Expanded Bibliography: Markets and Morals

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Cohen Argument

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Chattopadhyay, P. (2008). Socialism, Freedom, Democracy: Some Issues. *Economic and Political*

*Weekly,* *43*(2), 74-77. Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org.proxy.longwood.edu/stable/40276905

- Socialism entails communal ownership in society and of production, but also “authentic democracy” (75). The idea is "re-envisioning socialism" (74) is the base of the article in which it describes the need for both democracy and freedom. It can be viewed as a utopian society in some regards and Marx came up with socialism as an opposition to real life conditions and struggles. Socialism is referenced as both “human freedom” (77) and “union of free individuals” (75). Marx is discussed for not referencing the ethical principles and concerns of capitalism that feed into the socialist principles. State ownership of old socialism is viewed to negate the idea of human freedom and the individuality of humans. Having a state takes away the freedom within socialism and pulls the morals principles even if this state is formed as a democracy. Socialism must have free association of the people and individual freedom or else it is not socialism.

Schneirov, R. (2003). New Perspectives on Socialism II Socialism and Capitalism Reconsidered. *The Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era,* *2*(4), 351-360. Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org.proxy.longwood.edu/stable/25144342

- Market socialism is where production is considered to be owned socially not privately, but production is still driven and influenced by the market. Private corporation activity would occur with the different types of organizing production that would be found within our market socialism system. Processes to change and reform the current system can lead to many dangers. Creating a one-party society gives way to those who disagree and want other parties. Small countries would also need to band together somehow to benefit each other in a smaller market type of setting. Aligning government and business can be increasingly difficult to focus on and construct especially in societies where these constantly oppose each other. There is no perfect system of market socialism that can be implemented. Socialism is also not supported by the majority of western countries even though we know there are high functioning examples of it. Public opinion is very difficult to change, and this change would likely occur only if there was a mass crisis or economic downfall.

Gilabert, Pablo and O'Neill, Martin, "Socialism", *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*(Fall 2019 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), URL = https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2019/entries/socialism/

- Socialism was formed as an opposition and a reaction of capitalist society in which there is a heavy emphasis on social justice, equality, and community. Moral views of socialism contradict the views of capitalism. Capitalism focuses on individuality, private property, division of labor, and accumulation of capital. Socialists oppose capitalist’s practices of inequality, lack of community, division of labor, domination and lack of interference, and exploitation. Socialists would rather have a society with more individual freedom and equality because they view an ideal society as one that is not divided and that is socially controlled and influenced by all. Market socialism is a type of socialism in which the market still drives production like in capitalism, but socialist ideals and morals are in place. Changing from a capitalist society to a socialist society has issues of feasibility in which it is discussed how societies can implement socialist views, principles, and development aspects. Some ways of this are discussed to show how capitalism can be targeted and either eradicated or smoothed out to fit the socialist principles.