

Complementarity

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According to the EPR Paradox (Einstein Podolsky Rosen) quantum particles must have position and momentum even without being measured. Thus if one of two particles at a distance was measured for both values, the other must be the same. Which is false. Bohr's response is that a measured position cannot be transferred to a measured momentum except within the context of a measuring instrument. It took a brilliant scientist to convince many that such complementarity was the finishing touch on quantum physics. But it neither was a solution for a problem of the physical world, nor does similar economic theorizing in our artificial world have any value in synthesizing the particle of life where goods and services are consumed to maintain life, and the momentum where values beyond physical commodities have a domineering life of their own.

Consider the function of cryptocurrencies in a capitalist economy. There is currently \$1.7 trillion of this invisible, unregulated, unsanctioned as a legitimate currency, in circulation. It's functional as a way to store wealth off-grid without any guarantee it will be accepted in the real economy. Only as long as significant numbers can imagine its use outside of the closed loop does it have an imaginary value. Recently Bitcoin, the most valuable of the fake currency with a market cap more than twice that of JP Morgan Chase and Wells Fargo combined, lost half of its billions in value because Musk turned against it. The fact that many capitalists have taken to what Buffett called 'rat poison squared' serves to undermine the already greatly undermined legitimacy of the system. Fed Chair Powell tried to make sense of it saying it's being used as a kind of ultimate security in lieu of gold. But gold, beside its historical use as a means of exchange or support for the same, also has a practical use value in industry and personal decoration.

So what is cryptocurrency; particles in a blockchain marketed as value, or an imagined concept run amok?

But cryptocurrency is a minor issue when it comes to the problems of a capitalist economy. The core crisis point of the system is that it's

possible for developed systems to produce the needs and wants of humanity but as a market economy it cannot provide the people that need with the funds to purchase what they need. All they have is the price they collected for the value of their labor power, and not for the value of the goods or services they collectively provided. Therefore the system must provide loans which will accrue to such an extent that they can never be repayed. Eventually the economy is squeezed to a halt because of a debt trap. An obvious solution like widespread debt forgiveness cannot be initiated without undermining the systems' reason for existence. In the first two major class rule dictatorships, slave and feudal, the ruling class appropriated so much of the wealth produced as to leave only scraps for the productive masses. But under capitalism the ruling elite immerses itself in everything they could possibly want, but the modern system is so productive it could conceivably do much the same for the masses. But that is not possible because it has to be bought and not given. Capital is what is left after expenditure for labor power and other means of production, and after the capitalist takes a sum for personal use. The mass of it must be put to use for the making of more capital. Thus we have major economies wrecking the smaller ones in order to work their capital. Stop using the bulk of what is accrued in the exploitation process for that purpose, then you may as well dump the system.

So here, as with cryptocurrencies, we have a conflicting dialectic between the real, and the imaginary functioning as real. A possible solution is to position the imaginary until it is reduced to an objective reality, much like the collapse of the wave function. And in that unified entity the only thing that's missing is --- capitalism.

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