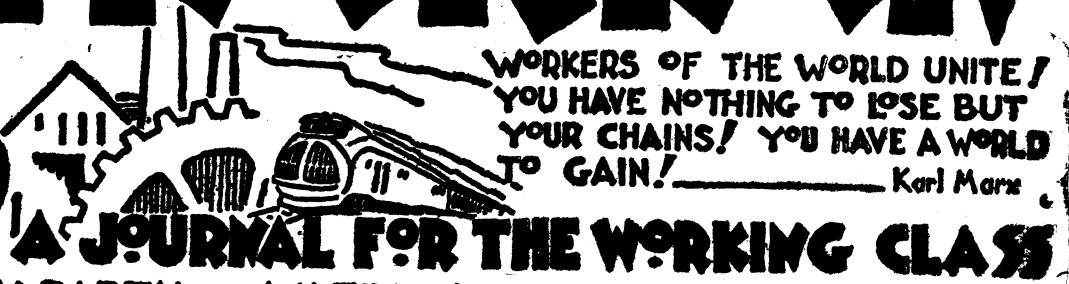


# PROLETARIAN

# NEWS



A JOURNAL FOR THE WORKING CLASS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PROLETARIAN PARTY OF AMERICA

Vol. XXVI, No. 7, Whole No. 292

Chicago, Ill., July 1957

618

Price 10c a Copy

## Past, Present and Future

Back in school days we studied in our language classes about verbs and their tenses, past, present and future. That described either an action or condition of things and people. As in language so it appertains to phenomena, generally, whether they belong to the organic or inorganic, physical or spiritual kingdoms.

All phenomena are subject to the law of motion or change, of coming into being and passing out of existence or non-being. This change-process goes thru a series of developments we call history. It is best observed in the organic kingdom and human society. Here the process is characterized by a regular development thru stages: birth, maturity and decline. The laws governing that development we will allude to later. Suffice it to say at this point that these changes—excepting the spiritual—are physical, that is, material. They are real and objective, existing in space and in point of time. All things exist and move in space and time.

When we therefore, refer concretely, say to a given individual, nation or a society, we either speak of them as at present, or as the past, or their future. For example, if it's Abraham Lincoln, he belongs to the past tense, or past history. Eisenhower, on the other hand, is part of present history. Or we might talk about American history of the colonial or revolutionary period, that is the past compared to present-day developments in America. Similarly with regard to society. We can go back to the dark ages, ancient history or even further back into unwritten history. We can also take a glimpse into future history, even if it might be considered by some as speculation.

What should be borne in mind is that time is a changing thing, a variable quality. "Time marches on." This little saying was aptly and correctly coined. But time not only changes, it is real and objective.

There are those who contend that time is man-made and subjective, that is, mental. However, that is not true. The calculation of time may well be man-made. (That is to say the beast in the forest may not possess man's understanding of the

nature of time. Yet he is just as subject to its wear and tear.) But time itself is of the nature of all things, including beast and such, and not only to that tiny fragment of it, man.

All nature has a history, goes thru a process of change, internally, in its condition or state of being. The flowers, the trees, the rivers and mountains, entire planets go thru that process of coming into being and fading away. That is time, a succession of one change after another, one condition overtaking another. The earlier followed by a later, that is a change in

(Continued on page 2)

## THE H-BOMB PERIL

It was announced in the press that two thousand American scientists, (report from Pasadena, California) on June 3rd, appealed for a halt in all nuclear bomb testing. Among them were some of the nation's leading geneticists and the Nobel Prize winner who discovered that penetrating radiation affects the offspring of animals. As reported by the Chicago Daily News:

"A statement prepared by Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize-winning chemist, and signed by U.S. biologists, chemists and physicists, warned that each nuclear bomb test spreads an added burden of

radioactive elements over the earth.

"They said this is damaging the health of people around the world."

