

PROLETARIAN NEWS



WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!
YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT
YOUR CHAINS! YOU HAVE A WORLD
TO GAIN! — Karl Marx

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HOW'S BUSINESS?

Up to the middle of this year the American public had been deluged with rosy pictures of the "soaring sixties" by optimistic business "experts." Many of them expressed elation over the consumers' purchasing power, and that the gross national product had been running at the annual rate of \$500 billion, a record high. Some predicted it would go even higher, past the "half-trillion mark."

But today business has not been so good. Some of the "experts" are far from optimistic. One of them recently forecast that the economy will nose into a recession this year or in early 1961. Frank E. Morris, research director of the investment Bankers Assn. at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce mid-year symposium declared as follows:

"Signs of an imminent recession are growing all the time and should not be ignored. There is no way to tell whether it will come in the last quarter of this year or the first quarter of next year." (Chicago Sun-Times, June 27th.)

Of course, some of his fellow "research directors" at the conference disputed this, but had to admit that there were "weaknesses in the economy," and that some sectors "are now in a partial recession." Then there were the optimists who maintained that business will continue to expand, at least until the end of this year.

As for the "weaknesses" in the economy, they mentioned some of them. For example, the makers of planes, helicopters, missiles and spacecraft have complained they are not doing so well, and business-wise are not on the up-and-up as some would think. It was reported that employment in the Aero-space Industries had dropped 225,000 since 1957—and that the makers of commercial transports are operating "well below the break-even point" financially.

A construction industry expert said that the building industry will wind up this year 3 to 4 per cent behind 1959 in actual construction activity.

Then there is the steel industry, down to 61 per cent of capacity by late June. Yes, it's overproduction again. Last year the steel companies got a break by provoking the workers' strike during the summer months, thereby reducing their stock piles of steel. Since then the recalled steel workers had been so

very productive that again they overproduced. Some steel workers are saying: "We worked so hard, we worked ourselves out of a job," that is, the many thousands that are now being laid off. Steel companies took advantage of the July 4th holiday by shutting their plants for a few days, and some companies for an indefinite period. Inland Steel reported it expected to go down to 40 per cent of capacity after the July 4th holiday. There is no doubt that most of the steel companies will operate as low, if not lower.

The workers in the automobile industry are also worried. They too have overproduced. There are now over one million cars unsold. Many of the auto-workers are now being faced with "vacations without pay," that is, unemployment. This is nothing new in their life's history—but they don't relish it.

The "industrial reserve army" (the unemployed), presently over the 3 million mark is bound to gain more "recruits" as industry discharges more workers. And all this "freeing" the worker from his job is happening in the "free world" that President Ike praises so much and loves so well.

Some workers hope that, this being an election year, both of capital's political parties, Republican and Democratic, will prevent a major business slump, at least until after election. However, it's not politics that controls or dominates business, but the reverse. The "business cycle" with its "boom and bust" periods is inherent in capitalism; it's part of its contradictory nature. The basic cause is the exploitation of wage-labor by capital, and its appropriation of all the wealth produced. Capital's two political parties tend to prolong the workers' misery, by defending the system that causes it.

This situation will only be remedied when the workers quit supporting capitalist parties, and themselves take organized political action.

We ask the workers to join a working class party, the Proletarian Party, and strive for the complete abolition of capitalism.

A.W.

DEMOCRACY'S DILEMMA

Events during the last year have not gone too well for western democracy. For the U.S., its pillar and spearhead, without which it could readily disintegrate, matters are worsening. Its relations and ties with other nations are under growing strain, Cuba for instance. Anti-American feeling among its Latin-American neighbors is growing. That attitude was well reflected by the pelting reception Vice-President Nixon received in Venezuela a couple of years back. The more recent internal political changes experienced by the U.S. supported governments in Korea, Turkey and to top it off, the massive demonstration in Japan against the pro U.S. Kishi government, all these point to fundamental internal and external antagonisms in the western democratic camp vis-a-vis the growing camp of socialism. They denote capitalist democracy's loss of influence and prestige as a force for economic security and peace. More and more it is becoming associated in the eyes of the world as an instrument of war and imperialism, a friend and supporter of reactionaries in power, the Franco's, Salazors and Chiangs.

