

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE DANGERS OF THE MARKET PANACEA MARK SCHLESINGER

## Chapter 1 : Benefits and Dangers of Ginseng | RemedyGrove

*Keywords: market ideology, inequality, health-care system, medical care, health care, market reforms, policy making, market frames, market schemas, health policy Oxford Scholarship Online requires a subscription or purchase to access the full text of books within the service.*

Gretchen Morgenson was a business columnist for The New York Times during those dark and frightening autumn days of 2008, when Lehman Brothers was down brought by bad mortgage investments, and was liquidated; 25,000 employees lost their jobs. Fearing it would be next, Merrill Lynch agreed to a shotgun marriage with Bank of America. Morgenson says that the seeds of the crash were sewn in the boom-years leading up to it. Home prices were skyrocketing, and many believed they would never fall. One homeowner, a Mr. Broker Michael Brown told CBS News that year that roughly three-quarters of his business involved adjustable-rate mortgages: An auction sign is posted in front of a foreclosed home May 7, in Richmond, California. Pension funds, insurance companies, even other banks bought these mortgage-backed securities. It was, said Columbia University professor Adam Tooze, a trigger. He says policymakers were caught by surprise at just how fast the crisis spread. But those actions sparked fierce public anger, leaving little appetite for saving what some believed were reckless homebuyers. Is there something to that? They provided relief to a small minority of American homeowners, many years after the acute crisis of 2008. And in the meantime, ten million American families lost their homes. So what about now? Despite recent turbulence, ten years later the stock market is still at an all-time high, and the unemployment rate is the lowest in nearly fifty years, but many of the new rules put in place after the crisis to protect the system from another meltdown are now being weakened. They have a lot more money set aside for a rainy day than they did leading up to the crisis. But by not prosecuting any very high-level executives who were involved, I think that message was very clear that this kind of behavior, this kind of big risk-taking behavior that risks the entire financial system, will not be punished. The individuals who were powerless did not. I think people understand that very well," she said.

**Chapter 2 : The banking crisis 10 years on, and the danger of another crash - WDEF**

*Mark Schlesinger This chapter examines the emergence of market ideology and how it has reshaped understanding of the nature and import of inequality within the American health-care system.*

The heaven grade being the best variety. Ginseng was a favorite among Taoist hermits in China. In per shipment of Canadian Ginseng fetched as much as , dollars in profit in trade with China. Wars were fought over control of Ginseng territories. The Chinese believed that Ginseng conveyed an abundance of Qi energy. The further attribution that it had aphrodisiac properties only heightened the demand even further. In Korean ancient history Ginseng cultivation has been attributed to Osagoo and there are oral traditions that the Ginseng was graded as Heaven, Earth and Man. The Heaven grade being the best variety. By the 6th century AD wild Ginseng had become scarce due to over harvesting. Imperial decree was given to find and cultivate Ginseng as it was the royal herb of choice. In North America the native Americans were familiar with the reviving properties of Wild ginseng and used the root in many potions and concoctions. A Jesuit priest Father Petrus Jartoux, who worked in China, made a drawing of the popular root and sent a sample to his friend in Canada, Father Lafitau. He enquired his counterpart in North America to see if the valuable root grew there. In the 18th century many a fortune was made by the trade of Ginseng to China. Ships laden with the root traveled from the ports of New York and Philadelphia. As with China this mad rush to dig up Ginseng resulted in scarcity of the plant in North America by the late 18th century. Enterprising farmers soon managed to revive the plant through careful cultivation and by seeking help from the Native Americans. These include triterpene saponins, essential oil-containing polyacetylenes and sesquiterpenes, polysaccharides, peptidoglycans, nitrogen-containing compounds, and various ubiquitous compounds such as fatty acids, carbohydrates, and phenolic compounds. The chemical constituents of Ginseng believed to contribute to its pharmacological effects are triterpene saponins. These compounds are named Ginsenosides. It is important to note that the Ginsenosides are complex compounds and there are several sub groups Rb, Rc, Rg - not all present in every species. The pharmacological effect of each of these compounds are different. The benefits attributed to Ginseng is therefore not a generic trait but rather specific to the species of root and vary vastly in their pharmacological properties. Although there is plenty of anecdotal claims, research has largely only been done on rats and such. Health Benefits and Claims Although there are many historical and anecdotal claims on the benefits of Ginseng from Chinese and Native American medicine, it is worth noting that very few have been scientifically substantiated. This report by the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition goes into much detail about the variability of chemical composition and constituents of commercially available Ginseng products. This concept is popular in herbal medicine. Chemically it has been found that some of the compounds have anti-oxidant properties and may improve cellular repair in animal models. It is perceived that Ginseng also helps recuperation from prolonged illness and enhances recovery. Aphrodisiac Aphrodisiac and Improved Sexual Performance There have been several anecdotal claims that Ginseng not only improves energy and vitality but also sexual desire and performance. Chemically, the compound Rb1 has been shown to increase testosterone production but interestingly there is another compound Rg1 that also stimulates Estrogen like activity. It has been therefore indicated in herbal medicine to improve erectile dysfunction in men. The warm sense of well being experienced after chewing the Ginseng root may have a placebo effect on perceived improvement in libido. Equally it is a long held view among herbalists that the rather phallic shape of the ginseng root meant it must be useful in improving sexual performance. Anti-Aging Ginseng is believed to help longevity and allegedly has anti-aging properties. Some research has shown that specific Ginseng compounds may help relieve oxidative stress that contributes to aging in bodily cells Some believe that it halts production of free radicals and reduced oxidative injury to our cells, thereby contributing to youthful vigour and longevity. These claims remain scientifically unsubstantiated. The property may also not be universal to all Ginseng due to the sheer variability of the chemistry of the extracts. Menstrual Disorders Some believe that

