

U.S. MONETARY LANDSCAPE
LAND, GOLD, the FED and the AUSTRIANS

A monetary system marked by every act that benefits the few at the expense of the many.....is a system unfit for the service of a free people.

How can the Federal Reserve Decline to be Audited?
It funds itself with its "printed money" -hence needs no Congressional funding.

The U.S. Dollar is used as currency not because it *is* accepted but because it *has been* accepted. Although reduced to fiat (1933) the 'Dollar' imprimatur assured its acceptance. Money originated not as (C), but as (E) from commerce and custom per von Mises' Austrian subjective-dynamic Money Regression Theorem: It remains a barter good, its value known from recent exchange and so linked back in sequence to commodity past, and then to good in pre-barter state valued by marginal utility—not from timeless circularity of value.

Fiat Dollar (C) (after 1933) remained Standard Money using price arrays of its parent specie money. Legal tender status imparts no value floor, yet fiat money has fully retained its currency role even as it depreciates. **Gresham's Law:** *Bad money drives out good* holds for legally protected fiat money. So a specie-based (good) money contender is not used (not spent) and falls to supplant less sound (bad) fiat money which circulates. Yet 'brand' protection is required for fiat money. Hence use of partial conversion and name of dollar (e.g. *Liberty Dollar*), succeeded until recently prohibited. But if allowed, (seigniorage capturing) frenzy of partially convertible dollar replicates could unwind dollar denominated financial assets and unhinge the remnant emergent-money essence of the fiat dollar, just as would rampant counterfeiting.

Inflation of money stock with more money units 'bidding' for goods operates to raise prices (P). Unlike other goods to be used up, money is for exchange, more units impart no social welfare gain as each unit worth less; fewer units impart no loss of function. Declining (P) is normal in growth economy. Endemic over-issue and value erosion has led to prolonged critical-state with loss of trust for intermediation, credit, and value of currency. Risks chance of panic demand shift on chart to right from money and credit to (M,N) and defensive strategies. Then have explosive transaction need for more of the devalued money units and for gov't funds making (Q) irresistible, producing vicious (P) spiral. Such hyper-inflation can be stemmed by credible stabilizing policy capitation to hard money but typically after collapse in credit and financial assets.

COMMODITY MONEY

A DOLLAR DEFINED AS \$20.67/ TROY OZ. GOLD (1900)

B STANDARD MONEY: MEDIA OF EXCHANGE OR CURRENCY IN WHICH THE ARRAYS OF PRICES ARE EXPRESSED

E SPECIE: GOLD AND SILVER BULLION, COINS. CERTIFICATES, DEPOSITS. DEMONETIZED 1934. Fed reports certificates for Treasury held gold of .26 Bln oz. = \$5.5 trn @ \$1950/oz.

Total Fed bal. sheet \$8.9 trn. in 2023 up from \$8 trn. in 2006. Assets purchased (some above mkt. value) & monetized with credit entries add to MB.

The Federal Reserve (Fed), acquires financial assets paid for (monetized) with its mandate to produce credit. As the monetary agency of Congress its 8/2023 \$5.0 trn. balance of acquired U.S. Securities reduces genuine net Federal debt by that amount in budget. However, its other assets (at mkt. value) also reduce that debt. So, in 2023 debt of \$337 trn. drops to \$28 trn. The official \$8.5 trn. de jure 'debt' of the Fed is no economic or de-facto debt—any more than are acquisitions held by a successful counterfeiter paid for with his printed money. Fed 'printed' money price increases have already 'inflation-taxed' non-recipients especially those on fixed incomes. Fed 'debt' not limited; Fed not legally subject to bankruptcy, nor to tangible note redemption—returns only its net profits to Treasury.

Federal deficit is net of Fed T-bond purchases. Fed as quasi-counterfeiter de-bases dollar with monetized debt jeopardizing global currency status. Monetized deficits enable politically untenable and unwise funding (for wars etc.). New M1 or OMS results in asset price rise trends & lower initial (r) unbalanced by savings—stimulates unbalanced K formation, hence procyclical. Gov't debt diverts working capital away from small businesses (which turn over capital rapidly having high employment to capital mix). So borrowing depletes usable funds for present generation. Harm not all shifted to future generations as commonly supposed. (Ref. Mason Gaffney)

U.S. MONEY STOCK \$

Bankers achieve exemption from market discipline:
It was usually considered especially important to shield the banks which expanded circulation credit from the consequences of their conduct. One of the chief tasks of the central banks of issue was to jump into this breach.
—Ludwig von Mises—1928.

C FIAT MONEY: STANDARD MONEY DECREED BY THE STATE TO BE LEGAL TENDER AND NO LONGER CONVERTIBLE. VALUE CARRIED OVER FROM CUSTOMARY USE

D TRANSACTION DEPOSITS, NOW ACCTS. INCLUDES DEPOSITS NOT COVERED BY RESERVES (FIDUCIARY MEDIA)

F BANK RESERVE BALANCES AT FEDERAL RESERVE + VAULT CASH

G SAVINGS AND MMD ACCTS.

H LARGE: TIME DEPOSITS, C. D.'S

I CLEARING-HOUSE OR MEDIA SUBSTITUTES FOR STANDARD MONEY

J TREASURY DEPOSITS @ FED. RES. BANKS

K INVESTMENT ASSETS

L FINANCIAL

M REAL

N CONSUMPTION

ALLOCATIONS — DECREASING LIQUIDITY

CREDIT

INVESTMENT ASSETS

CONSUMPTION

The Interest Rate

Production Market

Other Wealth

Loan Market

FACTOR OWNERS: Labor, resources, unfinished goods and services.

