

# Why Democratic Socialism Has Met Its Permanent Demise

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With the collapse of the European common market, democratic capitalism is capitulated by massive opposition of its core economic structure of welfare state economics collaborating with private industry. Desperate to retain the key economic incentives that led to the progressive era of socialist policies -- the 1960's American and European New Left, the widening disintegration of economic unanimity and rights has giving way to unfettered markets (racing to produce massive profits at the expense of workers compensation and benefits).

Unfettered markets that is the product of almost 40 years of market deregulation -- starting with the dismantlization of the Bretton Woods Foundation in the early-1970's: ushering the extreme neo-liberal order of Reaganite-Thatcherite economics. Before the transformation of neo-liberal capitalism of Clinton-Blair economic reform that led to the disastrous measures that is indicative of the Third Way: inciting massive housing debt coupled with banking deregulation, solidifying into the 2008 economic crises.

It seems that Joseph Stiglitz advocacy of, “progressive capitalism:”

*To describe the agenda of curbing the excesses of markets; restoring a balance among markets, government and civil society; and ensuring that all Americans attain a middle class-life. The term emphasizes that markets with private enterprise are at the core of any successful economy; but it also recognizes that unfettered markets are not efficient, stable or fair (1).*

The appealing anecdote to modern progressivism, and that most of the public’s unwavering commitment to progressive ideals -- means, that social democracy is a continuing realism. An only solution to the political expediency of a modernist American polity.

But let’s not forget, that the strongest measures in political economics must subscribe to a sudden and violent decline in the state-

government. Due in part, to both rising resource scarcity and the pressure to dismantle core regulatory features of the government sector -- in return, for more corporate governance of the free-market.

Concentration of economic power from a central banking authority to a few corporate multinational heads that aim to govern the free-market: by amassing more financial wealth through greater control and takeover of independent markets in the United States and abroad. Rivaling only the viceroys of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Nations that has served as the model for an expansionary trade route.

And that the pressures that has built to disintegrate the Eurozone is a greater troublesome to a regulated market based on a sovereign central bank, which almost proved to be a disastrous initiative to classical federalism: yet hope lies otherwise in protecting the remaining European member states -- by popular opinion and the global necessity for the implementation of the internationalist model. Yet the growth of neo-

expansionism has meant, as well, that ultra-nationalist commitments to preserve global dominance and self-interest amongst differing countries (Brazil, China, Venezuela, and Turkey, for example), is futility to socialist policy decision-making.

As rising global disunity to preserve what's left of the venerated state, means that the declining religiosity of state-principality implies that social democratic norms has -- nonetheless, met its permanent demise (even if progressive capitalism is an appealing substitute to democratic socialism): "That it's popular is clear -- many of these ideas have the support of a majority of Americans (2)." And if unwavering support is to be found amongst establishment democrats, populism is not a logical appeal to a rising disenchantment with state-religiosity -- nevertheless, a crime to be reckon with.

And even if Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, D-NY, gives her political endorsement to social democratic values (and the blue-wave fantasy), economic reality must set in. [Either way], there's no going back for political economics.

For utopian science has shown contemporary political economics vulnerability to fringe science: posing itself to be at the mainstream of conventional economic theory, but in factuality has little or no bearing to any known political axiomatic. Religiosity is not a political axiomatic, but a rationalist notion embedded within the anthropological development of the nation-state.

Socialism, whether democratic, is not an empirical factuality but a conceptual measure that transcends the historical process. Yet giving scientific socialism, democratic socialism is not a viable alternative to political economics -- in the modern sense of trade, commerce, and capital of macroeconomic theory.

Transcendental nihilism has set in, historical materialism is a failed project of Marxian-Hegelianism -- that much is said to be true, to even the late John Maynard Keynes<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Keynes, John Maynard. *Essays in Persuasion*. 1933.

## References

(1)(2) Stiglitz, Joseph. “Why ‘democratic socialism’ has appeal.”

The Virginian-Pilot: May 11<sup>th</sup>, 2019.