To understand democracy's dilemma, why it is becoming more unpopular with the large masses, we have to evaluate its substance as distinct from its form. Just as an individual's self-praise is small in relation to what others think of him in his social behavior so it is with governments and society as a whole. The claim of governments is one thing; its actions and effect upon people is another.

Democracy is a form of state, of class rule. Wherever there is a state, even a socialist type of democracy or state, there are classes and struggles between them. In capitalist or western democracy the workers, the vast masses, are being ruled and dominated in the interest of the small but rich class. This latter class privately owns the economic resources of the nation and enriches itself thru the exploitation of labor. This social arrangement is protected in its existence by government power.

For popular consumption this democracy is represented by its formal aspect i.e. as a government of the people, freedom and dignity of the individual. But beneath this outer shell of freedom is concealed a life of toil and hardship for the workers and riches and power for the employing class.

Democracy's sloganizing effect maintains its illusion as long as capitalism's wheels of industry are moving. The workers seem less concerned with the wealth they pile up for their employers as they are with the security of their jobs and the betterment of their working conditions.

But this, capitalism cannot provide. Its competitive setup makes for constant improvement and mechanization of industry. The object is to cut labor-costs which mean labor displacement and unemployment. In addition to surplus-labor it creates surplus goods, large inventories, price-wars, shut-downs. Periodic depressions and internal strife are its consequence.

From this internal class arrangement and antagonism there arises external antagonisms, based upon the competition of world capitalist powers for markets, control of backward countries, to grab their resources and exploit their peoples. Capitalist competition leads to imperialist rivalry and wars.

These effects of capitalism, economic crises, colonial oppression and war lead to socialist revolution and colonial struggles for independence. To the extent that the power of the socialist camp grows, to the extent that the movements for national independence grow, the position of imperialism becomes ever weaker, the competition for what's left keener, the danger of war greater. In effect, imperialist economies cannot escape economic crisis without war or war preparation.

This — the fear of war — plays a considerable role in the present growth of rebelliousness. The Japanese people, especially, having already felt the hellish effects of atom bombing apparently regard Eisenhower not as a "messenger of peace" but a representative of a nation bent upon war with bases in Japan for that purpose, which automatically exposes them as a target for retaliation. It is this fear

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NOTICE TO OUR READERS

We regret that we had to skip the June issue for lack of funds. However, we are thankful to those readers who helped with their contributions toward getting out this July issue of the Proletarian News.

A LOOK AROUND

MORAL REARMAMENT: Many of our readers have undoubtedly been exposed to a concentrated campaign recently launched by a committee for "Moral Rearmament." This campaign, in the form of a small booklet sent through the mails (35,000,000 copies) tells us it is time to awaken to the true facts of life. Trouble is, few, if any, of the people we have talked to on the subject are able to filter out these "facts of life" from the propaganda submitted. It is for this reason we have decided the subject is worthy of a few lines of type.

"Moral Rearmament" is nothing more or less than a holy war against communism. We are asked by its advocates to join hands as "God's children" in a brotherly effort to do away with our not so brotherly neighbors who see fit to subscribe to the ideas of communism.

We are told a new ideology is needed to save capitalism and to fight the ideology of Marxism. It suggests a program, "under God," dedicated to setting aside all our class conflicts and differences (both domestic and international), in a common fight to preserve capitalism will save the world from Godless communism. It seems the trouble lies in the fact that capitalism really has no ideology and therefore one must be invented to fill the gap, to close the ranks. On the other hand, it is pointed out, communism does have an ideology and this is the key to its success.

It would be well to remind the learned and wealthy gentlemen sponsoring this program of a few facts of life put forth a hundred years ago in the Communist Manifesto. "The theoretical conclusions of the Communists are in no way based on ideas or principles that have been invented, or discovered, by this or that would-be universal reformer. They merely express, in general terms, actual relations springing from an existing class struggle from a historical movement going on under our very eyes."

To this we might add: a dying social order, in this case capitalism, can find little comfort and

much less success in an ideology (Christianity) that for two thousand years has failed to stop man's progress toward a society wherein he is free for the first time from the concepts of private property and the hatred, greed and corruption it breeds. Moral rearmament, for the working class, starts where capitalism leaves off.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE: Question: Is there a difference in candidates running for President of the U.S. and if so, what are they?

