



在世界各地尤其是在美国，资本主义和社会主义往往被进行讨论和辩论，资本主义是一种经济和社会制度，大多数贸易活动、业务运作由私人所拥有，并以盈利为前提（来源：维基百科）。

所有的经济活动是由私营企业和个人进行。私人财产权是一个系统的重要组成部分，并在相当有限的法律/监管框架下，让处方和执行自由市场规则的保护。虽然多数产权是掌握在私人手中，政府或扮演供应角色，包括提供国防和公共基础设施，而非推动经济。资本家认为，资本主义可以通过私有化，发动一个国家的生产力，实现更高的效率和效益，并更好地应对市场力量变化。

社会主义是一种经济社会学思想，主张实行公有制经济，认为生产资源应该由社会或政府所控制。

社会主义者认为资本主义不公平的集中权力和社会一小部分、控制资本、创建一个不平等的社会财富，并没有规定每个人在社会中的平等机会。

资本主义如野生动物园

因此，社会党主张建立一个在财富和权力的分配更均匀，在生产支出与规范市场的更公平法律规则，但资本家说这会影影响工作效率，并影响市场对力量和社会变化。

或许可以这么说，资本主义可以比作野生动物园，不受管制的生态系统，生衰败在于自己机智，固有的实力。这一群体所释放的意识和能力，使之对市场有更好的感应，最终带来有效的效率和生产力。

在一个动态的经济和股市，面对着渴望与贪婪。无尽财富的贪婪将导致打破自然的规律。最终导致犯罪者应对其贪婪而面对痛苦后果。

鉴于当前的金融危机，一个真正的自由市场资本主义的经济，将会看到全球各大金融机构在许多方面享受超凡的盈利表现，但一场危机，或导致当中一些业者面对申请破产，而这些都是缺乏适当的风险管理所造成的。



●中国找到正确的的模式，但有一点是肯定的，市场是不可能完全调节及受政府控制。

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Wildlife Capitalism and Socialism Zoo

资本主义和社会主义



●在一个动态的经济和股市，面对着渴望与贪婪。无尽财富的贪婪将导致打破自然的规律。最终导致犯罪者应对其贪婪而面对痛苦后果。

社会主义 所有的情况都保持在最低限度

至关重要，在自由市场，银行也不会被政府和中央银行所拯救。管理不善的银行最后被迫放手，并由良好的银行所接管。在这里坚持著物竞天择，适者生存的法则。

而社会主义就好比是一个动物园，在那里所有的动物都筑起和保护。该动物园是保护不只是“可能已灭绝的动物”，并也阻止动物互相打斗，随著时空转移，所有的情况都保持在最低限度，而效率和生产力则是最低。在这群体中，每个人都受到保护，不论你是否表现最佳，没有额外的奖励。

西方发达国家多面对资本主义的堡垒，但事实也说明，世上没有一个地方100%属于资本主义。

当然也不是在美国。在几十年来，美国各工业已经接受无止境的补贴，合约分配给同一群体。这些不是资本主义的标志，而是在一定程度上的社会主义，突显企业的偏袒与腐败。最低工资和工会，深入欧洲和美国各工业，这也是社会主义的标志，而不是资本主义。

随着最近的危机和有效地许多公司国有化，这就像西方看来正在走向更加社会主义的转变。

同样，那些主张社会主义或也没有100%的社会主义（朝鲜可能例外）。中国曾经是这样一个国家，但一些70年代末到80年代初时，有远见的领导人开始其经济自由化，从而提高生产力和允许公民节省积累财富。某些经济领域也逐步开放，提供急需的资本投资的外国投资。

事实是，所有国家都属于资本主义和社会主义的混合体。唯一的变化是在于比例。很明显，虽然越来越多地从西方资本主义走向社会主义，许多发展中国家和新兴国家的做法相反。这是我们的愚见。

过多的干预扼杀私营部门

随着这场金融风暴，看到的是专家错罪于资本主义者，并呼吁他们通过更广泛地应用更多的政府参与和监督，及参考社会主义价值。虽然政府对经济的干预将提供中短期刺激，长期影响是不确定的。

此外，过多的政府干预和调控将扼杀私营部门，并导致经济活动和经济团体在大多数生活水平偏低，尽管极大时间受益于少数。

我们迈向了一个综合式的经济模式，属于放手与控制式的股市和经济。中国找到正确的的模式，但有一点是肯定的，市场是不可能完全调节及受政府控制。



Wildlife Capitalism and Socialism Zoo

The terms Capitalism and Socialism are very often heard these days and often being discussed and debated around the world especially in the US, the epicentre of this Global Financial Crisis and a country that portrays herself as the true Free Market Capitalist economy. Before we go further, let see what Capitalism and Socialism are all about:

Capitalism is an economic and social system in which most trade, industry and capital is privately owned, operated and traded for profits (Source:wikipedia). All economic activity is carried out by private enterprise and individuals. Private rights to property are a critical component of the system and protected by a fairly limited legal/regulatory framework whose function is merely to prescribe and enforce free market rules. While much property is in private hands, the Government may be provider of essential services such as national defense and public infrastructure but not to steer the economy. Capitalists believe that capitalism is able to unleash a country's productivity through privatization being able to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness and better response to market forces and changes.

