

Build characters by giving context and perspective -- look at history build characters by looking at characters of

One button studio use the equipment

<https://socialistworker.org/2011/09/28/what-do-we-mean-exploitation#:~:text=In%20our%20example%2C%20the%20capitalist.and%20other%20costs%20of%20production.>

<https://fee.org/articles/the-rise-and-fall-of-england-15-socialism-in-power/>

What sounds could we use that symbolize perspectives we would have busy town and peaceful calm

What is Marxism?

What is communism

What is socialism

What is capitalism

What are their functions

What countries have communist, socialism, and capitalism? What are some successes or failures?

What are the pros and cons of Soc, cap, and comm?

Why do people fear socialism and communism?

How do i cope being liberal in a conservative environment

How to deal with conservative family

How do liberal people deal with conservative conversations/what are the feelings involved how are they handled

How i logically argue against capitalism as a liberal/progressive person in a conservative environment

- **Origin** of socialism <https://www.britannica.com/topic/socialism>

How does capitalism work for me as an individual

Don trump and affordable care act

Characters look at different scenarios with capitalism

Base characters based on how we would react to

How do people deal with hope in an election

What will trump's election do for capitalism

Look at unions and how they function

Look at how capitalists have broken unions

Talk about how capitalism has changed

How capitalism was meant to be and how it is now

Socialism is the collective ownership and control of property and resources

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/socialism>

- Socialism is the public ownership/control over property and natural resources instead of private ownership
- Has the view that everything that people produce is a social product
 - Everyone who contributes to the production of a good is entitled to a share in it.
- Socialists argue that capitalism only leads to unfair exploitative concentrations of wealth and power to the few who dominate the free market
 - These people use their wealth and power to reinforce their dominance in society
- The choices of the rich limit the poor for example when the rich choose where and how to live
- Things like Individual freedom and equal opportunity are meaningful to capitalists but not for the working class because the working class is only able to work for the capitalists' in order to survive
- Socialists argue that true freedom and true equality require social control of the resources that allow
- Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels pointed out in the manifesto of the Communist Party (1848) in the Manifesto of the Communist Party that in a socialist society "the conditions for the free development of each is the free development of all"
- Socialists disagree among themselves two points:
 - What is the extent and the kind of property that a society should own or control
 - Some socialists believe that almost everything except personal items like clothing should be public property
 - Other socialists believed that private ownership of things like farms shops and other small business are acceptable
- Socialists are separated into centralists and decentralists
- Centralists want to invest public control of property in a central authority like a state or a state guided by a political party for example the soviet union
- Decentralists believe that decisions regarding the use of public property and resources should be local or the lowest possible level by the people who will be the most directly affected by the decisions
- Utopian socialists
- Socialism became a term in 1830 to describe radicals
- Radicals distinguished themselves by a commitment to equality and a willingness to envision a future where industrial power and capitalism were separated
- Robert Owen first socialist
- Established a model of social organization in 1825 called New Harmony in Indiana Meant to be a self-sufficient cooperative community where property was collectively owned.

New harmony failed within a few years. Because of that owens focused on promoting social cooperation for things like trade unions and cooperative business

