What Kind of Political Economist are You?

John Smithin Saturday March 29, 2025

The Recurring Debates in Monetary Economics (2013)

Question 1

What is money? What is its nature? (The ontology of money)

Question 2

How does money get into the economy? How is it created & destroyed?

Question 3

What determines the real rate of interest on loans of money?

Question 4

What is the main monetary policy instrument that can be employed by the central bank to determine the pace of credit and money creation?

Question 5

How do monetary changes affect other economic variables?

The Recurring Debates in Monetary Economics (continued)

	Classical	Wicksell	<u>Monetarist</u>	<u>Keynes</u>	Preferred
Q1:	Commodity money	Pure credit economy	Fiat (paper) money	There is an ontology of money in <i>Treatise</i> , left out in <i>GT</i>	Money is a social relation (of debt)
Q2:	Exogenous (except for mining)	Endogenous	Exogenous	Endogenous in <i>Treatise</i> , exogenous in <i>GT</i>	Endogenous
Q3:	Natural rate	Natural rate	Natural rate	Natural rate in <i>Treatise</i> , no natural rate in <i>GT</i>	No natural rate
Q4:	Fixed money supply	Policy rate	Monetary base	Policy rate in <i>Treatise</i> , money base in <i>GT</i>	Policy rate
Q5:	Neutral	Neutral	Non-neutral in SR, neutral in LR	Non-neutral in SR, neutral in LR	Non-neutral in both SR and LR

<u>Unsettled Questions in Monetary</u> <u>Macroeconomics</u> (2022)

Question 1

Rules *versus* discretion in monetary policy?

Question 2

Should the central government always try to balance the budget?

Question 3

Are tax increases inflationary or deflationary?

Question 4

Should trade and financial policies always aim for a current account surplus?

Question 5

To fix or float exchange rates?

Unsettled Questions in Monetary Macroeconomics (continued)

Professor Pressman	Professor Smithin

Q1: DISCRETION RULES

Q2: (qualified) YES NO

Q3: DEFLATIONARY INFLATIONARY

Q4: NO YES

Q5: FIXED (but adjustable) FLOATING

Alternative Methods of Provisioning (2018)

- (i) The Crusoe Economy X
- (ii) The Traditional Economy
- (iii) The Command Economy
- (iv) The (Barter) Exchange Economy X
- (v) The Method of Enterprise
- ☐ Conventional economic theory only studies (i) & (iv) but these are entirely fictional! It (conventional theory) is therefore essentially useless.

Max Weber's 'Last Theory of Capitalism'

(Supposed conditions for the existence of 'modern capitalism' *aka* the 'method of enterprise')

- 1. Rational Capital Accounting
- 2. Freedom of Markets
- 3. Rational Technology? (but this is surely an outcome not a precondition?)
- 4. Calculable Law
- 5. Freedom of Labour
- 6. Commercialization of Economic Life

The Concept of 'Iteration' as Applied to Economic Sociology (2018)

- A. A Political Settlement
- B. Money
- C. Private Property (as opposed to mere possession)
- D. Markets
- E. Entrepreneurial Business

Alternative Configurations for International Economic Relations (2025)

(i) A Floating (or Flexible) Nominal Exchange Rate.

WORKABLE

(ii) A 'Fixed but Adjustable' Nominal Exchange Rate (sometimes called a 'Crawling Peg' or similar). WORKABLE

(iii) An Irrevocably Fixed Nominal Exchange Rate (or 'Hard Peg').

UNSTABLE

(iv) A Currency Union.

UNSTABLE

<u>Different Orientations in Political Economy</u> (2023)

	<u>Globalist</u>	<u>Nationalist</u>
Socialism:	International Socialism	National Socialism
Enterprise:	Globalization	?

Different Orientations in Political Economy (continued)

- ? = 1. Economic Nationalism?
 - 2. Monetary Mercantalism?
 - 3. 'Capitalism in One Country'?(pun on Stalin)
 - 4. MAGA? (Trump)
 - 5. National Policy? (Macdonald)