According to this report, Dr. Pauling said that the two thousand names were collected in only 10 days and that he was sure "if more time were taken we would have had 10,000 names," and further stating that "entire science departments of some universities signed."

Included in the two thousand names were "some 100 scientists in and around Chicago (who) signed within four days," according to the Daily News.

The scientists, of course, had been aware of the danger of this radioactive fallout ever since the first A-bomb test explosion of 1945 in the United States. But the injurious and deadly effect of the fallout was only proven after the American ruling class used the Japanese as human "guinea pigs" in the subsequent atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki of that same year.

The American public was generally unconcerned over the plight of the Japanese (a defeated "enemy"), but when a many times more powerful nuclear explosion took place, years later, that of the H-bomb test in the Pacific in 1954, then alarm was expressed. That explosion not only showered deadly radioactive, fall-out, ash on Japanese fishermen 80 miles from the center of the blast; it also produced a detectable increase of radioactivity in the atmosphere throughout the world, which, of course, includes the atmosphere over such cities like Chicago, New York, etc.

The danger of radioactivity was well known in scientific circles long before the atom was "split." For example, the medical use of X-rays in hospitals is attended with great care because of the radioactive effect on the reproductive organs of persons of child-bearing age. Even if the first offspring show no bad effects there is still the possibility that their children and even grandchildren might be effected. The geneticists claim that due to the A and H-bomb tests the atmosphere has reached, or is reaching, that critical radioactive

(Continued on page 2)

## HOME SCENE

### Budget Battle

When General Eisenhower entered politics and campaigned for the presidency in 1952, he promised, among other things, to cut government spending. Much of his popularity amongst businessmen, stemmed from the belief that under an Eisenhower administration, budget-cutting and tax reductions would result. Elected to office, Eisenhower picked experienced, practical business people to run the executive branch of the government. It is true, Eisenhower's team of executives, at the start, made some gestures toward economy, but they didn't get very far.

During his second term in office Eisenhower submitted his budget last January. And since the beginning of the year the battle over the budget, in and out of Congress, has raged. The "record peace time budget," approximately \$72 billions, has alienated some business support. The prospect for tax reductions doesn't look too promising. But Congressmen appear to be putting up a fight for budget-cutting. President Eisenhower has made a couple of television appeals in an effort to rally support for his budget. So far, it is June, at this writing, a budget for the fiscal year has yet to be enacted.

Despite all the wrangles over the budget, no serious cut can be made. Over half the budget goes to the military. No patriotic Congressman, patriotic to capitalism, sworn to defend the profit system,

will dare use a "meat-ax" on defense appropriations. Farm aid, veteran administration support, housing, rivers, harbors, bridges, airports, power-dam developments are built-in spending, laws on the books, untouchable. Proposed spending for schools, roads, health insurance, scholarships and combatting juvenile delinquency, may be curtailed, postponed. They are not the meat of the budget. But as mentioned above, defense spending is the big item and Congress will shy away from any serious budget slashing.

As far as the workers are concerned, the governmental budgets, are no problem to them. Labor is exploited and robbed at the point of production. The standard of living is generally at a bare minimum, with record high or low budgets. The budget question is capital's problem and it is bound to get worse as capitalistic problems multiply.

### The Wage-Price Spiral Hoax

On July 1st, the steel workers are scheduled to receive about 10 or more cents an hour, as agreed by the contract signed last year after the strike. The steel industry is said to be withholding announcement of steel price increases until after July 1st, to make it appear that rising wages is the cause of the boost in steel prices.

Prices of many things have gone up of late. The Department of Labor reported recently that wages and salaries during the past decade

(Continued on page 2)

## THE H-BOMB PERIL

(Continued from page 1)

point wherein the descendants of the exposed will be born deformed, moronic, or even some form of mutant.

The increase in radiation can also cause leukemia, cancer of the bone and early death in the generation exposed to it.

