

Radical Theory: Capitalism versus Democratic Socialism

Capitalism

1. ASSUMPTIONS

- i. Surplus
- ii. The Class Process
- iii. Dynamic Interactions over Surplus

Self-Interest

2. MODEL

- i. Labor Theory of Value
- ii. Workplace Exploitation
- iii. Capitalist Competition

Pressure for Bad leads to the visible suffering

Six-Core Cube: Capitalism

1. Private Ownership
2. Top-Down Governance
3. Individuals at Risk
4. Production for Profit
5. Unsustainable Growth
6. Unhealthy Communities

3. CONCLUSIONS

- I. *What to Produce?*
Firms make what serves their profit interests.
- II. *How to Produce?*
Firms maximize output, but at an unacceptable cost to society.
- III. *For Whom to Produce?*
Firms' products go to those who directly or indirectly exploit others.

Destructive Self-Interest and Alienation

Democratic Socialism

1. ASSUMPTIONS

- i. Surplus
- ii. The Class Process
- iii. Dynamic Interactions over Surplus

Self-Interest

2. MODEL

- i. Collective Creation of Value
- ii. Workplace Justice
- iii. Coordination among Competitors

Pressure for Good leads to the invisible synergy

Six-Core Cube: Democratic Socialism

1. Cooperative Ownership
2. Participatory Governance
3. Social Safeguards
4. Production for Use
5. Sustainable Development
6. Healthy Communities

3. CONCLUSIONS

- I. *What to Produce?*
Firms make what people want and need.
- II. *How to Produce?*
Firms anchor communities and produce sustainability.
- III. *For Whom to Produce?*
Firms' products go to worker-owners, firms, and the community.

Mutual Interest and Connection

Radical Policy

- a. Reject capitalism.
- b. Embrace democratic socialism.
 - The common good