Answer: Yes, there is a difference, but it is difficult to define. There are differences in personality, in political party organization, even differences in the way one candidate might take up the wheel of government (in the same way one factory manager may vary from another). The one thing to remember is the fact that the differences are not nearly as great as the similarities—the defence and continuance of the capitalist system is the first order of the day, every day for the "commander in chief" be he liberal, conservative or reactionary (to use the terms lightly) the difference is in the method by which each would go about the appointed task. The breed is the same, only the spots are different.

WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING? Upon his recent return from a visit to "New China," British Field Marshal Montgomery came out in behalf of China's claim to the island of Formosa. He said he felt Peiping was correct in its desire to take over Formosa as part of its territory. He said there should be one, not two Chinas and Peiping was the logical government to represent all of China's vast territories. Almost all, that is, Montgomery's generous heart stopped short at Hong Kong. Hong Kong, said he, is a part of the British Empire and any attempt to tamper with that would mean war, "with a capital W."

The moral of the story, dear reader, is to beware of the benevolent soul who is so generous and liberal as to give away that which is not his to give while at the same time defends to the death his own greedy little interests. L.D.

DEMOCRACY'S DILEMMA

(Continued from page 1)

of being dragged into another war, as well as the old basic economic difference between Japanese and American businesses interests plus the humbled feeling of a defeated and occupied nation that brings the accumulated antagonisms to a head.

Western or parliamentary democracy for all its glorious past — and none can deny its rich history of revolutionary struggles for national independence and social progress — has never been anything else mainly but a political expression for capital's interest, first in its fight against the feudal

nobility for political power, then against its own proletariat for the retention of that power. To the extent that the workers have made some advances under this democracy it mostly was conceded unwillingly and through pressure from below.

By the beginning of the 20th century and since, democracy had yielded its progressive kernel as did capitalism as such. Its entry into the era known as imperialism marked the beginning of its decline, which Lenin called decadent capitalism, a period of greater reaction, war and revolution.

Since then we have had 2 major

"U-2" AND POLITICS

The full impact of the United States spy plane, the U-2, captured deep within the Soviet Union, is not yet in. It fore-doomed the widely heralded Summit Conference which followed soon after the capture. An agonizing reappraisal amongst the so-called Western allies, of their internal as well as their external relations vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, is in process. Its repercussion here, at home, may, at least, influence the forth-coming national elections.

Bit by bit, the U.S. government confessed to using the U-2 spy missions over the Soviet Union for the past four years, ostensibly, to preclude another Pearl Harbor attack, but actually, as is common knowledge in military and political circles, to photograph and plot Soviet targets for American missiles and H-bombs for a war, toward which the capitalist governments in Washington have been spending hundreds of billions of dollars in preparation.

The criminal recklessness of decadent capitalism is exposed for all the world to see. Having committed a monumental blunder in the U-2 affair, reckless U.S. capitalism compounded its criminality by sounding a world-wide alert of American combat forces on the very eve of the Summit Conference, a night before, that might have accidentally triggered an all-out nuclear exchange. With tensions near a breaking point such blunderings might have precipitated a nuclear holocaust.

With such recent events as a background, the forth-coming national elections are in progress. Adlai Stevenson, titular head of the Democratic Party has declared that too much is at stake for Americans to "sweep this whole sorry mess under the rug in the name of national unity."

We do not know whom the Democrats or Republicans will select as their presidential candidates, at this writing (June 15). Whoever the standard-bearers, you can bet your bottom dollar, the Democratic and Republican selections will be loyal servants of capitalism. That is given, as sure as the saying goes: as death and taxes. Further, despite the build-up of the mythical qualities of the candidates, as "courageous," "intelligent," "daring," "perceptive," ad-nauseam,

wars, several revolutions, and colonial uprisings for national independence. We've lived thru the period of fascism, when the capitalists attempted to prolong their social rule, thru non-democratic means. Fascism failed. But neither were the surviving forces of capitalist democracy able to stem the tide of revolutionary developments. All of this because capitalism as a social system has pretty well run its course.

Despite all ruling class endeavors to eternalize its economic system and political institutions the point is that the productive ca-

the capitalist class interest as a whole is paramount.