The government's Atomic Energy Commission disputes the claim of these scientists, and contends that so far the radioactive fall-out is "negligible" and therefore not harmful. In any case, it contends, the atomic and hydrogen bomb tests must go on because the nation must be prepared, and the "free world" (capitalist world) must take a chance on exposing itself to radioactivity.

Recently the Soviet Union had proposed a 2-to-3-year moratorium on nuclear tests with inspection. Whether the United States will agree to this proposal of a temporary halt in nuclear tests remains to be seen. One must remember that the production of nuclear weapons is a profitable business to the capitalist corporations who provide the government with the material. They would be opposed to putting an end to a profitable source of their wealth.

Space limitations do not permit a fuller treatment of this most important subject in this article, which everyone will agree merits serious consideration by the whole of humanity.

Al Wysocki

## HOME SCENE

(Continued from page 1)

have risen faster than productivity. The daily press has grabbed on to the "fact" to belabor the point that higher wages are responsible for price hikes. That line (and a hoax it is), namely, that "wages determine prices," is as old as capitalism.

About 100 years ago, Karl Marx, delivered an address, exploding that hoax, printed in a pamphlet, "Value, Price and Profit." In this pamphlet, Marx, demonstrates that prices fluctuate according to the changing relationship of supply and demand. That the real effect of wage increases is an immediate cut into the profits of the capitalist class. That is why the capitalist bitterly contest wage hikes. It is this struggle between capital and labor over wages, elementary though fundamental, that gives rise to class opposition. This battle over the proceeds of labor has been going on for over a century, has made the interests between capital and labor irreconcilable and insoluble under the present social relationship.

Economic laws, beyond the control of the capitalist class and its political hirelings, determine wages, prices and profits. The capitalists may try to tinker with them

but in the last analysis the economic laws assert themselves. The steel monopolists may try to pass on the rise in wage costs in higher prices, but the market condition may determine otherwise. Competition from other metals and the relationship of supply and demand for such commodities will finally determine the price of steel.

Labor power, too, the commodity that the worker sells, when on the job, is also subject to economic laws. The market condition determines the price of labor-power, that is wages, and it invariably hovers around the value line equivalent to the cost of living. To reiterate, the price of the commodity labor-power, wages, has nothing to do in determining the price of other commodities. The difference between what labor produces and what it gets in the form of wages is the source of profits. The more labor gets the less profit remains for capital. For labor to get hooked on the hoax that labor determines prices is to capital's advantage. Beware of this popular prejudice promoted by capital. For more detailed facts we refer you to the study of that book by Marx, "Value, Price and Profit." You will be surprisingly enlightened.

L.B.

## THUMBNAILS

**RIGHT STEP:** May 17, 1957 marks an historic day for the 15,000,000 Negroes in this country. For those who attended the pilgrimage to Lincoln's shrine in Washington D.C. that day it must have been especially rewarding because of the great success it enjoyed.

Notable among the speakers (of which there were many) was Rev. Martin Luther King of bus strike fame. He called for a strong fight on the part of Negroes to "get the ballot" in the South as a means to end many of their problems.

This is the first step on the long road to real freedom for Negro workers and an important one. It seems that only by "catching up"

to their fellow white workers will they become conscious of the fact that wage slavery is every wage worker's road-block to true emancipation, regardless of race, color, or creed.

**THE DANGER OF DANGER:** We don't know whether to be amused or appalled by current discussions regarding clean and dirty Atomic Bombs. The very thought of a section of the human race reaching the point where they can have serious discussions about the relative degree of danger from an atom explosion is frightening indeed.

This seems to us about as sane  
(Continued on page 4)

## Past, Present and Future

(Continued from page 1)

time. That's what we mean by tenses, by past, present and future.

Now we said earlier that the spiritual or mental kingdom is also subject to the same process. That is true as far as the process of change, itself, goes. But the determination of this latter process must be carefully distinguished from material changes. It is ever so easy to all into the IDEALISTIC dream-world by lumping material (objective) and spiritual (subjective) phenomena together as one.

