

The Aghion and Howitt growth model undermines the foundation of Growth Economics from 1992.

The 1992 Aghion & Howitt model relies on two periods whose innovation spending in a first period is purported to be negatively affected by anticipation of innovation spending in a second period.

But innovation professionals **never** shy away from innovation when faced with innovation. This fundamental was in the literature prior to 1992 but was either ignored by, or unknown to, Aghion & Howitt viz.

In 'Science and Corporate Strategy, DuPont R&D, 1902-1980' Hounshell & Smith (1988) show that DuPont, when fully expecting future development expense on polyester tire-cords, doubled down on the rapid improvement of their nylon ones instead. Richard Foster already established this in his book 'Innovation' (1986) where he parlayed tacit knowledge from two McKinsey clients Goodyear and Celanese to extract his Attacker's Advantage (in which the defender's spend continues unabated) using the same case in point. Understanding 'Attacker's Advantage' is at the heart of the true *Principia* of economic growth.

These key publications remained, or remain, under the radar of academic economists who include Solow, Romer, Aghion & Howitt and the Swedish Academy's Nobel Committee.