Campaign oratory is one thing, political action after elections is another, the opposite in crucial tests. President Wilson, a Democrat, an alleged intelligent man, formerly head of Princeton University, said to be opposed to war, was reelected to office, in Nov. 1916 and in April, 1917, America entered World War I. The late Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose heart for the "forgotten man" was universally proclaimed, who "fought" the "economic royalists," dead-set against war, who on the eve of the 1940 elections proclaimed "our boys will not go across" to fight, yielded to the higher interests of capitalism, with the U.S. entry in World War II. Stevenson or some other capitalist hireling, no matter the build-up sterling qualities, real or fancy, are puppets of the system that breeds war, again and again. That is capitalism.

The fragile structure of peaceful coexistence has collapsed. Whether the illusion can be reconstructed in the near future is problematic. The social forces prevailing decree a sharpening of the conflicting interests. Capitalism, particularly U.S. capitalism, is overbuilt, overstuffed for the narrowing market, a shrinking capitalist sphere. Shooting for the moon is not the answer. While the virile, expanding forces of collectivism, togetherness, communism, is knocking at the historical gates, over one-third of the world's area and about one-half of the world's population have embraced the new way of life. The forces of decadent capitalism are holding back. How much longer can they hold? We are not prophets. The shadow of capitalist doom is visible.

Lenin declared years ago that "Monopolies, oligarchy, the striving for domination instead of the striving for liberty, the exploitation of an increasing number of small or weak nations by an extremely small group of the richest or most powerful nations — all these have given birth . . . to imperialism" which he defined as "parasitic or decaying capitalism." The misery of the masses becomes unbearable under imperialism, and so it ushers in the "eve of the proletarian social revolution." L.B.

capacity it has been instrumental in building up is far ahead and in conflict with the capitalist ways and methods of handling it. The law of social evolution is being flouted, hence constant turmoil, struggle, crisis and threats of another war.

Inevitably this social system cannot endure. Its pretext to democracy will not save it, since it cannot provide economic security and peace. And that is what the people mostly want, without which "dignity" and "freedom" are meaningless. R. Daniels

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PREDATORY CAPITALISM

Capitalism is a predatory system in spite of its historical justification and its pretensions of "freedom, justice, and human dignity." The capitalists obtain their wealth through a form of legal plundering known as the exploitation of labor. By that is meant the taking away from the working class all that it produces except the amount necessary for its existence. The workers must receive enough to subsist upon or else their usefulness to the exploiters would come to an end.

In comparison to the freedom enjoyed by the capitalist, the exploited worker has very little, if any at all. The defenders and apologists of capitalism dispute this by contending that the present 67,280,000 job-holders (statistics of May 1960) are "free laborers." However, the fact remains that anyone working for wages is subordinate to the one who pays him; that is, he must carry out the orders of his employer, or else be subject to discharge. Under the lash of this economic whip it is difficult for the worker to preserve any human dignity, let alone have freedom. Actually, and economically, the American workers are wage-slaves whether they dislike the term or not. Thus we find that "slave-labor" does exist in the "land of the free."

In one sense only are the workers "free," they are free of any ownership in the means of production. It is the capitalist class, particularly the big exploiters, who own all the industry, the mines, mills, factories, shops, railroads, steamship lines, buslines, airlines, oil fields and refineries, banks, etc. They have also monopolized all the farming land that is used for producing "cash crops."

This voracious appropriation of the nation's wealth did not happen suddenly but evolved during the whole life-time of the nation. The class line-up and social-economic picture was different around the middle of the last (19th) century. Then the majority of the people were farmers, hence property-owners, no matter how small their holdings. As for the capitalist class, they were small manufacturers and shopkeepers. On the other hand, the wage workers of that period, although more numerous than these early small capitalists, were also in the minority.

Since that time the class line-up has changed, keeping pace with the changes in the economic basis of capitalism. The "free enterprise" system evolved into the monopoly stage, the present era of huge trusts, corporations, and big banks, i.e., finance capitalism. What had occurred was the centralization of industry and the concentration of wealth into fewer hands, that of the parasitic financial oligarchy, the multi-millionaires and billionaires, symbolically known as Wall Street. They comprise an insignificant but powerful minority of the population, less than 1 per cent. However, because of their enormous wealth, these financial pirates control the public opinion institutions, capital's "brain-washing" industry, the press, schools, pulpit, radio, TV, movies, etc. These Wall Street magnates also control or dominate the American government with all its officials, from the President down to the dogcatcher.

