdare.com/posts/krugman-vs-krugman-economics-is-a-pseudoscience.

While we would join Mr. Derbyshire in his estimate of economic science as we have it, we must add that economics will not become a “serious academic discipline” until Mr. Derbyshire’s audience sets aside its mathematical presuppositions. To begin, they might look beyond the dismissive tone underlying Derbyshire’s summa of Kevin MacDonald, and reconsider the literal sense of what is being said.