



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

