

DEPICTonomics

U.S. MONETARY LANDSCAPE

LAND, GOLD, the FED and the AUSTRIANS

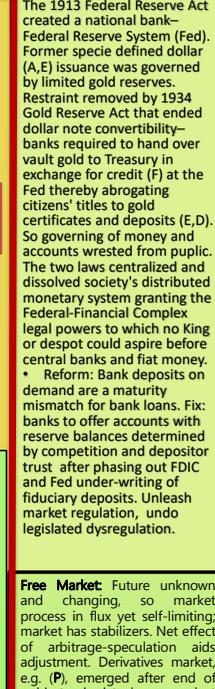
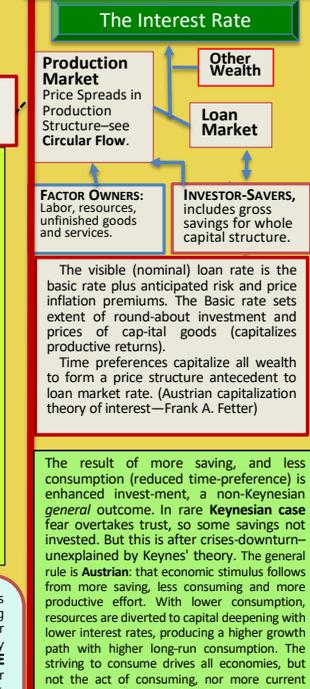
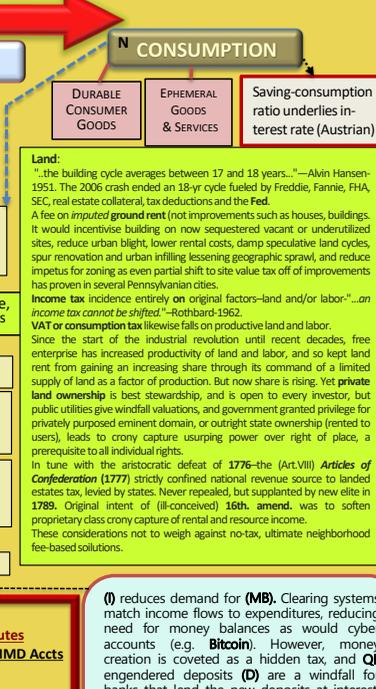
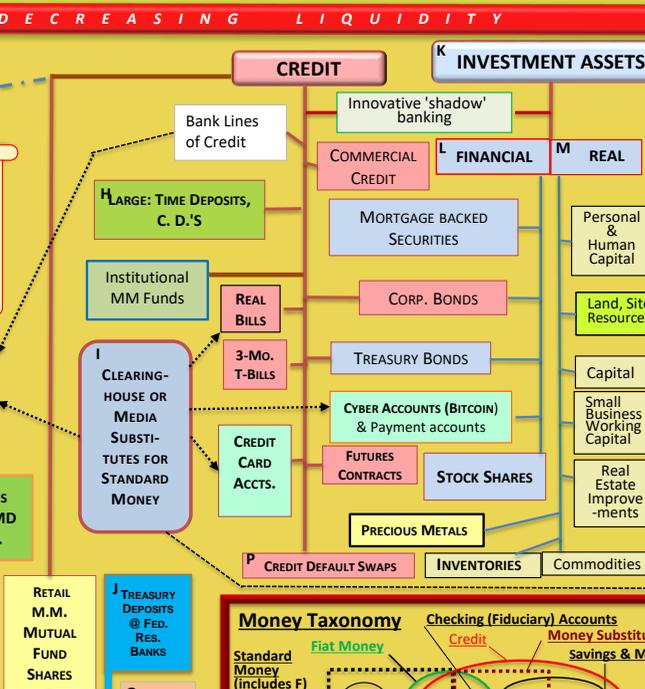
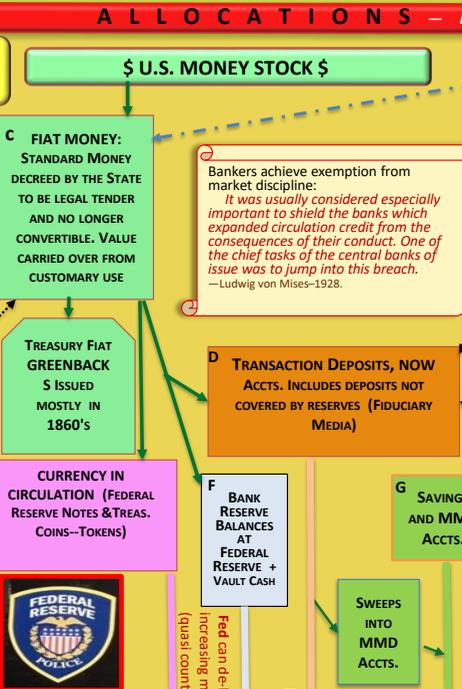
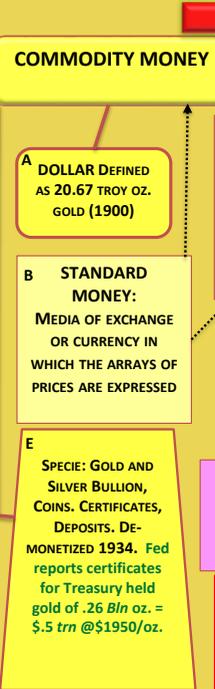
A monetary system marked by every act that benefits the few at the expense of the many.....is a system unfit for the service of a free people.