One often hears the poverty-stricken citizen, in retaliation for his sorry plight, summing it up in this way: "That's the stinking rich. They

own everything, the whole works. But try and get anything from them! Just try!" Yes, just try, but all that the workers get from them is more exploitation.

Further analyzing the class line-up today, we find that the farming population had dwindled considerably, to less than 12 per cent of the nation's total population. Here too the relentless competitive process had weeded out the small "inefficient" farmer, and evolved into the monopoly stage. From the present small percentage engaged in farming, a still smaller fraction, the rich capitalist farmers, own most of the fertile land and exploit thousands of rural workers on their highly mechanized "factory" farms producing most of the food for the nation, including the surpluses. The day of the small farmer is over, and cannot be brought back.

And that holds true for the small business man also. Capitalism's predatory nature is most glaringly revealed by the plight of the petty entrepreneur, who loses out in the cut-throat game of competition because of his small capital investment. It is only the big capitalists who survive and are favored by capitalism's holy trinity: profit, interest, and rent; thereby amassing ever greater wealth.

Remorseless is the competitive process of capitalism, and one can hear the victims (bankrupts) denounce the system by calling it "the rat race," or the "dog-eat-dog society."

There has, however, been some objection to the latter comparison as unfair to the dogs, especially from those who love "man's best friend," the canine pet. It would be far more fitting to label capitalism as the "wolf-eat-wolf society," for it is well known that wolves quarrel and fight among themselves over the prey, and very often the victorious wolves will devour the defeated.

We might be criticized by the intellectual defenders of capitalism for judging too harshly the so-called "best possible of systems." They contend: did not Marx and Engels in their COMMUNIST MANIFESTO actually praise the early capitalists for their progressive achievements? We reply, of course they did, and very ably, by pointing out that the early bourgeoisie was a revolutionary class who rallied the masses of that period under the slogan of "freedom," etc., and overthrew the reactionary system of feudalism. Marx and Engels gave credit to these early capitalists for their material accomplishments such as creating a modern industry and the training of an efficient "proletariat" to operate it. However, though granting early capitalism this historical justification, nevertheless, Marx and Engels particularly stressed the brutal and selfish aspect of the system as follows:

"The bourgeoisie, wherever it has got the upper hand, has put an end to all feudal, patriarchal, idyllic relations. It has pitilessly torn asunder the motley feudal ties that bound man to his 'natural superiors,' and has left remaining no other nexus between man and man than naked self-interest, than callous 'cash payment.' It has drowned the most heavenly ecstasies of religious fervor, of chivalrous enthusiasm, of philistine sentimentalism, in the icy water of egotistical calculation. It has resolved personal worth into exchange value, and in place of the numberless indefeasible chartered freedoms, has set up that single, unconscionable freedom—Free Trade. In one word, for exploitation, veiled by religious and political illusions, it has substituted naked, shameless, direct, brutal exploitation."

This characterization of early bourgeois society by Marx and Engels was written over a hundred years ago (1847) and as far as its predatory nature is concerned it holds true of modern capitalism even more so today.

Especially true is Marx and Engels' further assertion that every occupation hitherto hon-

ored and looked up to with reverent awe has been stripped of its halo, that capitalism has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage-laborers. They, therefore, meet the same fate as the early artisans or mechanics and journeymen whom capitalism had converted into its hired wage-workers, i.e., proletarians, that human product peculiar to capital's industrial system, who, having no means of production of their own, are reduced to selling their labor power in order to live.

But, the apologists of capitalism contend: the American workers have the highest standard of living in the world, in fact, "they never had it so good." However, have they got it so good? If they had, would the steel workers have gone on strike last year? And why are many workers striking this year, such as the dock workers, the missile-machinists, airplane factory workers, even such "highly paid" airplane pilots, and many others, plus the recent strike threat of the railroad workers? These workers confound the capitalist apologists, by giving us a practical, direct and truthful answer: to get an increase in wages so as to catch up with the high cost of living. The workers have discovered that the "high" money wage they were getting was very small indeed compared to the real wage, that is, when purchasing the necessities of life, food, shelter and clothing.