Matter and mind are separate as well as interconnected phenomena. They are separate in that matter is primary and objective, exists prior to mind and without it. It is mind or the world of ideas, that is interconnected with matter, is dependent upon matter and cannot exist without it. Our thoughts, all our ideas and knowledge of the world emanate from and reflect it. Without matter there is no thought. Without the world of experience we can arrive at no idea of it, whether such ideas are a true or a false reflection of it. The point is we have to come to mother nature for any kind of knowledge of her.

So that while the material world is self determined, develops in self-movement thru its own internal laws of inner cause and effect, opposition and clash of its forces, the mental or spiritual world, and its changes, is basically determined by and follows changes in the material world.

So, to say, that time is nothing but a mental concept is obvious error. It is more than a concept. It is its reality that gives rise to the concept. There is no question as to the reality of the past existence of Ancient Greece or Rome, or the War of Roses, or the French Revolution, irrespective of any one's denying or questioning them.

One other phase should be thought out. That is: is time absolute or relative? The answer is—both. In what sense is it absolute? It is absolute in the sense that despite the ever changing process of phenomena the process itself is never-ending. On the other hand the concrete phenomena comprising the universal whole, have but a relative existence, a life-period, so-to-speak. In this concrete connection, time is relative.

What do we mean by time being relative? We mean that "time flies," today becomes yesterday, and tomorrow soon enough becomes today. Such is the alternating relationship between past, present and future. The child becomes a youth, the youth a man, and men (more correctly women) beget children over again. Thus the process of humanity continues.

So, too, is it with society. Ancient society developed into modern society; and out of modern society the future society, of necessity, follows. Future society stands in the same relation to mod-

ern society as modern society once stood in relation to its ancient form. What was once future is now modern. By the same token what is now modern becomes outmoded and past. The future overtakes it, itself becoming modern or the present. That is what we mean by the relativity of time.

This atom-blasting age is currently giving rise to all sorts of fears and speculations. And there are ample grounds for fears of human suicide. What with the current means of destruction, hate and class-ridden society there is certainly every probability of such a denouement for the human race. And if not total destruction, there certainly would follow a mass devastation and decimation never dreamed of.

Does that mean an end to time, to man's future on this planet? It could mean that, although that is hardly conceivable. A condition of that sort completely rebels against the most fundamental law of man, the law of self-preservation.

Now there are variations to this law which almost seem to negate it. For instance an individual committing suicide; millionaires losing their fortunes in the stock market and jumping out of 30 or 40 story high buildings; workers during wars sacrificing their lives for the profits of their capitalist masters, deluded into thinking they are dying for a higher principle of democracy and patriotism. Despite these variations the rule still holds good for humanity at large, viz., they will even fight and die in order to live and survive. This law of survival is the greatest guarantee of humanity's continuation despite the machinations of the ruling class. It is our strong belief that the mass of the people will wake up to the serious dangers confronting them and take the necessary social measures to put a halt to them.

But aside from social suicide and no future at all, it is well to dwell somewhat on the character of the future and what it might look like. Some people fear the future. They might be termed practical. They know what they've got (or haven't got) but don't know what the morrow will be like. Well, it's understandable why the capitalists should cling to the present. It is mostly theirs and plenty of it. As for the workers, they really have nothing to lose, and yet they are wary, why? Largely because they don't clearly understand their present status as the source of all the wealth and riches for others who employ and exploit them. Secondly, they have been inculcated with the thought and hope of a better future in the "hereafter" (where it doesn't matter much anyway). They have been well inculcated against any new type of society, socialism or communism, where they, themselves, could be

(Continued on page 4)

**PROLETARIAN NEWS**

A Journal for the Working Class  
 Devoted to the Education of Workers and  
 Their Struggle for Power  
 Published Monthly by the  
 Proletarian Party of America  
 Subscriptions—12 issues for \$1.00  
 Send All Subscriptions, Contributions, Etc., to  
**PROLETARIAN NEWS**  
 333 W. North Avenue, Chicago 10, Illinois

**Rifts In Capitalist Imperialism**

Since 1916, when Lenin wrote his famous book—"Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism"—much has happened, and is happening, that calls for consideration, and review, from the standpoint of the Marxian world-outlook. The passing of four world-shaking decades has substantiated Lenin's keen analysis, and while there has been no basic change in the historical process, there has arisen unforeseen shifts within the orbit of finance-capitalist imperialism.

