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2. Why imperfect competitors do not have diminishing returns
3. Why imperfect competitors do not have diseconomies of scale
4. The OECD classification refutes all economics textbooks
5. Nash equilibrium seems to be a myth
6. The theory of imperfect competition is the realistic part of microeconomics

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7. The prisoners' dilemma is inconsistent with another fundamental law of economics

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8. The behaviour of mainstream economists bears striking resemblance with that of monopolists
9. Their monopoly behaviour is enabled by the failures of heterodox economists
10. After acknowledging that imperfect competition is the normal case, economists should improve its theory

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An Attempt to Beat Ricardo on His Own Ground 316–319

1. Specialisation engenders constant returns
2. The two countries have linear PPFs
3. The shift from one industry to another must be easy and costless
4. As always, economists are only interested in maximum output, not in a sensible distribution
5. Ricardo's price assumptions are based on natural resources and productivity-linked wages
6. Scenario A: productivity-linked wages and prices
7. Scenario B: identical wages
8. A scenario without Ricardo: more consumption, more employment
9. Comparative advantage is a static model
10. Ricardo's theory destroys competition and hence boosts prices
11. Ricardo's rationale for his theory was raising profits through lowering wages
12. Ricardo himself knew that comparative advantage exists only if capital and labour are immobile

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13. There are no agreements on specialisation under free trade
14. A sizeable part of trade consists in the transportation of more or less identical goods across national borders
15. Businesses do not care about absolute or comparative advantage

On Globalisation 319–320

16. Low-cost countries keep the costs of subsistence low in high-costs countries
17. ... and allow companies to make skyrocketing profits
18. Low costs imply excessive market failures

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19. The theory of comparative advantage creates a severe dichotomy in economics
20. There are any number of good reasons for free trade
21. ... and any number of sad tears against it
22. An investigation of the real advantages enjoyed by trading countries would be illuminating

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2. Labour does not own a factor of production
3. The labour market lacks the most important prerequisite for functioning markets
4. Returns to capital reflect a prior distribution of incomes

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5. Present value reveals how unrealistic economics is

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6. Marginal analysis turns the world into an equitable place
7. Marginal analysis is unsuitable to describe the determination of wages
8. Why do economists never discuss maximum wages?
9. Modern methods of paying wages create a feeling of being exploited
10. The trade-off theory is preposterous
11. Claiming that unemployment is voluntary is as preposterous

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12. Land is not a commodity
13. Labour is not a commodity
14. The commodity fiction is also a completely new and exclusively capitalist invention
15. Treating labour as a commodity creates vast inefficiencies
16. ... and violates minimal ethical standards

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17. God, love and work – these are the essentials
18. Though neglected by economists, work is an inherent subject of economics
19. Work gives man his sense of identity
20. Work is the link between the individual and society
21. Work is the human condition
22. Work is man's clue to the world

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23. The de-skilling process was a de-educating process
24. Adam Smith foresaw the stupefying effect that the division of labour would create
25. Mass production has alienated man from the material world and his work
26. Turbo capitalism deprives man of his character
27. Capitalist production methods waste the best human resources

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28. Man is the centre of the economy
29. Economics needs a new theory of capital and income distribution
30. Economics needs a theory of work
31. A man costs his livelihood
32. Unemployment is a demand problem
33. Firms do not like workers
34. The shame of the profession
35. Economists can no longer deny the conflict between labour and capital
36. Co-operatives are superior in many ways
37. Investigating the effects of unemployment and working conditions on happiness would be illuminating

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2. Self-interest is the best explanation for market failure
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4. There is no market in tuberculosis and Aids
5. Treating knowledge as a public good could mitigate some of the world's greatest evil
6. The market is not self-regulating

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7. Market failure is policy failure
8. The assessment of the value of a life inadvertently reveals the invalidity of the freedom-of-contract theory
9. Market power is given short shrift
10. ...as is asymmetric information
11. Cheating is the rule in economic transactions
12. Externalities are a philosophical problem

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13. The tragedy of the commons is the result of a confusion of technical terms
14. ... and of economists' emphasis on private property and efficiency
15. It is also a wrong account of English history

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16. The environment must be turned into a common-property regime
17. Free enterprise must be hindered from poisoning us and the earth
18. "The capitalists will sell us the rope with which we will hang them."
19. Cheating is expensive
20. Social capital should be incorporated into the micro model

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2. An aside on Okun's bucket

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3. Deregulation erodes the viability of capitalism
4. It also violates the UN Declaration of Human Rights

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5. Equity requires a prior definition of well-being
6. ... and a definition of the desired scope of egalitarianism
7. Equity is most important for the rich
8. Equity requires that income should be contribution-linked
9. The same applies to social standing
10. The very, very rich seem to have understood that

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11. Economists should stop making fools of themselves
12. Economists ignore obvious causes of inequality
13. Liberty includes protection against wrongdoing
14. Economists can no longer claim that factor markets are efficient
15. The labour market needs re-regulation
16. Capital accumulation must be matched by other forms of provision
17. Economists should reveal why they are opposed to the redistribution of income
18. They should also subject their insistence on growth to empirical investigation
19. Equal opportunity should be specified
20. Everybody can define well-being, why do economists fail to do so?