- **François-Marie-Charles Fourier** had similar ideas to owens
 - Believed that modern society breeds selfishness deception and other evils because of institutions like marriage, the male-dominated family, and the competitive market confine people to repetitive labour or a limited role in life
 - Because people are constantly competing for profits it makes it hard to achieve harmony
 - Had idea of organizing a community of 1600 people who use the principle of attractive labour which says that people will work voluntarily and happily if their work engages their talents and interests
 - Because people become tired of tasks each member would have several occupations that they can pick up and stop as the individual's interests weaned and waxed
 - In this society there was room form private overnshp and inequality of wealth although it was allowed it was mean to be limited
- Marx and Fredrich ENgels were responsible for a lot of the ideas in socialism
- They decided that the way to implement socialism was through a class of the social classes not by modeling communities that have harmonious cooperation to the world
 - This idea is that the working class will over throw the rich an example of this is when slaves sought to abolish slavery
- Marx believed that before people do anything they must produce the basic things to survive; he believed freedom could be achieved after needs were met or necessity was overcome. Marx believed that necessity compels people to labour so they can survive but people who do not need to labour to survive are able to develop personal talents and potential
- The rich enjoy their freedom at the expense of the exploited working class or poor
- Marx believed that capitalism would end in a class war after long term pressures of depressions recession and competition for jobs, the working class would realize that they are being exploited and oppressed by the rich
 - Anarcho-communism
- Russian anarchist Mikhail Bakunin believed that religion capitalism and the state are forms of oppressions that need to be abolished if people are to be freed
- Bakunin wrote "the reaction in germany" 1842 and believed that "the passion for destruction is also a creative passion" as a communist Bakunin believed in classless and stateless communities where the means of production would be under community control as an anarchist he rejected marx' claim that the dictatorship of the working class (proletariat) was necessary to the transition to communism. Bakunin argued that the dictatorship of the proletariat could be more oppressive than the (Bourgeois state) that had an organized and militant working class that could check its growth
- Two later russian emigres peter kropotkin and emma goldman were two less extreme **anarcho-communists**.
- Kropotkin used science and history to demonstrate that anarchism is not "foolishly optimistic" in Mutual Aid 1897 he pointed out charles darwin's theory of evolution to

argue that the groups that were the most successful in evolution were those that practiced cooperation contrary to popular ideas in social darwinism

- Red Emma Emma Goldman she became popular in the U.S because she campaigned against religion capitalism, the state, and marriage
- In the essay/written piece 'marriage and Love' 1910 she condemned marriage as a institution that "makes parasite of woman, and absolute dependent" she also served a term in prison for advocating for birth control
- Anarcho communists argued for a form of decentralized socialism they would abolish the state
- A centralist version of socialism is Fabian Socialism Fabians favored gradualism as the way to implement socialism

Marxism and lack of religious freedom (cons of marxism)

<https://www.marxist.com/marxism-and-religion.htm>

- "Religion is the opium of the masses" -marx
- This quote explains that religion fills the "soulless void" that is created by class society
- Argues that because people look for otherworldly explanations and solutions to the injustices in the real world it helps maintain a class society. Marxism focuses on achieving your full potential without the distraction of "obscurantist fetishism" (things like money or religious symbols)
- The only way to overcome "the illusions" is when people control their fate and put productive focus of society under social control
- This article argues that the point of Marxism is to empower people to realize their potential but things like money and religion prevent people from their potential. Marx argues that a capitalist society creates a "soulless void" or a lack of purpose so religion is a tool used to fill the void. However because people are distracted by religion it prevents them from being in direct control of [their] fate" because of the lack of control people do not realize that they should be working to fulfill their potential and create their own fate.

How does capitalism encourage inequality

<https://rdln.wordpress.com/2011/10/18/how-capitalism-works/>

- Point out that the lack of basic necessities like food shelter and clothing is a problem of over population rather than a flaw with capitalism similar to how inequality is seen as differences in abilities rather than a systems that constrained certain abilities
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<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2015/08/does-capitalism-cause-poverty/>

- Marx believed that production would look much different over time he believed family owned farms, "artisan yards" and "the nation of shopkeepers" would stop existing and

be replaced by larger companies and businesses-- the equivalent to walmart, toyota, zara etc.

- The means of production would not be owned by the individual but by “capital” workers would only own their labor that they will exchange for a “miserable” wage
- These people being exploited would be motivated by the “reserve army of unemployed” a group of people that are unemployed that is big enough to make the workers fear losing their job eventually, marx believed, the working class would grow while the pool of capitalists would shrink and eventually a “proletarian revolution would lead humanity to a world of perfect justice” “From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs,”-marx
- Marx made an incorrect prediction about capitalism-- during the writing of the communist manifesto, wages in the US and Europe began a 160yr long rise lifting people to the middle class. Capitalism was so successful because of the reorganization of production. A network was created to coordinate production (parts of a company or business)
- Modern production is not an “accumulation of buildings and equipments owned by **Das Kapital** and operated mechanically by fungible workers” it is a coordinated network of people that have different types of Das Human-Kapital
- **Although capitalism turned almost everyone into a wage laborer it also lifted many out of poverty and made them more successful than Marx ever predicted**