Ginseng tea and extracts can help with menstrual cramps and premenstrual tension. Most of this is anecdotal and unsubstantiated. Weight Management Ginseng has also been touted as beneficial in maintaining a healthy weight and helping in slimming. This may be partially because the people who take ginseng in addition to a healthy eating strategy and also a fitter lifestyle. No clear research is available on this front. Future Potential Ginseng itself is a generic name for a multitude of species and the various commercial preparation have varied concentrations of Ginsenosides. Several of these individual compounds are currently being researched to see if they have any benefits in the following areas: It is being studied to see if it helps in Type II Diabetes this type of diabetes is related to obesity, aging and reduced insulin sensitivity. Ginseng compounds have been shown to help maintain blood sugar control. Compounds have been studied to see if they improve Neurological efficiency, improved memory and concentration. As Ginseng roots still have a good market value, there are those with little scruples who have substituted various other similar looking but harmful roots. Products sold as Ginseng have been found to have various contaminants and adulterants. They may vary in the species they are extracted from and also the compounds and concentrations. This can be a baffling proposition. Secondly be wary of contamination and adulteration. There have been attempts to regulate the products and produce certificates of authenticity. As Ginseng roots still have a good market value, there are those with little scruples who have substituted various other similar looking harmful roots. Some products sold as Ginseng have contained *Mandragora officinarum*, with hyoscine, *Rauwolfia serpentina*, with reserpine, and Cola, with caffeine. The American botanical council has also attempted to validate authenticity. Ginseng extracts or derivatives should not be taken in those with: Thankfully there are no major interactions. Drug Interactions with Ginseng.

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## Chapter 3 : Healthy, Wealthy, and Fair: Health Care and the Good Society - Oxford Scholarship

*America may be one of the wealthiest countries in the world, but its citizens rank near the bottom in health status. Americans have lower life expectancy, more infant mortalities, and higher adolescent death rates than most other advanced industrial nations—and even some developing countries.*

She was so beautiful that the God Apollo granted her the gift of seeing the future, prophecy. Cassandra was thus an epic and tragic figure — granted a powerful ability, yet powerless to use it. Throughout history there have been many Cassandra-type figures, people who predicted the coming of terrible tragedies and disasters, but whose warnings were ignored. These people were not gods and were not using special powers of prophecy. They were people who had a deep understanding of the realities of a situation and tried to warn others. In each case, others failed to listen to their warnings, and tragedies that might have been averted were not. Here are ten examples of people who tried to warn others, but whose warnings went unheeded. When Stevenson arrived at the auditorium there were thousands of picketers outside, and many inside, to protest him and the UN and the Kennedy Administration. As Stevenson tried to speak these protestors stamped their feet, shouted, booed, and rattled noisemakers to disrupt him. But Stevenson pressed on. At one point Stevenson stepped out of the police protection to try to talk to a woman who was screaming at him. The woman clobbered Stevenson over the head with her picket sign. Schlesinger did not pass along the warning. Even if he had, it is doubtful Kennedy would have avoided Dallas, to do so would have seemed cowardly. Kennedy paid for this decision with his life. Wilson to the small African nation of Niger to see if there was anything to the rumors that Saddam Hussein and Iraq were trying to purchase yellowcake uranium for use in nuclear weapons. Yellowcake is uranium concentrate powder colored bright yellow that is an intermediary step in processing raw uranium ore into weapons grade, highly enriched uranium used in nuclear weapons. As Niger has considerable natural uranium deposits, the possibility existed Iraq may have been trying to secretly buy the yellowcake to use in a possible nuclear weapons program. Wilson consulted with the Niger Prime Minister and came away with the conclusion that there was nothing to reports that Iraq had sales agreements with Niger to buy yellowcake uranium. He reported this to the CIA in March. He stated that he had looked into the possibility of Iraq buying uranium and found nothing to it, and that he reported this to the CIA and White House. CIA Director George Tenet would later say those words should never have been in the text of the President's State of the Union address, but still believed Iraq was trying to get its hands on nuclear material and was developing or even had developed an atomic weapon or other weapon of mass destruction WMD. After the US invasion in Iraq, a long and exhaustive search of the country was conducted to see if Iraq did in fact have nuclear material, a nuclear weapon, a nuclear weapons program, or any of the weapons of mass destruction that the Bush administration warned the American people of. No WMD or any indication that Iraq had an active or even rudimentary nuclear program was ever found. Though such complexes have existed since man began to use technology to wage war and develop better weapons, it was in the aftermath of World War II and the rise of the atomic age that the US version of the MIC began to frighten people who worried the MIC was beginning to over power typical democratic means of restraint, moderation, and control. No one was more concerned than President and former General Dwight Eisenhower. In his eight years as President, Eisenhower had watched the fearsome growth and power of the ever expanding and powerful United States MIC. As he left office on January 17, in his farewell speech to the Nation, he made the following warning: The total influence — economic, political, even spiritual — is felt in every city, every statehouse, every office of the federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society. In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and

knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals so that security and liberty may prosper together. In the US today, the MIC is larger and more powerful than ever, making it difficult to near impossible for the US to stop making massive weapons programs and expending huge amounts of its national treasure on the military, even during times of relative peace such as the s after the fall of the Soviet Union. Today the US military budget is almost as large as that of all other nations combined. They purchased a dam and lake that had been built in the early s as a reservoir on the Conemaugh River near Johnstown Pennsylvania and created the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club. By the time the industrialists bought it, it was already leaking and in a state of disrepair. Rather than use some of their incredible wealth to strengthen and fix the dam, they mostly made patches using clay and straw whenever it sprung a leak, which it did quite often. On May 31, , a storm struck the Johnstown-South Fork area creating one of the worst downpours ever recorded in Pennsylvania history. Six to ten inches of rain fell in a hour span and the local streams burst their banks, pouring water into the already unstable Lake Conemaugh. That morning, Elias Unger, the president of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club awoke to see the water level of the lake was nearly cresting the dam. Unger quickly assembled a crew to try to clear the blocked spillways but they could not clear the debris. His men then made a frantic effort to dig another spill way to take some of the pressure off the dam and divert the water. Fearing the dam would collapse at any moment, Unger ordered John Parke, an engineer for the South Fork Club, to ride on horseback to the nearby town of South Fork to the telegraph office to send warnings to South Fork and Johnstown. Parke made it and telegraphed not one but two warnings, both of which were never passed along to South Fork and Johnstown officials who could have taken action and evacuated the towns. Over the years there had been so many false alarms of the dam breaking because of the frequent leaks and repairs that no one believed Parke when he told them the dam would not hold. Its contents, an estimated 20 million tons of Lake Conemaugh water, rushed down the Little Conemaugh River. The water reached the little town of South Fork first. Fortunately most of the inhabitants heard the roar of the water coming and were able to scamper up the side of the mountain to high ground and only four people were killed. The people of Johnstown were not as fortunate. The wave of water, moving at 40 miles per hour and reaching a height of 60 feet, carrying houses, telephone poles, rocks, trees, railroad cars, and everything else in its path, slammed into the town. An estimated 2, people were killed making it the worst disaster in the history of the US at that time. On the night of April 14, , the Captain of the Californian, Stanley Lord, brought the ship to a halt as it had entered a wide ice field with many large icebergs. Lord came into the wireless operators room and ordered Evans to warn other ships in the area of the ice. Evans proceeded to do just that, sending out wireless warnings to other ships in the area that they were approaching ice. In the wireless room aboard the Titanic, operators Jack Philips and Harold Bride were trying to get through a backlog of private messages they were to send from the ship to the United States, the destination of the Titanic on her maiden voyage. Evans felt he had done what he was ordered to do, switched off his radio set, and went to bed. A short time later the Titanic, heading at full steam west toward America, came upon the ice Evans had tried to warn them about, struck an iceberg and sank with the loss of over people. In fact, getting the oil well drilled and producing oil and revenue had been a nightmare from the beginning and was behind schedule. The Deepwater Horizon was drilling an exploratory well at the Macondo Prospect region located about 41 miles off the southeast coast of Louisiana, at a water depth of approximately 5, feet. On April 20, , the oil rig exploded, caught fire, and sank, killing eleven workers and causing one of the worst environmental disasters in history. On the morning of the disaster, rig operator and Transocean employee Jimmy Harrell was seen to be in an argument with a senior BP official. Mud was what was typically used to pack the bottom of the rigs drill pipe before capping the well. Harrell refused to do so without conducting two leak tests. For both tests, leaks were found in the pipe allowing drilling mud to flow out and onto the drill platform. A successful test should have had no mud leaking out of the pipe. For some reason, in spite of the leaks, Harrell went forward with the removal of the heavy mud from the pipe, replacing it with lighter seawater. The gas ignited and the rig exploded and caught fire. Are you fucking happy? I told