The old struggle, the finance-imperialist rivalries, which brought on both World Wars, is again looming large. A fierce competitive struggle for the world market is now in full swing and is forcing the 'friendliest' of capitalist allies into divergent economic and political channels. This development carries with it certain aspects and dangers which the keenest thinkers of forty years ago could not possibly visualize, even if they did recognize the general trend.

What we wish to stress is the changes that have taken place within the framework of capitalist-imperialism on the one hand, and on the other, that the capitalist world as a whole is now confronted by a powerful proletarian alliance—the workers' world—rapidly modernizing, getting stronger daily and quite prepared to defend itself should the finance-imperialists attempt to destroy it.

In 1914, Great Britain was the world's number one empire, both as regards to its territorial holdings and finance-imperialist investments. Its old political "balance of power" policy and its "two power standard navy" were shattered by the upsets of World War I. In 1917, its imperialist Russian ally was overthrown by revolution. This forced Britain (and France) to depend to a greater extent, upon the United States. The outcome of the war lifted America into the position of a top-ranking world power.

By 1921, at the Washington Conference, Britain was confronted by its "friendliest" ally with the choice of naval building competition or the acceptance of sea-power parity with the U.S. Britain 'graciously' accepted the "generous" offer which took the form of the Five-Five-Three Agreement between the U.S., Britain and Japan. After that, Britain no longer "ruled the waves." In both World Wars, the German U-boats raised havoc with the British navy, while American sea-power expanded tremendously. The U.S. Navy is now so far ahead that no other nation is likely to equal it. The British Navy has sunk to third place, as the Soviet Navy has surpassed it.

Meantime, the U.S. had developed the A-bomb, and for a time was its only possessor. All this put America, as a world power, well out in front. It is now in first place, and, in many respects, is the greatest empire ever known. But, again, let us stress the fact that it differs from the older empires, such as the British, French and Dutch. While its territorial aspects are not so outstanding, altho greater than ever, its money-bags, its economic power is colossal. The latter it wields effectively in the modern finance-imperialist way.

The American imperialists proclaim that their massive forces—spread throughout the world as they are, in close to sixty nations—

have for their aim the defense of what they choose to call "the free world." This self-imposed role of police force for world capitalism, they assert, is because the Soviet Union, Peoples China and their associate nations threaten world peace. This excuse, helps to hide, to a considerable extent, the fact that many reactionary, semi-fascist governments are being supported in the repression of their working populations. It also is a means of imperialist expansion.

During World War II, and since, America's finance-imperialism has gone forward by leaps and bounds. This system of imperialism arose with the development of modern capitalism, with its monopoly stage, with the trustification of industry and the growth of the banking system, the great financial houses, commonly called, in America—Wall Street. It has a finger in many national pies, and can operate successfully under the flags of other nations. Its operations are carried on through the banks and the diplomatic service.

According to current press reports, America's foreign trade is likely to reach the 60 billion dollar mark this year. The exports do not account for all of this. Branches of U.S. companies, with factories located in other countries, and employing workers of those nations, giving them a certain measure of tax exemption, are operated very profitably. This sharing in the exploitation of the workers of other lands is one of the chief characteristics of finance-imperialism.

