America in the Sixties

Community v.s. Society

- **Community/Traditional/gemeinschaft**
  - oriented towards the whole
  - unified by shared beliefs and values
  - low division of labor
  - low stratification
  - low level of bureaucratic institutions

- **Society/Modern/gesellschafter**
  - oriented towards the individual
  - not unified: morally or religiously
  - high division of labor
  - high stratification
  - complex impersonal bureaucratic institutions
  - relations impersonal

- All of society moving towards *gesellschaft*.
  - 19th century had a gradual leap from one to the other.
  - Revolutions: Enlightenment (to liberate each individual from the bonds of religion, feudalism, and monarchy; liberating from traditionalism) and Industrialism (work life structured around a mode of factory; paying attention to clock and not sun)

- Fundamental condition of the self in society is alienation
- Capital is the main reason for the shift; economy is no longer about human need

Property

- Native americans did not believe property belonged to them, whereas Modern man did

- Property is an effect of alienated labor

- The fruits of your labor become private property that is not yours

- Alienated from the product of labor
  - When you take away control from something you’re making
  - Humans produce when there is no necessity; work up the world into something that reflects them
  - If you took money out of the equation, most people would not know what to do with their days