

Review of: "Carl Friedrich and the Cancellation of Pareto"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Review of Pareto

Thank you for the opportunity to review this very interesting paper.

The significance of the paper could be increased with a stronger articulation in the introductory paragraphs as to why this paper is relevant now, what its place is in the literature, what it intends to do (this is in part accomplished) and most of all, what is its contribution?

The text is at times descriptive. The author is obviously well versed in the material and a seasoned scholar, yet the reader will profit from more acknowledgement of sources, because this will help the reader not only to trace the origins of the thinking being synthesised, but also to source the original publications should this paper achieve its aim and spark genuine interest in the subject matter.

The section 'The common man and the critique of Pareto' is particularly well formulated and presented. Would it be possible to extend the conceptualisation of Friedrich and Pareto by not only reporting on their influences (e.g. Kant, Hegel, Nietzsche), but also alluding to who and how they may have influenced? Friedrich comes across as one who may have got on well over a coffee (and some good natured debate) with Habermas, while Pareto may have spent hours Tweed-gazing in a Saville Row tailors with Hayek, sizing him up as a useful fool.

Friedrich's 'instinct of workmanship' brought me in mind of Vivia Activia, and Arendt's notion of work being elevated to the highest status in the modern world, (*Arbeit macht Frei?*), in contrast to it belonging to the most demeaning in the Antique world. (It says a lot about Friedrich's elitism, as you point out). Where Arendt posited *arbeit, werk and taten* as possible within each human, Friedrich appears to focus workmanship on the working class. Where Arendt critiques bureaucracy as the tool which controls all levels of society, Friedrich sees these institutions as a boon.

Apologies for brevity of peer review.

I hope this is helpful.