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you this was gonna happen. The blowout preventer, along with just about every other safety device, failed that day. He proposed that Japan review its standards for surveying and assessing the danger from active faults, but this proposal was rejected. He also claimed the final guide that the committee produced was flawed because it underestimated the design basis for earthquake ground motion. Ishibashi also stated that Japanese engineers were overconfident in their predictions of plant engineering and safety design to withstand an earthquake. Ishibashi warned of the danger of an earthquake-induced nuclear disaster at an International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics conference held in Sapporo. The authorities must admit the possibility that an earthquake-nuclear disaster could happen and weigh the risks objectively. An entire branch of the commodities market known as Over the Counter commodities OTC commodities existed that were for all intents and purposes, totally unregulated. And they wanted it to stay that way. Born had other ideas. The more she learned about OTC commodities and the derivatives markets, the more frightened she grew that something terrible would happen to the US and world economies. Bond was most worried about the derivatives and swaps markets where the risk associated with investments were traded as insurance policies. These were complicated financial investments understood by very few people, and banks began to fraudulently sell them to unsuspecting customers who did not fully understand what they were buying, and who ended up losing huge sums of money. Born believed that it was the job of her agency to investigate and prosecute such fraud. Alan Greenspan had other ideas about that. She and her agency were crushed by political power and Born eventually resigned. But the warnings she had made about the unregulated OTC derivatives market becoming far too large and posing a threat to the very structure of the US and world economy did not go away. Derivatives were being written to insure derivatives, which were themselves written on derivatives. It was a house of cards of financial debt waiting to fall, all it needed was a triggering event. And the collapse of the housing market did just that. As the US financial markets imploded under the weight of derivative trading debt she had warned against and tried to regulate, Born had this to say: Nobody really knew what was going on in the market. The toxic assets of many of our biggest banks are over-the-counter derivatives and caused the economic downturn that made us lose our savings, lose our jobs, lose our homes. It was very frightening. It may differ in details, but there will be significant financial downturns and disasters attributed to this regulatory gap over and over until we learn from experience. Yet his personal style stepped on the shoes of powerful people in Washington DC and FBI headquarters, many of whom were jealous of his successful predictions. By August, his enemies had pushed him out of the FBI.

### Chapter 4 : The banking crisis 10 years on, and the danger of another crash - CBS News

*KIE BoB Subject Heading: health care Contents: Why the United States is not number one in health / Ichiro Kawachi -- Health disparities in the land of equality / Lawrence R. Jacobs -- How market ideology guarantees racial inequality / Deborah Stone -- The dangers of the market panacea / Mark Schlesinger -- Organized labor's incredible shrinking.*

### Chapter 5 : 10 People Whose Warnings Went Unheeded - Listverse

*Corrosive Markets 3 How Market Ideology Guarantees Racial Inequality 65 DEBORAH STONE 4 The Dangers of the Market Panacea 91 MARK SCHLESINGER Part III. Silent Groups 5 Organized Labor's Incredible Shrinking SocialVision MARIE GOTTSCHALK 6 Interest Groups and the Reproduction of Inequality CONSTANCE A. NATHANSON Part IV.*

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### Chapter 7 : Dangers of the Market Panacea - Oxford Scholarship

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*Mark J. Schlesinger, Ph.D. is a wayward economist often mistaken for a political scientist or social psychologist. For the past two decades, he has studied patient experience and patients' responses to problematic medical encounters; over the past five years complementing that work with research into ways of enhancing the scope, clarity, and.*

## Chapter 8 : Table of contents for Library of Congress control number

*Introduction: health and wealth in the good society / James Morone and Lawrence Jacobs --Why the USA is not number 1 in health / Ichiro Kawachi --Health disparities in the land of equality / Lawrence Jacobs --How market ideology guarantees racial inequality / Deborah Stone --The dangers of the market panacea / Mark Schlesinger --Organized labor.*

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