

References

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Marx, K. (1977b). Economic and philosophical manuscripts. In David McLellan (Ed.), *Karl Marx: Selected writings* (pp. 36-51). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

This chapter is a collection of Karl Marx's early musings on philosophy, politics, and economics. Shedding light on the beginning stages of the Marxist doctrine, it offers an understanding of how Marx saw the modern industrial society's impact on a systemic level as well as an individual level.

Karl Marx's essay on estranged labor will be used in my paper to describe the origins of socialism. In this essay, Marx uses the term "propertyless workers" as a class separate from "property owners." The term "propertyless workers" will be used to describe 21st century workers displaced by automation. Marx's idea of the worker-as-cheap commodity will provide a philosophical framework to strengthen my argument that the United State government has a moral responsibility to protect the working class from the unintended consequences of automation.

Surovell, J.R. (2018, April 17). Social media: The case for deactivation. *Quillette*. Retrieved from <https://quillette.com/2018/04/17/social-media-case-deactivation/>

Surovell weighs the costs and benefits of social media. He presents a balanced discussion before taking a stance that there is a moral case for users to deactivate social media. While Surovell congratulates government's attempts at regulating social media platforms like Facebook, he believes that the government is too narrowly focused on protecting the users' privacy; therefore, Surovell focuses on social media's effects on mental health.

This article will be useful when detailing social media's effects on mental health. Surovell found that a control group who quit Facebook experienced lower cortisol levels and devoted more time to interacting face-to-face. Facts such as these can be used as evidence to elaborate on the unhealthy consequences of incorporating social media into one's life. Since a secondary goal of my paper will be to suggest ways in which people can advocate for social change regarding technology's impact on human behavior, Surovell's hypothesis that deactivation will pressure social media companies into ethical reform will solidify my argument.

Weinstein, E. (2017, June 4). *Capitalism 2.0 will include a healthy dose of socialism*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xzTmBnaiMdE>

In this video, economist Eric Weinstein warns that technology might destroy capitalism as we currently know it. He advocates for members of the scientific community to enter politics to create compassionate social programs that aid displaced workers while keeping capitalism afloat.

Weinstein's evidence shows technology is shrinking the number of private goods and competing with repetitive services. The video can be utilized to describe the problem of the shifting economy. For instance, his example of the modern musician whose works unwillingly transformed from a private good to a public good can support my illustration of the issue. To bolster my paper's proposed solution about handling technology's impact on the American economy, I can use his observation that few modern-day politicians come from a science background. As seen in Weinstein's example of the United States-led Manhattan Project which created the hydrogen bomb as a response to World War II, science can provide a solution to political problems.