Before World War I, American finance-capital's foreign investments amounted to two or three billion dollars, and it was a debtor nation. It emerged from the war as the world's leading creditor nation and equal with, or surpassing Britain in the field of foreign investments. Between the two wars it had reached to around 8 or 9 billions thus invested. By the close of World War II, by 1946, its foreign investment was reported to be between 13 and 14 billions of dollars. Today, apart from government loans, private and corporation investments outside of the U.S. is now well in advance of \$35 billions.

The capitalist world, in general, is the field of finance-imperialism, and big business of all nations have their foreign investments. The British, for instance, have huge investments. Some are within the U.S., Mexico, Canada, South American and other nations. The oil industry, because of where much of the oil is located, is mainly operated by western capitalism, but America's imperialist investments are far ahead of all others.

The basis of imperialism, of course, is profit-making, and it makes no difference to the financier what flag they operate under, nor whose workers are exploited. It is good business, so long as their investments are secure, and the big profits come rolling in. But there is no unity under finance-imperialism any more than under the older form. In fact, it is more explosive. There is great rivalry, the competition is keen, and each nation strives to gain advantage over the others. Occasionally there is a give-and-take arrangement, but more often the weight of the economic club, the power of the money-bags decides the outcome.

All this reflects itself in world politics. The stronger nations push the weaker ones into dependent, subordinate positions. Even with the stronger powers, their interests conflict. While each may make some sacrifice for capitalism in general, their individual interest ultimately prevails.

The economic conflict of interests has brought about deep rifts within finance imperialism. Britain, France, Japan and other industrial powers are now diverging considerably from America's Asiatic policy. Its non-recognition of the world's largest nation, Peo-

ples China, and its forcing upon its "friends" severe trade restrictions is a case in point. The economic strain upon those nations became too great, and some of them have already overridden the restrictions.

Great Britain long since recognized Peoples China and has been doing business with it through Hong Kong, while observing most of the export restrictions imposed by American imperialism. But economic pressure in the world market has finally forced the British to reject America's imposed embargo, on hundreds of commodities. Japan, too, in that relation, an American satellite and very much under Wall Street's thumb, is restive and an increasing demand is being made for the freedom to trade with its big neighbor, Peoples China.

During this post-war period, since 1945, the British and French empires have received some staggering blows. They have resisted and are still striving to salvage as much as possible but they have been forced to compromise and retreat from former strong positions. Holland, too, lost its great island colonies in the east. Britain, under tremendous pressure, gave up its "Indian Empire." It compromised just in time to save its vast investments there. In Iran, it lost its control of the great oil refineries, and it was forced to release its grip upon the Isthmus of Suez, with its great Canal. That, indeed was a staggering setback. France had to grant a considerable measure of independence to its North African colonies. It was badly defeated in Viet Nam, and had to give up half of that country, and now it is in the grip of an apparently endless guerrilla struggle in Algeria, which has already made heavy inroads upon its national economy.

Faced with these disintegrating losses, the British and French sought to restore their hold upon the Middle East last November. They made an onslaught upon Egypt and nearly precipitated a third world war. That clumsy and ill conceived action brought about a serious rift among the "free enterprise" imperialists. They evidently counted upon America's support, or at least its non-interference, but that top leader of the "free world" opposed the intervention and backed the stand of the United Nations which forced France and Britain to abandon their Egyptian adventure. The stand of the Soviet Union, with its threat to assist Egypt with volunteers, also had a sobering effect upon Anglo-French aggression.

These events had a retarding effect upon western imperialism. While it did not fly apart, it certainly diverged considerably, and the rift is much deeper than it appears. While the fear of the workers world tends to unite the imperialists, their ceaseless competitive struggle, their economic warfare, drives them apart. A current aspect of this conflict is Britain's decision to extend its trade with Peoples China. It will disregard the embargo upon hundreds of commodities which the United States imposed and wishes to continue. It is likely that most European countries, and also Japan, will follow Britain's lead.

China, now in the midst of an enormous modernizing campaign, presents a vast market for machinery and equipment of all sorts. It will need tractors, trucks, locomotives and rail equipment in general, in fact, all types of industrial and transportation equipment. Japan also needs that vast market for its finished products and as a source for food and raw materials. The breach has now been made, the rift will deepen and widen.