Video of capitalism vs socialism khan academy:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8NJEeEUUhal>

- Pros
- has good incentive structure
- Motivated primarily by money
- **Meritocracy**: -- a government/people holding power based on ability
- innovation
- Argue that if you work harder you should get more
- If capitalism goes unchecked problems that occur
 - When an innovator creates a good or service that is so cheap they are able to eliminate the competition and monopoly occurs once a monopoly occurs the incentive is lost
 - Once wealth becomes concentrated in one area control can influence good, services, and government
- generational wealth
 - Resources can be wasted or mismanaged or be given to someone that lacks incentives
- Socialism:
- Encourages social cohesiveness
- meritocracy
- “Fairness”

- Argue that it is not fair to inherit money, generational wealth while others starve have to work much harder

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=53vmQNVBm0w>

- Capitalism provides incentive for people to generate wealth for themselves allows individuals to profit off the excess labor produced by employees
- Carl marx argued that capitalism exploited their workers
- Goal is to eliminate social classes
- In communism the working class owns everything whatever the collective group produces is distributed to everyone based on need
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- Socialism does not reward the individual for production so there is a lack of incentive no country has officially adopted communism
- norway , sweden and finland have combined both capitalism and socialism
- Reward the individual for production but use taxes as a way to maintain equality and a basic standard of living

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GUP4DVSb0rk>

- In 1978 top 1% Control 10% of the share of income
- 2016 top 1% control 20% of the share of income
- Argue that capitalism destroys the earth
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- Carl marx defined exploitation as the forced appropriation of the unpaid labor of workers by this definition all working class people are exploited
- Marx argued that exploitation in capitalism was hidden by the wage system
- Labor power is the capacity to work or create a value which an employee sell to a capitalist in exchange for a wage
- and labor is the work itself
- Marx argues that things like machinery or raw material “pass their value to the product” but don’t create a new value while labor power creates a new value in a product because the physical labor is valuable
- When capitalist pay wages they don't pay for an amount of completed labor but for the labor power
- Inequality demonstrates this based on three decades of “neoliberalism” workers have generated more wealth with their work but this doesn’t show when looking at wages
- Meaning capitalists are getting more wealth without appropriately compensating workers
- When capitalists pay worker for labor after a set amount of time it is like the worker is giving the capitalist an interest free loan for their work “he lets the boyer consume it before he receives payment)

What does socialized medicine look like

Who does it impact

Who does it help

Why don't people want socialized medicine

What are the pros and cons to socialized medicine

<https://www.firstquotehealth.com/health-insurance-news/what-is-socialized-medicine#:~:text=The%20Pros%20And%20Cons%20Of%20Socialized%20Medicine&text=It%20makes%20healthcare%20more%20accessible,elimination%20of%20competition%20in%20healthcare.>

- S.M is funded by taxes, countries with socialized medicine are taxed at a higher rate as a result they get free health care services or low cost prescription drugs
- Only procedures that patients must pay for are cosmetic surgery
- Examples of S.M-- British National Health Service provides majority of health care in Britain and example in the US is departments of veteran affairs-- provides US veterans with free or low cost medical services
- Difference between S.M and universal healthcare
 - Universal healthcare guarantees access to basic healthcare for all citizens. This is achieved by mixing public and private coverage typically medical facilities and providers are privately owned under universal healthcare under S.M the government completely covers all services, owns facilities, and employs providers
- S.M benefits-- prevents bankruptcy due to medical bills, long wait times, higher tax burdens, and elimination of competition in health care
- Arguments
 - Government run healthcare is more equitable because a patient's care is not linked to their ability to pay
 - S.M decreases the amount of patients that deny or avoid life-saving treatments to cost concerns
 - S.M would improve public health as a result reduce employee sick days and boost productivity
 - S.M saves money and keeps cost for providing healthcare down
- Counter arguments
 - Long wait times veterans that use VA experience this [point to the long wait times](#)
 - Argues that low funding may cause health care to be rationed leaving many unable to receive care
 - The quality of care will go down due to the lack of competition
 - S.M will require higher taxes and many do not believe that it is fair to force citizens to pay for others healthcare