Socialism refers to the various economic theories advocating public or collective ownership and administration of the equal distribution of goods and a society characterized by equal opportunity for all individuals with a more classless method of compensation. Socialists mainly share the belief that capitalism unfairly concentrates power and wealth among a small segment of society that controls capital, creates an unequal society, and does not provide equal opportunities for everyone in society. Therefore socialists advocate the creation of a society in which wealth and power are distributed more evenly based on the amount of work expended in production with more rules of law regulating the market where Capitalists argue will impact the efficiency and response to market forces and changes.

Capitalism could be likened to wildlife, an unregulated eco-system where wildlife thrive, decay and or die out based on their own resourcefulness, inherent strengths and to some extent providence. Wildlife does unleash the nature of sense and ability, one can sense and respond to the market effectively which lead to efficiency and productivity. Hence you have a dynamic stock market and economy. However wildlife does bring thirst and greed. Endless greed for wealth will lead to breaking the law of nature. However, this infringement would also eventually lead to the perpetrators suffering the consequences of their greed. For example, if a predator species overkills and depletes its natural prey, it too would eventually become extinct. In terms of the current financial crisis, a truly free market capitalistic economy would have seen many of the global big financial institutions enjoy excellent profits in goods times but would have suffered huge losses in 2008/2009 and possibly have had to file for bankruptcy from their lack of proper risk management and short-sightedness. Crucially, in a free market, the banks would not have been bailed out by Government and central banks. Poorly managed banks (no matter how ginormous) would have been allowed to fail while the well-managed ones would take over the assets and businesses of the failed. Here at wildlife the strongest survive and the weakest will go for "extinction".

Socialism is like a Zoo, where all animals are caged and protected. The zoo is to protect not just the "potentially extinct animal" but also separate animals from fighting and interaction and as time goes by the animals lose their basic survival instincts in an ever changing environment. So much like an absolute command economy, everything is outlined and interaction is kept at a

minimum which leads to minimal or no incentive for efficiency and productivity. Here at the Zoo everyone is protected regardless of who you are and what you are best at. There is no extra incentive for being outstanding. Hence you will be left with whole industries that are unproductive, resource wasters and lacking in innovation. The resulting impact would likely be a perennially lacklustre economy and boring stock market, if one even existed.

While many in the West and developed nations claim (or claimed in the past) to be bastions of capitalism, they are blissfully ignorant or are not fully transparent on the fact that nowhere in the world is there a 100% (or even close) capitalistic model. Certainly not in the U.S. (at least since the Great Depression circa 1929), where for decades, various U.S. industries have been receiving endless subsidies, contracts are doled out to favoured parties, implicit Government bailout guarantees are given to the financial sector should there be a crisis and that many defense companies receive highly lucrative contracts from the U.S. military industrial complex. These are NOT the hallmarks of capitalism but more of corporate favouritism, corruption and to an extent, of socialism. Minimum wages and labour unions, which are deeply embedded in much of Europe and various U.S industries are also hallmarks of socialism rather than capitalism. With the recent crisis and effective nationalisation of many companies, it looks like the West is moving even more towards socialism and turning away from capitalism.

Likewise those arguing the negatives of socialism are not aware there is no 100% Socialism (exceptions include perhaps North Korea). China used to be one such country but some time in the late 1970s to early 1980s, far sighted leaders started to liberalise their economy allowing citizens to accumulate surplus production, over and above what was allowed by the State thereby improving productivity and allowing citizens to save and accumulate wealth. Certain segments of the economy were also gradually opened up to foreign investments providing much needed capital investment.

The truth is all countries these days are a mixture of both wildlife capitalism and socialism zoo. The only variation is in the percentage mix of each model. It is clear that while the West is increasingly moving from capitalism to socialism, many developing and emerging nations are doing the opposite. It is our humble opinion and from historical track record that nations with a bias towards free market capitalist economies tend to fare better in terms of economic growth and social improvement. With this financial crisis, we will and have seen many experts pin the blame on so-called unfettered capitalism and call for a greater application of socialist values via yet more government involvement and oversight. While Government intervention in the economy will provide a short to medium term boost, the long term implications are uncertain. Also, too much Government intervention and regulation would stifle the private sector and quite likely lead to reduced economic activity and a lower standard of living across most economic groups, albeit at the same time immensely benefiting a select few – a story that continues to unfold globally particularly in the West.

We are on our way to economic Safari Zoo, i.e. a hybrid of a Wildlife Capitalism and Socialism Zoo - a stock market and economy with both a FREE HAND and CONTROL HAND. China, as is currently claimed, has found the right Safari Zoo model while the West having been led down by so-called wildlife capitalism is also staggering on its way to such a model. Only time will tell if a Safari Zoo or Wildlife Capitalism is the best economic model but one thing is for sure, a market that is not completely regulated and controlled by Government is superior to one that is.



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