INVESTOR-SAVERS, includes gross savings for whole capital structure.

The visible (nominal) loan rate is the basic rate plus anticipated risk and price inflation premiums. The Basic rate sets extent of round-about investment and prices of capital goods (capitalizes productive returns).

Time preferences capitalize all wealth to form a price structure antecedent to loan market rate. (Austrian capitalization theory of interest—Frank A. Fetter)

The result of more saving, and less consumption (reduced time-preference) is enhanced investment, a non-Keynesian general outcome. In stymied Keynesian case fear overtakes trust, so some savings not invested. But this is after crises-downturn—unexplained by Keynes' theory. The operational rule is Austrian: that economic stimulus follows from more saving, less consuming and more productive effort. With lower consumption, resources are diverted to capital deepening with lower interest rates, producing a higher growth path with higher long-run consumption. The striving to consume drives all economies, but not the act of consuming, nor more current consuming with less saving. Poorer economies lack capital and production, not the propensity to consume. Production enables consumption—(Say's Law).

Free Market: Future unknown and changing, so market process in flux yet self-limiting; market has stabilizers. Net effect of arbitrage-speculation aids adjustment. Derivatives market, e.g. (P), emerged after end of gold standard to insure against global currency and interest rate volatility endemic to a fiat world.

With increase in Saving Rate

(Inter-temporal) CIRCULAR FLOW

Factor \$ Income

Present Factor inputs

LABOR, CAPITAL, LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE OWNERS

Present Period Transitory

Next Period Adjusted

Fewer Consumer Goods

Reducing \$ Consumption

Capital formation extends (not necessarily prolongs) production structure or process, without Marxian or Keynesian 'glut'.

Must see: Time and Money dynamic Power Points by Roger Garrison: <http://www.auburn.edu/~garriro/tam.htm>

Purchase of unfinished inputs by producers—prospective of future revenues—provides time discounted present incomes.

Increased saving & investment lengthens & narrows production structure

Steeper slope—lower ave. profit (price spreads) and interest rate.

In contrast to (Keynesian-Cross based) standard static circular flow model, where expenditure-led fiscal stimulus to match full employment income, the inter-temporal dynamic model reveals how increased investment maintains balance with more saving and less consumption (resulting in future growth of flows).

may need supplemental fiscal stimulus to match full employment income, the inter-temporal dynamic model reveals how increased investment maintains balance with more saving and less consumption (resulting in future growth of flows).

Low (r) policies stymie or misdirect recovery. Central bank enabled 1920's leveraged expansion (D,P) implicated in Mises-Hayek ABCT for skewing (K) and price structure & asset bubbles setting up Great Depression. Price disparities (1920's) not detected in average price indexes. ABCT explains observed greater cyclical in producers' goods than in final goods. (Ref. Mises.org and 'M. N. Rothbard: America's Great Depression').

Has boom as normal, recessions as only lacking effective demand and so the need for QE and deficits. But inflated credit at first overrides future/present preferences, so economy lacks increased saving needed to sustain the lengthened production structure. Growth economy, with prices softened by increased production, can have lower prices or lower short-run GDP with sustained employment. In cycle recovery, producers need lower input prices, meaning greater price spreads producing higher (r).

ABCT (Austrian Business Cycle Theory ABCT): 1920's boom economy had overinvested (K) in higher (earlier) stages, underinvesting in lower (later), but net capital depletion. With QE cash balances less desired as borrowing is easier and inventories deemed as more liquid assets. Depressed interest rates (r) favored longest revenue streams—land and capital intensive production due to less discounting with lower (r). Mainstream model is one-dimensional in (K), missing micro-economic skewing of (K) prices.

M0: Cash—currency in circulation. MB: Monetary Base. Level set by monetary policy. (F) is confined to bank reserves at Fed, not held by public+ vault cash and currency outstanding. Note increase in MB as Fed buys toxic debt, U.S. Bonds etc. with its created credit. MB constitutes Standard Money. M1: Revised 2021 Includes expanded new series. Under fractional (rather than 100%) reserve regime the banking system can produce M1 volatility through deposit (D) money expansion. This was true from 1880 to 1914 (before Federal Reserve which further amplified the extent of possible expansion). M2M discontinued. OMS: (our own) Operational Money Supply, similar to Mises.org True Money = (M1+J+Q), includes financial assets such as savings accts. instantly convertible to cash, excludes other credit, (economic, not legal criteria).

Free market & Common Law superseded by statutory supremacy (i.e. legislation) allowing banks to suspend specie payments (as early as 1700's) reducing corrective individual bank-run discipline. Just as small-fire suppression increased flammable forest debris, rescue & lack of public's concern allowed accumulated toxic assets, financial risk (moral hazard), and over-levered credit—adding to demand collapse. Did Treasury assumption of risk in 2008 prevent crash of fiduciary money (D) while cementing past decades of the public's loss to bank seigniorage gains? TARP is proof of crony capitalism.

Diagram Dynamics: Investments less liquid, more levered in boom (risk-on); portfolio preferences and spending shift to right—over-valuing aggregate wealth, in equities, land, etc. with more intermediation and consumption; rising prices cause phantom profits, as costs incurred earlier than revenues (false wealth effect)—capital depletion unnoticed. But then reverses to more liquid, less levered in recession (flight to quality and risk-off). An asset (e.g. real estate) may seem liquid in expansion and illiquid afterward. Crash is endgame of expansion—shift is left with disintermediation. Move again to right as memory of last crises fades and next policy enabled boom begins, typically with bank lending on real estate collateral for another round of over-valuation and distorted capital formation.

2023 components \$ trillion

Monetary Aggregates rounded to \$1 trn. (Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.)

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