The relative wage is even lower. The worker gets around one-fifth of the total produced in comparison to the four-fifths that the capitalists appropriate in surplus value. The big capitalists enjoy a life of ease and luxury, plenty of profit left after taxes, etc. This does not make the workers happy; as further indicated by the following briefs.

Briefs of the American way of life: most of the 67,280,000 jobholders are up to their necks in debt, they owe over \$100 billion for goods bought on the installment plan, and for homes "a la mortgage." Unemployment still here, over 3 million despair getting jobs; cause: overproduction and automation. The underpaid, unskilled worker longs for that promised \$1.25 an hour "minimum wage" but is still waiting and getting thinner and thinner. The 16 million aged on "social security" also long for "medical aid" (it's a nice political football like "slum clearance") but the sick and the slums are still with us. Crime is on the increase, costing the nation over \$22 billion annually; fifty per cent of burglaries committed by teenagers under the age of 18 years. Some police also try to make the "fast buck" that way; not nice, a bad example (but grafting is O.K. on top among politicians if you don't get caught). More than \$4 billion annually is spent for "foreign aid" to America's allies. Angry U.S. patriot retorts: "We built them up, and now they are exporting their goods to America trying to undersell us, damn them! Where will we sell our own stuff now? The home market is glutted."

Some more briefs: Negroes are still trying to be first class citizens by casting their votes down south, but the white jerks there won't let them. They also want the same equality with the whites when eating hamburgers. Where is the "brotherly love" that preachers and priests talk about? News item: \$40 billions annually for more missiles, hydrogen bombs and those U-2 spy planes. President Ike is angry at the Russians, they won't let U-2 spy on them. He is angry at some Japanese also, they won't buy "free world," say "Ike stay home, don't come."

The social revolution to get rid of capitalism is long overdue. It's waiting for the American proletariat to wake up. Al Wysocki

CORRECTION: For the year 1959, Volume XXVIII on all issues, and for May 1960, Volume XXIX.

YOUTH AND SOCIALISM

We are living in a revolutionary era. Events in South America, the Middle East, Japan and Korea in the past few years underline this basic fact of the mid-twentieth century. Most notable in all these recent revolutions is the role of Marxist as well as non-Marxist youth. In a significant number of these revolutions, what began as a student demonstration, rapidly became a working class movement bringing the existing bourgeois government to its knees, although it was not replaced by working class power.

Revolutionary youth, of course, cannot of itself bring about a revolution; this is a job for the working class. Yet revolutionary youth has demonstrated itself capable of performing vital functions in the course of revolutions. In the face of reactionary oppression, workers with families may tend to act more conservative than their beliefs would dictate out of regard for their families. Then, too, the experience of the middle aged socially conscious worker may have disillusioned him and made him skeptical. Revolutionary youth is not beset by these difficulties. Thus university students can provide and have provided some of the necessary, but not sufficient, intellectual leadership for revolution.

American university students have for the most part failed to show this potential. This is due to the conservatism which is bred by the capitalist method of supporting universities and selecting appropriate professors.

Solicitation of individual capitalists and corporations for funds to sustain the university form the direct means for capitalists to exert a controlling hand over the policies of the university. An important consequence of this method of support is that there is a majority of wealthy capitalists on the board of trustees of most universities, and an educator who is genuinely interested in education in itself is rarely a member of

the board. It is this board of trustees which has the final say on who shall teach and what shall be taught.

The purpose of our educational system is to turn out individuals who are useful to our society — capitalist society. The university which fails in this is regarded as a failure. As such, universities are only tools in the preservation of the economic system. By their function they are conservative and tend to produce conservatives.

Yet the social conditions of the time present a real standard by which the teaching of the conservative professors can be measured and gauged. This gauge is the source of class consciousness of the radical youth.

When we look at the youth movement of the United States we are presented with the paradox of organizations which call themselves "socialist" and even "revolutionary" and yet in fact they base themselves on reform programs, and gross misunderstandings of the meaning of a "dictatorship of the proletariat" in socialist nations. Some of these misunderstandings may stem from the enthusiasm and energy of youth which is so busy protesting and agitating for reform today that Marx must be studied tomorrow. This writer knows of at least one such local youth organization which cancelled its Capital study group so that Woolworths could be picketed.