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2017/03/03/veterans-affairs-inspector-general-widspread-inaccuracies-wait-times/98693856/>

Canada

2017 canada spent 10% of gdp
17.2% spent of gdp on healthcare

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/peterubel/2018/11/21/what-socialized-medicine-would-mean-for-your-health/?sh=3df47ca56e9a>

- Study looked at military veterans with kidney failure that was so severe they needed dialysis the stanford research team looked at how veterans did based on whether or not they received care through the VA system or private clinics or hospitals
- Difference between va and medicare is that under va patients are only able to receive medical assistance from doctors and nurses that are employed by federal government under medicare another (federal program) patients are able to receive medical care from almost any hospital or clinic in the us whether it is public or private, for profit or nonprofit
- People receiving care outside va were much more likely to get dialysis than those in va program 53% of patients receiving va care were put on dialysis, 82% of non va patients need dialysis, all the patients in the study had kidney problems but were not on dialysis if the kidney failure had been managed properly it is possible to slow the progression of their disease and furthermore the need of dialysis
- However, the Stanford team didn't find evidence that the VA refused to give dialysis to patients who needed it. In fact, they couldn't find any difference in survival rates of people who received care in or outside of the VA. In other words, all that extra dialysis didn't prolong people's lives.
- Dialysis didn't prolong life in two ways 1st-people get dialysis before they need it or they might get dialysis after they are too sick to benefit from it the stanford researchers found both scenarios in private practice settings (some get it too early others get it even though they have other advanced life threatening illnesses like dementia or metastatic cancer
- A patient receiving care outside of va is much more likely to be dialysed but if you have other life threatening illnesses that make the dialysis ineffective you wouldn't be given dialysis but (for financial gain) a private doctor is more likely to treat you

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=heK471H-s1s>

- Canada spends 10.4% of gdp usa spends 17.2% of gdp
- Canada spent 4,553 per person 2017
- Us spend 10,209 per person in 2017
- Out of pocket spending 652 per person in canada
- Out of pocket in us was 1094 per person
- Canada ensures citizens have universal coverage for services that are deemed essential also has comparable or better health outcomes
- Canada ranked 7th in ability to prevent death by providing care us had 112

- Canada has higher life expectancy 82.5 yrs
- Us is 78.54 yrs
- Canada medicare is publicly funded and has private delivery mean to keep administrative cost low and make healthcare affordable
- All Canadians receive medicare run at a local level by each province under federal supervision
- Health ministry determines what services and pills are covered in each province most medically necessary care is covered with no out of pocket costs prescription drugs are not considered essential and dental, mental health and optometry are usually paid for out of pocket or with private insurance
- Most buy private insurance through employers to supplement out of pocket insurance but private insurance cannot be used to cover medicine already covered by medicare
- Core of Canada is that everyone gets equal healthcare
- 2015 private insurance accounted for 30% of healthcare spending
- Most hospitals, doctors offices and nurses are privately funded private doctors who privately own practices are considered contractors and bill the government insurance fund for their services
- Doctors have to work completely in the medicare program or completely out of it
- 53% of Canadians said they weren't able to get an appointment on the same or next day when they were sick the US got 42%
- 30% Canadians said they waited 2 months or longer to see a specialist while compared to only 6% of Americans
- 18% of Canadians and 4% of Americans waited 4 months or more from elective surgery 63% of Canada's find it hard to access care in evening on weekends or on holiday without going to a hospital 50% of Canadians have waited two hours or more in the emergency room
- 10% of Canadians said they skipped getting or refilling a prescription due to costs 18% of Americans chose not to buy medication due to costs
- 45% of Canadians rate medical care as very good

<https://www.petalmd.com/blog/why-are-wait-times-so-long-in-canadian-emergency-departments>