This split is the result of conflicting economic interests, altho it is being attributed to clumsy politics, but it is much deeper than that. In a speech in Milwaukee, on June 15,

(Continued on page 4)

## Rifts In Capitalist Imperialism

(Continued from page 3)

former President Truman laments the trend and blames it upon the Eisenhower administration. He declared: "Our allies have come to the conclusion that they cannot trust our foreign policy." \* \* \* "Our country is still admired and respected but our government has lost both confidence and respect." \* \* \* "We seem to be slipping backward as the forces of Communism advance in the Middle East and Far East."

John Brown, who writes on "The American Scene" in the British magazine "Contemporary Review," for May, says: Internationally, the emphasis is now on the Middle East. Ever since the United States decided to try fill the vacuum in the Middle East, caused by the abrupt ending of British and French influence in many Middle East countries, there has been a growing concern over the direction and scope of American foreign policy. There are those who feel that the Middle East is regarded by the Soviet Union as her soft under-belly which has to be protected at all costs. Those Americans, for the most part, realize the possibility of war in that area but accept it as part and

parcel of the cost of American self-interest and self-protection." The great advance of American imperialism in recent years, disguised as a generous defense of the smaller nations, is not accepted at face value by its main imperialist rivals, particularly Britain and France. They understand imperialism too well, and they have lost so much while America has gained.

"Yankee go home" is now beginning to be heard in the countries of western Europe, and in the new "democratic" Japan. The anti-American riots at Taipei, on Formosa, sparked off by the freeing of an American soldier who had killed a Chinaman, was an anti-imperialist demonstration. And now come demonstrations in Tokyo, Japan, where an American soldier is accused of killing a Japanese woman. This also resounded to the slogan "Yankee go home," and considerable agitation has arisen for the entire withdrawal of American forces.

We are not contending that these minor rifts, or ripples on the surface of "free enterprise," will in themselves split the capitalist imperial powers, but they certainly are "straws in the wind." Wherever armed forces are in occupation for any length of time, the people of the occupied country become resentful and pro-

test. They sometimes demonstrate and rebel. Unrest and resistance to imperialist repression is growing and spreading. More of it can be expected. This period of Finance-Imperialism is also the period of Proletarian Revolution. A large part of the world has already passed under the control of the working class, and in many other sections the trend is in the same direction.

American finance imperialism has taken the lead in capitalism's joint efforts to stem the tide of world revolution. In their desperate efforts, the leaders of the capitalist world may let loose an atomic war of destruction, even at the risk of their own destruction.

There is, however, a better way. It can be achieved by the workers of the capitalist nations, the vast majority of the people, taking the control of the nations out of the hands of the rich minority, and their political henchmen. This must be done before it is too late. The solution to the present problem is the establishment of a classless and warless world, a world of peace and plenty. This can be accomplished by the conquest of political power by the proletariat and the socialization of the means of production. There is no other way.

John Keracher

## Past, Present and Future

(Continued from page 2)

the benefactors of their labors. Obsessed by such well calculated scares the mass of workers, in America, have no confidence in a separate future of their own. They stick closely to the bosses' future, mistaking it for their own.

But history recognizes no delusions. It makes and unmakes them. The rights of the lords under feudalism was once such a delusion and the peasantry fervently and submissively accepted such. But with the Reformation, and the rise of the bourgeoisie, that delusion was exploded. Equally with present-day delusions, they, too, can go by the board. Historical necessity works wonders in that way. What once was, became not, and what is, can equally fade away.

This fear of the future can best be reduced by understanding the

character of the social process, the relation between the present and the future. No present can forever be so. Within the present is contained the germ or seed for the future. Unlike the dreamers or reformers who strive for a perfect, imaginary, ideal state of society, history has its own method of determining its future. The pattern of the future is always built from the materials of the present and not out of mental air.