Specifically we mention three youth groups: the YPSL (the Socialist Party youth), the Communist Party youth, and the YSA (the Socialist-workers Party youth) which from time to time and from place to place attempts to masquerade as an independent youth group.

The Young Peoples, Socialist League is not a Marxist organization. Like the Socialist Party it fails to educate its members in Marxism. It supports NATO and the Cold War and most of the other

State Department policies. Its members are gravely concerned lest their program might not meet the approval of the State Department and their name appear on the Attorney General's list. It is now practically defunct as an organization.

The Communist Party youth is presently unorganized.

The Young Socialist Alliance claims to be revolutionary. However it fails to comprehend the nature of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union and rather condemns it as a bureaucracy. While on the one hand it

claims to be dedicated to the spread of Marxism ideas among the youth, on the other hand it wastes great energy supporting reform programs.

Organizationally it has the most rapidly expanding membership of all the youth groups. If they can find time to study Marxism between picketing for a multitude of reform issues, then perhaps some of the members at least may learn the errors which lie in the YSA's position on the Soviet Union.

We invite them to study the program of the Proletarian Party.
A. St. Maur

LIVE or DIE (Letter)

"My country, may she always be right, but right or wrong, my country." Even to the total destruction of all living things? What kind of people are we, we Americans? Do we give support to even the most obvious wrong the government may perpetrate? Are we constantly to be herded like a flock of sheep to be shorn of the product of our toil and humiliated, driven to war to protect the capitalist wealth stolen from us and finally led to slaughter?

This May Day one of the American spy planes was discovered over Russia, pilot and equipment captured by the communist people. All was obvious to the whole world, yet with all the falsehood and intrigue in the open, most Americans still agree, or pretend to, that the U.S. government is right.

The American planes constantly antagonize the borders of Russia

with hydrogen bombs, fusing and defusing in mid-air. Thank God, it was not one of these armed jets that had an accident so far. Had it been, there would be no Summit Conference at all. There would instead be a real "On The Beach."

This incident should be a clear warning to all of us as to what we must do. And the least we can do is to raise our voices against the war-mongering policy of our rulers, which we have so far supported or remained silent. Is the capitalist propaganda machine so perfect that it can forever brain-wash most of us? Are we waiting for all hell to rain down from the skies? Awake America! Protest! It is up to you, the people to induce peace, world disarmament, equality, decency, justice, and make an end of exploitation. What must happen before you arise out of your lethargy? It is later than you think. Sheetmetal Worker

REVOLUTIONARY POLITICAL ACTION

"While the objective of the class struggle is economic, the retention of the means of production, the mills, mines, railroads, etc., by the capitalists, and the fight for possession of those means of production by the proletarians, the modern wage workers, the form which the struggle takes is *political*. This, too, is a historic fact, existing objectively outside of the minds of men.

"When Karl Marx and Frederick Engels wrote into the *Communist Manifesto*, of 1848, that: "All class struggles are political struggles," they meant just exactly what they said. The institution which decrees that the class struggle is *political* was founded originally by, and in the interest of, the property owning classes. It is the *State*, or what is commonly called government. It consists not only of the legislative, executive and judicial branches (courts, judges, jails) but also the armed forces, the police, militia, etc.

"In all present day phases of the struggle between capital and labor, between the workers and their exploiters, the *State* takes its stand on the side of capital, even when it tries, or pretends, to be impartial. That is what it exists for. It is the "public power of coercion." Its constitutions are founded upon property rights. Its purpose is the protection of those with property, especially property in the means of production. Those without property, the modern working class, the vast majority, may grasp at its substance, but they only get its shadow.

"Political action which has for its objective the abolition of the profit system, the taking possession of the means of production by the vast majority, in the interest of the vast majority, is *Revolutionary Political Action*.

"Ever since its inception, in 1920, the Proletarian Party of America has consistently adhered to the fundamental principles of Marxian communism.

"The objective of this party is to arouse the working people of America to a realization of the historic role they are called upon to play, namely, their self-emancipation from the yoke of capitalist exploitation. To this end, the Proletarian Party proclaims that the starting point of all intelligent class action is the recognition of the class character of present day society, recognition of the fact that it is divided into two great camps, rich exploiters and exploited workers."

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