- **Long wait time** caused by shortage of emergency department physicians and shortage of family physicians contributes to the long wait times in the ER. Canadians who don't have a family doctor tend to visit the ER for non-urgent conditions
- Canada's hospital funding model allocates funds based on the amount of money spent by each hospital could be a part of the problem. [According to the ME](#) an activity-based model where hospital budgets are based on the amount of medical procedures performed would be an effective way to reduce ER wait times without sacrificing the quality of care
- Although quantitative factors can explain problems qualitative factors like communication failures between hospitals may be causing issues
- In 2013 the US commission found that 70% of all critical events and delays inpatient care could be traced to communication errors in the US [CRICO looked at 23,000 medical](#)

[malpractice lawsuits](#) and cited communication as the main culprit in over 7,000 of these cases.

- A patient walked in to an er must be “triaged” based on the severity of the case and examined by and on call doctor and seen by a specialist
- A study conducted by two hospitals affiliated with the university of toronto found that one in seven pager alerts dispatched by the hospital reaches the wong on call doctor. It can take a while before a hospital realizes and corrects its mistake. according to a [study conducted by Spyglass Consulting Group](#), 53% of nurses can't always tell which physician is available in a hospital ER
 - Based on this, it is not netclarity a shortage on physicians or funding but because communication tools are dated

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=45PfRLntfBU>

- The uk pays the least the uk government runs the whole system
- Uk spends 9.8% of it gdp on healthcare while the us spend 16.9% 10,586 dollars per capita on us citizens 4,070 us dollars per capita on citizens
- Citizens in uk live two yrs longer in uk 81.3 yrs and us 78.6 yrs
- 1.5x fewer deaths that could have been avoided if there has been better access to healthcare
- Infant 3.9 death out of 1,000 live births in the uk vrs 5.8 for every 1,000 live births in the us
- Maternal mortality rate is 1.5 times higher than the uk for every 100,000 live births 9 women die in uk in us for every 100,000 births 14 women die
- Nhs is risk sharing system everyone pays for it with tax but doesn't have to pay when receiving medical treatment
- The more money you make the more you contribute
- Instead of raising taxes uk may be looking to large business to contribute tax or people who don't pay taxes
- Everyone is covered the same
- Four constituent counties ireland scotland wales england have variation of nhs but all nhs branchest work under the UK parliament
 - Small payment required for dental eye care prescription drug
 - Prescription drugs 57% lower in the us vs the us
 - In the uk hospitals are not only publicly funded but also government runs nhs so doctors that work in public hospitals are government employees
 - General practitioners or gp-- ppl are experiencing longer wait to see gp
 - Gps are private contractors with the nhs don't charge patients for care earn money directly from nhs and many have contracts where they charge the government for their services gps may fund their own facilities or rent facilities from private company
- Problem bc gp dont want business aspect of medical facility
- Private sector funding sources out of pocket payments, private health insurance and nhs itself

- More Britains opt for private health care due to long wait times
- NHS has spent 18% on private or independent sector ex cataracts surgery most common surgery, this is more often being provided in the private sector with private insurance meaning this limits the amount of cataracts doctors in the NHS
 - People say the private sector doesn't train surgeons and that surgeons are taken from the NHS the private sector take low risk patients (requiring less care/money) impacts surgeons ability because if all patients are going to private sector leaves NHS surgeons with less experience
 - it is more difficult to staff NHS,
 - Paying private companies to do work for the NHS private companies are becoming more involved
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<https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/slideshows/countries-with-the-most-well-developed-public-health-care-system>

Surveyed more than 0,00 global citizens from four regions to assess 73 countries US ranks 15th UK ranks 6 for the best healthcare system

<https://www.verywellhealth.com/what-is-healthcare-rationing-2615389>

- Health care rationing is used by health insurers the government and individuals to save money
- Health insurers use “covert rationing” because they don't want to call it care rationing
- Health insurers ration care to preserve profits raise salaries keep premiums from rising and keep insurers in business
- Insurers ration care by limiting doctors patients can visit because there are fees that have already been negotiated with those doctors. Insurance companies will only pay for you to visit doctors that insurance companies have already negotiated the lowest fees with
- Health insurers ration care through co pays deductibles and caps too by doing this they are encouraging patients to “self ration” their care because they know if you are paying out of pocket you may avoid seeking care you need
- Denying services or reimbursements for services is another way to care ration this type of rationing is heavily impacted by laws regulations, insurance companies may also decide to deny care based on science or evidence that a treatment doesn't work doesn't work well enough or is too new
- Government health care rationing
 - Governments have no profit motive
 - Through Medicare or state Medicaid or other programs the government tries to keep costs as low as possible so taxes can be as low as possible

