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Expanded Bibliography (MLA Format)

Cooke, Charles C. W. “Socialism Is Not Democratic.” *National Review*, vol. 71, no. 10, June

2019, pp. 14-17. EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h& AN=136457060&site=ehost-live&scope=site.

Charles Cooke recounts a time when he was approached by a man, a man with a message. This man wanted to persuade Cooke, and others, that through democracy socialism can be realized in America. Cooke writes to explain his grievances with said man. Cooke’s immediate problem with the man’s message was that socialism and democracy go together. Cooke argues that socialism is not democratic, and that the government as created through the U.S. Constitution is incompatible with socialism. He says that it is true that the majority rules when voting on topics, but there must be room left for civil society. In socialism, he argues, there would be a major limitation on democratic acts. What he means by this is that one will not always be able to do what they want because of restraints put on them by socialism. Cooke then goes on to talk about the three defects of socialism: the knowledge problem, elimination of rational incentives and rational calculation, and socialism lends itself to a theory of inevitability. Cooke doesn’t go into much details on these. He then ends his argument by talking about Venezuela and how socialism has negatively affected it.

Muravchik, Joshua. “Socialism Fails Every Time.” Wall Street Journal - Online Edition, 10 Apr.

2019, p. 1. EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=13 5808651&site=ehost-live&scope=site.

This article by Joshua Muravchik starts by talking about how politicians like Bernie Sanders talk about socialism like it is a new idea, when in fact it has been around since 1771. The term was first used by followers of Robert Owen. In 1825 Owen opened an Indiana commune called New Harmony to illustrate the greatness of what he called the “social system.” New Harmony descended into chaos after two years, one of the first socialist failures in America. Around 40 to 50 other communities like this formed in the 19th century, all inevitably failing. Marx saved socialism from what would have been a certain death. He transformed it from an experiment to a prediction on where the world would end up, calling into scientific socialism. Marx inspired some development of socialism in Europe, but that ended when the middle class expanded and disproved him. Socialism was given new life in Russia after World War 1 when Vladimir Lenin created modern communism. There are six countries ruled by communist parties today. Muravchik continue to give some history of socialism and examples of socialism failures and then circles back to socialism today. He points out how politicians defend socialism failures by pointing out places where it seems socialism worked, like Scandinavia. Scandinavia actually consists of social safety nets and capitalist economies, therefor not a true socialist country. Muravchik points out that socialism only worked once, the Kibbutzim of Israel. They shared everything and were flourishing, until the Jewish state formed, and the people decided to switch to private enterprise. Muravchik ends with this quote “Socialism has failed everywhere it’s been tried – even where it succeeded.”

Perry, Mark J. “Why socialism always fails.” American Enterprise Institute. Mar. 2016, https:

//www.aei.org/\*/why-socialism-always-fails/.

Perry starts this article off by revisiting a previous work of his “Why Socialism Failed,” in which he wrote about the reasons socialism has not worked up until that point. He says that he never thought that someone would try and implement socialism again, and that he wouldn’t need to write on the topic again. Perry says that this short article will highlight points from his essay in order to show why socialism failed, is failing now, and will always fail. He seems to focus on the fact that once implemented socialism appears to be doing good, then over time starts to fall apart. This is due to the fact that in socialism there are no incentives. Incentives drive business in the economy and give motivation to work. In the rest of this article Perry gives some pros of capitalism, which are not relevant to this paper. He then ends by saying that socialism will always be a temptation, and it must be one that people do not give into.