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 fails 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), suc-ceeded until recently prohibited. But if allowed, (seigniorage capturing) frenzy of partially convertible dollar replicates could unwind dollar denominated financial assets and unhinge the rem-nant 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 (MN) and defensive strategies. Then have explosive transaction need for more of the devalued money units and for gov't funds making (QE) irresistible, producing vicious (P) spiral. Such hyper-inflation can be stemmed by credible stabilizing policy capitulation to hard money but typically after collapse in credit and financial assets.



Total Fed bal. sheet \$8.5 trn. in Jan 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 2023 \$5.5 trn. balance of acquired U.S. Securities reduces genuine net Federal debt by that amount. Moreover, its other assets (at mkt. value) also reduce that debt. So, in 2023 debt of \$31.6trn. drops to \$23.1trn. The official \$8.5trn. 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 'taxed' non-recipients especially of fixed income. 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 less than reported when net of Fed T-bond purchases. Fed as quasi-counterfeiter debases dollar with monetized debt jeopardizing global currency status. Monetized deficits enable politically untenable & unwise funding (for wars etc.). New M1 or OMS results in asset price rise trends & lower initial (r) unbalanced by underlying savings-skews K formation, hence procyclical. Gov't debt diverts working capital away from small businesses (that turn over capital rapidly with 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)

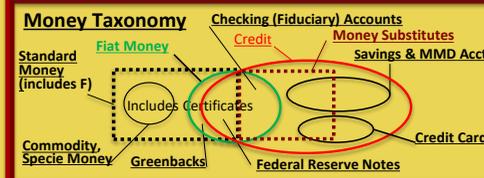
2023 components \$ trillion	2.2	3.2	5.2	12.3	1.2	.4	.4	20.1	17.4	5.0
Set by Fed & by Banks										
Varies with Economy's liquidity Preference choices										

Monetary Aggregates	2023	2020	2006
M0	2.2	2.0	.7
MB	5.4	4.9	.8
M1	19.7	N.A.	N.A.
M2	21.7		
OMS	20.1	17.4	5.0

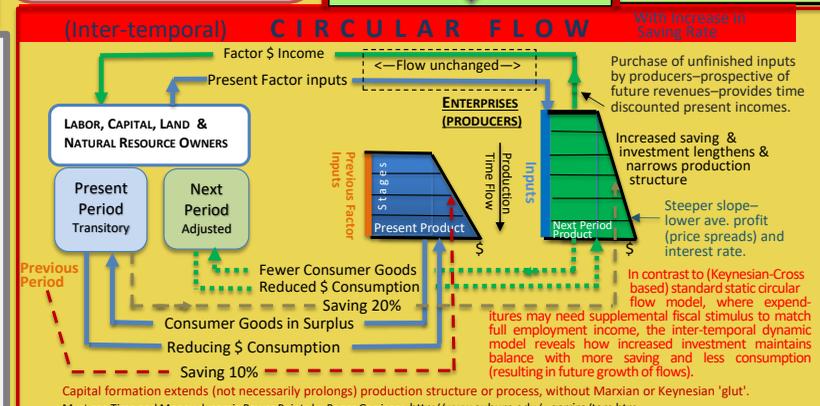
Monetary Aggregates rounded to \$1 trn. (Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.)

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 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 to left with disinflation. Move to right as memory of past 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.

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.



(D) reduces demand for (MB). Clearing systems match income flows to expenditures, reducing need for money balances as would cyber accounts (e.g. Bitcoin). However, money creation is coveted as a hidden tax, and QE engendered deposits (D) are a windfall for banks that lend the new deposits at interest. Hence, widespread use of cyber accounts encroaches on seigniorage benefit to banks and Treasury.



ABCT (Austrian Business Cycle Theory): 1920's boom economy had overinvesting (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.

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).

Low (r) policies stymie or misdirect recovery. Central bank enabled 1920's leveraged expansion (D,F), 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 cyclicity in producers' goods than in final goods. (Ref. Mises.org and M.N. Rothbard: America's Great Depression).