<https://www.verywellhealth.com/difference-between-universal-coverage-and-single-payer-system-1738546>

- According to us census bureau 26.1 million people in the us had no health insurance coverage in 2019 n 2012 45.6 million people were uninsured
- 17 countries use single player system Canada, Norway, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Sweden, Slovenia, Brunei, and Iceland
- Single payer system is a health care system where the government is responsible for paying for healthcare claims and is funded by taxes (there are the only entity paying for the coverage) does not run hospitals and doctors are not gov employees
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- In the us there is single payer coverage and private insurance yet there are still millions uninsured (leaving people without access to healthcare)
- Medicaid is jointly funded by federal gov and state governments no not single payer system veterans health administration is a single payer system
- A two tier system is where the government provides basic health care with secondary options for those who can afford higher standard of care
- Two thirds of canadians buy private coverage for dental vision and prescription drugs
- Franc= almost everyone has supplemental coverage for out of pocket services the gov doesnt fund
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Why i am pro canadian health care

Quality of healthcare is better

Benefits for patients financially

How public healthcare decentivies the development of new cures

-Reduces competition the industry

People aren't getting care that they need because of care rationing

Wait times

Meeting notes:

Look for larger health care corporations

How to have a productive conversation with conservative family:

<https://www.dosomething.org/us/articles/9-tips-surviving-political-conversations>

- Outline goals or outcome of the conversation
 - Are you trying to change their mind, hear their perspective, or help them understand your perspective
- Try creating a comfortable environment, talking in front of others or other family members could create unwanted pressure or stress
- Acknowledge their side/opinions
 - You need to validate their opinions/what they are saying by acknowledging them, being dismissive or calling them names is not helpful
 - This includes things like i understand why you feel or think... or i acknowledged your experience or your perspective...
- Ask questions to clarify their point
 - Can you tell me more, can you explain, i don't understand why you feel that way can you explain
- Practice active listening and encourage your relative to do it too
 - Make sure you and your family member are digesting the information and responding to the points being made not assumptions about their stance, make sure your body language is engaging, make eye contact and nod to show you are listening and understanding
- Try focusing a point around individual issues and stories, use i statements to avoid blaming and do not mention political parties if you know the other person will shut the conversation down
- Consider when you have strayed from the topic of the conversation and how you will refocus it
- At the end of the discussion, tell them you would like to talk again
- Recognize if the other person or people you are talking to

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/headshrinkers-guide-the-galaxy/201607/how-make-political-conversations-more-productive>

Spitting and projection us vs them mentality

Maintain respectful conversation

Listen more and ask engaging questions

Explain your opinion in a clean humble way so the other person doesn't feel attacked

<http://pnhp.org/news/does-universal-health-care-suppress-innovation/>

- The amount of innovation or the success of medical innovations is based on what system the us would implement and how well they would run it
- NIH is the biggest source of medical research funding
- 2006 spent 28 billion on research accounting for one third of the total dollars spent on medical research development in the us (and hel the money spend of universities)
- Majority of that money pays for basic research that may find cures for cancer, aid and alzheimers
- Nih has its own independent funding system (f/c)
- Starting in 2003 president Bush and congressional allies left NIH funding “stagnate” while the cost of med. Research was still increasing, the reason sor this was that there needed to be room in the budget for other priorities like tax cuts for the wealthy
- Us insurance focuses on short term good
 - Private insurers have little incentive to pay for interventions or medical treatments that do not already have evidence proving their beneficial
- The government has more incentive to prioritize these investments

<https://www.nih.gov/grants-funding>

Hih get 32 billion a year to fund research and scientist

Has public and private sector