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1. Businessmen define tax efficiency as tax avoidance
2. Tax inefficiency does not affect the economy
3. A pure consumption tax would not eliminate inefficiency
4. It would prevent capital flight and favour rich people and the business community

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5. Transparency and equity are the foremost criteria to be fulfilled by tax systems
6. Transparency requires that the present hypocrisies must go
7. ... and that the loopholes must be closed
8. Transparency of government spending would deprive tax dodgers of their alibis
9. Equity requires that everybody or nobody can dodge
10. Public opinion on equity favours low-income people over high-income people
11. Whoever wishes to top the bill must foot the bill
12. Equity requires that outrageous behaviour is revealed
13. Blackmailing governments should be followed by consumer boycotts

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14. Nothing should be allowed to prevent clear thinking
15. Interest and dividends should be taxed at source
16. The double-taxation of profits should go
17. A technology tax should be considered by economists
18. The same applies to a speculation tax
19. Two proposals for inheritance taxes
20. Economists cannot continue to ignore tax havens

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2. Who is responsible for the misfits?
3. There is no such thing as society
4. But there is solidarity
5. And there are certainly communities
6. Capitalism and welfare are incompatible

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7. The essence of it all: Non-property owners are either superfluous or too costly
8. Victims are normally compensated
9. Only inequality is unavoidable
10. Relative poverty must be decent
11. Self-reliance requires an enacted right to work and decent minimum wages
12. The improvidence argument ignores wage levels
13. It also ignores vicious circles
14. The sexual-restraint argument has been proved wrong by history
15. Man is not lazy by nature
16. The real disincentive is the lack of meaningful work
17. Free enterprise is one of the causes of poverty, not its remedy
18. The people on tax welfare are the most costly abusers
19. Capitalism impaired the living conditions of the common man
20. It also impaired his mental condition

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21. The widespread lack of private property in capitalist societies is surprising
22. Welfare destroys or enhances wealth and property of the rich, but never gives wealth or property to the poor

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23. Economists should integrate the wealth of historical findings into their theories
24. Finding a balance between protection and liberty would be a challenging task
25. Never pay wage subsidies. And never recommend them
26. The disincentive argument is a logical disgrace
27. The academic debate of poverty and welfare is also a shame
28. An analysis of the repair mechanism that capitalism requires would be helpful
29. A comparative study of European and American labour would be illuminating
30. The feasibility of NIT schemes needs investigation
31. As does their combination with workfare schemes

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5. The prime law divides any society into two

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6. It is first of all a great trick

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7. Marginal analysis is of limited validity as a value theory
8. The scope and validity of price theory could be enhanced considerably
9. It might be helpful to reconsider Aristotle

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2. Laissez-faire needs an extra justification

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3. The analogy with physics is the reason for the shortcomings of equilibrium theory

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4. The TINA argument is based on a completely theoretical, unverifiable and unrealistic model
5. General equilibrium without Walrasian assumptions is no less bizarre
6. To make the general-equilibrium theory all-embracing, it has been extended to decisions under risk
7. Walras's theory has necessitated a business-cycle theory

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8. The equation of welfare with efficiency is rather provocative
9. The theory of total surplus rests on a logical inconsistency
10. Economists are agreed that a redistribution of incomes from consumers to producers is not inefficient
11. Economists make a fuss about a peripheral problem while the rest of the world is annoyed about huge mark-ups

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12. The invisible hand solves a non-existent paradox
13. The theory of self-interest is a fallacy of composition
14. Competition rather than self-interest promotes the public interest
15. If competition takes perverse forms, regulation must protect the public interest
16. The public interest is primarily promoted by independent politicians
17. The real paradox of capitalism consists of its two visible hands
18. Capitalism needs the two visible hands
19. Capitalism cannot sustain itself

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20. The only justification for capitalism is that it works – as long as it works
21. Economists must come to terms with the demise of the capitalist apologia
22. They must also come to terms with the demise of the capitalist utopia
23. The remedies offered by economists are horror scenarios
24. The model designed to justify laissez-faire is incompatible with economic reality
25. A new model should focus on oligopolistic and monopolistic firms
26. Equilibrium models are open to challenge
27. The disregard of income distribution is a surrender of domain
28. Welfare economics neglects monetary and non-monetary determinants of welfare
29. The costs of conventional welfare cannot be ignored
30. Some proposals for new efficiency criteria are needed
31. Economists should give up their kinship with Marxism
32. The question is what should be regulated and what not
33. The problem is corporate intervention in politics
34. In a starving world, esoteric academic theorising is not acceptable
35. Surrendering to the triumph of business utilitarianism is not acceptable either
36. An analysis of the real merits of capitalism and their conditions is needed
37. The demise of systems is due to an excess of their merits

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