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Discussions Outline

I. Can Economics be a Science?

- A. Valuation as a Naturally-occurring Phenomena
- B. Economic Science and the Scientific Mood of Inquiry
- C. A Case for Dynamic Modeling

II. Can SFEcon be Economics?

- A. The Proper Level of Abstraction for Economic Inquiry
 - 1. The Micro and the Macro
 - 2. Organisms and Superorganisms
 - 3. Reductionism in Economic Science
 - 4. The Economy as an Emergent Phenomenon

B. Orthodox Opprobrium

1. Economics as Religious Praxis
2. Evangelical Rationalism
 - a. The Church of Rand
 - b. Naissance and Reason
3. The Economic Computation Problem
 - a. Hayek's Formulation
 - b. von Mises' Injunction
4. Individual Rights in a Provisional Nation
 - a. Brown Shirts for Bad Thoughts
 - b. Jacobin Conservatism
5. The Catholic Reaction
 - a. One Heresy, Both Sacred and Profane
 - b. Jesuits and Austrians
6. Benediction

C. Heterodox Opprobrium

1. Declarations of Hostility
 - a. Heterodox Neoclassicism
 - b. Joining the Issues

2. Keynesianism

- a. The Edifice
- b. The Marginal Propensity to Consume MPC
- c. The Delay Model of Income and Consumption
- d. What the MPC Might Actually Convey
- e. Loi Say

3. Economic Dynamics

- a. Economic Science and Dynamic Systems Analysis
- b. Heterodox Parochialism

III. Household Sectors

- A. What is the Household Product?
- B. Population Economics
- C. Are people Assets or Liabilities?
- D. Jobs Jobs Jobs
- E. A Falsification of Neoclassicism?

IV. Capitalism in the West

- A. Capitalism at War
- B. Wars upon Economic Destiny
- C. Materialism as an End unto Itself

V. Six Monetary Fables

- A. The Philosopher and the Accountant
- B. The Entrepreneur and the Banker
- C. The Banker and the Monarch
- D. The Coin and the State
- E. The Scarecrow, the Tin Man, and the Lion
- F. The Monetarists and the Statesman