We now return to a point that needs discussion, the laws that determine the changing process. We will say no more about the changes in physical nature except that it is an internal development. In relation to society it, too, is an internal development that proceeds and develops thru opposition of material forces. First you have the opposition or contradiction between social production—by labor

—and private appropriation—by capital. Secondly, as a result of that primary contradiction you have a secondary contradiction between capital and labor, known as the class struggle.

Capitalism, historically, has developed the means of production to a point beyond its power to control them. Production has reached its possible social limits, virtually crying for a larger (than capital) social power to take it under its wings. It is akin to the new highways they are now forced to build to meet up with the new demands of increased auto traffic. The old roads just can't cope with the new demands.

On the other hand, commensurate with the growth of large-scale industry you have a numerous highly developed and organized laboring class which is relatively sinking rather than prospering. With the introduction of more automatic machines (automation), these workers, many of them, are bound to in time—possibly within

the next decade—fall victims to their own creations. These contradictions and others, all have the tendency to emphasize the need for COLLECTIVE ownership to correspond to what is already now collective or social production.

It is this COLLECTIVISM—collective production and collective ownership which sets the general pattern for the future society. That is the general outline for the face of the future, socialism.

Now there is nothing to fear about a future which is materially implicit in the present. If history is to go on, this is the general course it must take, not because Marxists say so, but because the facts and trends of history dictate so. So let it be. We appeal to those who are already convinced that capitalism holds no future to join with us in the Proletarian Party, to help work for a better tomorrow. History itself is on our side, but a little push can help.

R. Daniels

## GET A BOOK FREE

If you send One Dollar for a year's subscription to the PROLETARIAN NEWS (333 W. North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.) you can have any one of the following books free. \$2.00 for a two years' subscription entitles you to pamphlets to the value of 50 cents. Postage paid.

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO, by Marx and Engels.....	25c
WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL, by Karl Marx.....	25c
MONEY AND MONEY REFORMS, by Christ Jelset.....	25c
CRIME, ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES, by John Keracher.....	15c
HOW THE GODS WERE MADE, by John Keracher.....	25c
WAGES AND THE WORKING DAY, by John Keracher.....	15c
ECONOMICS FOR BEGINNERS, by John Keracher.....	10c
PRODUCERS AND PARASITES, by John Keracher.....	10c
WHY UNEMPLOYMENT, by John Keracher.....	10c
FREDERICK ENGELS, by John Keracher.....	25c
THE HEAD-FIXING INDUSTRY by John Keracher.....	30c

Send me PROLETARIAN NEWS for a period of.....

....., for which I here enclose \$.....

Also send me the book (or books) which I have marked.

Subscriber's Name .....

Address .....

City..... Zone..... State.....

## THUMBNAILED

(Continued from page 2)

as talking over the merits of a "painless bullet" that won't hurt when it kills you.

**FAIR WARNING:** Four young Polish air cadets have been waiting in Germany for over eight months after stealing two jet training planes, to make their way into Western Europe. They are now wondering what happened to promises of US visas and college educations when the "hero" mat was out.

In their letter of appeal to a US Congressman they present themselves as "lost souls." Their valuable information includes the fact that their flying unit and its headquarters were dissolved with sixty fellow students expelled as a result of the desertion. They admit to shattering the plans of a lot of buddies left behind because of the

"escape," many of whom were undoubtedly planning careers as fliers.

We feel it only fair that the US State Dept. let it be known through "Voice of America," or some such means, that it is no longer profitable or practical to "fly the coop" from behind the so-called iron curtain. The market is apparently saturated with "How I Escaped" books and the out-dated aircraft used for escape are already well checked out for information. Add to this fact that most of the "heroes" turn out to be opportunists who have little or no valuable information to give and you have a situation like this one now facing the US Immigration Dept. The whole thing seems to be quite distasteful—at last reports they were "studying the matter."

L.D.