

Economic Theory and Equilibrium

Culp

Scarce resources aren't only "hard assets", like oil, wheat, etc. but knowledge, human capital, information, etc...

Many view economists as theoretical and disconnected from the real world

Economists are to blame for this view. Papers are too analytical in academia

Academia Economists tend to reward and try to make is so that outsiders cannot understand their work.

Classical economists were not marginalized. Important to society

Marginalization of economic theory-failure as a science.

You cannot prove that a demand curve slopes downward any more that you can prove God exists

Religion can access source documents

"Everyone is entitled to their own opinion, but everyone is not entitled to their own truth."

Being short makes money on average

Has there been any studies on J.M. Keynes statement?

Most, if not all, early, who we consider economists really weren't economists

Production capabilities were determined totally exogenously

Classicists believe things tend to a natural rate. EQUILIBRIUM

Jevons introduced the Law of One Price

Walrus supposed the existence of an auctioneer

Austrian vs. Neoclassical

Austrians' lacked the technical skills needed sometimes

Can't say that math separated the two schools of thought.

One of the biggest disagreements between the two is: marginal utility

"neoclassical economics tends to stress objective and knowable quantities, whereas the Austrian school tends to stress subjective and unknowable quantities"

Neoclassical equilibrium is a balance of supply and demand

Austrian equilibrium is a situation in which knowledge and expectations lead to consistent plans, is more a tendency than a stationary state.

Is there really no long run in the Austrian school?

What school of thought do I pertain to? Neoclassical, Austrian or as Sir John Hicks a neo-Austrian?