

PROLETARIAN NEWS

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

A JOURNAL FOR THE WORKING CLASS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE PROLETARIAN PARTY OF AMERICA

Vol. XXVI, No. 11, Whole No. 296

Chicago, Ill., November 1957

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Price 10c a Copy

SPUTNIK AND SOCIALISM

The Soviet Union was the first nation to launch a man-made satellite, the Sputnik. It is the world's No. 1 topic. By some it is compared in importance to the first efforts in aviation. It may be even more than that, the initial stage in the fulfillment of man's imaginings of inter-space travel with all its consequences. But as we stand in wonderment there are mixed feelings. Some stand in joy and respect; others in awe and frustration. The entire capitalist world is gripped by the latter. It is an especially severe jolt to U.S. Capitalism which up to now has been priding itself in being the first in everything, the richest and most technically advanced nation; the first to develop the atom bomb, presumably the possessor of the greatest array of scientists and scientific knowledge in the world.

And now along comes Sputnik with a scientific challenge and upset. Questions are raised everywhere and speculations are many. Critics of the Administration are charging underestimation and dereliction. Already steps are being taken to speed up the space research and missile program in an effort to catch up with the Soviet Union.

The questions naturally are how come the Soviet Union was the first in the field? What is the cause? Also what are the implications or effects?

But while the capitalist questioners and critics are busy speculating over probable reasons, the little man-made moon is circling around the earth many times sending out messages. It is a fait accompli. No language could have been more firm and emphatic as to the Soviet achievement. It denotes a high state of technological development; also an advanced state of science. These are necessary to each other, one impossible without the other. Theory and practice are so integrated.

This progress, both in technology and science, has been made possible and accelerated by the social climate or environment which establishes and emphasizes new social values.

Socialist society gives rise and nourishes values entirely distinct and opposite to those under capitalism. In the latter society—capitalist—the material base, the

gauge of social value is wealth. The success of an individual, his social worth is measured in terms of money, his wealth holdings. Education, knowledge and science is secondary, utilized only as a means to that goal. Science is a tool of industry for wealth accumulation and scientists are its wage-workers, exploited like the rest of the wage-workers for profit. Teachers, educators and scientists are relatively underpaid and carry no other respect except their usefulness to capital in its profit ventures. There is no incentive to those engaged in these professions and hence their shortage is pro-

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HOME SCENE

Smoldering Little Rock

In May, 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against racial segregation in public schools. A year later, in May, 1955, the high court ordered the integration of public schools to proceed with "all deliberate speed." By that latter order it explained that a reasonable start be made and additional time to comply would be granted, if need be.

Since then, some progress has been reported in a few communities in the border states. The isolated "successes" have been played up in the press, out of all proportion to general compliance to the Court ruling. The fact of the matter is, that the Deep South, such as Georgia, South Carolina and others, haven't made any attempt towards integration. In fact, the political leaders in those states are defying the law of the land. These have been issued a "Dixiecrat Manifesto," encouraging a form of insurrection.

A dramatic climax to public school integration, erupted in Little Rock, Arkansas, a border state, with the opening of the fall session. Here, nine Negro students were to be admitted to a former all-white high school. The commotion attending the attempted integration of just nine Negro students to that high school, has been heard around the world. Gov. Faubus of Arkansas, first used troops to forestall the admittance of the Negro students. Then Pres. Eisenhower had to use federal troops to back up the Supreme Court de-

The tension created by the recent Turkish-Syrian border dispute is threatening to transform the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union into a "hot" one. It might be asked: why is America so concerned over, and involved in the Mideast (a section of the world many thousands of miles away from the U.S.)? The answer is obvious: her commercial and imperial interests dictate that she be so involved.

First of all, American billionaires have much invested in the Arab countries, in profitable oil wells, refineries, installations, etc. Furthermore, the Mideast is a potential source of more raw mate-

cision. That's where the situation rests at the moment.

The clashing interests and actions by state and federal authorities has been pictured by the daily press as a "constitutional crisis." Such a critique of the issue is a legal smokescreen for the inner clash of interests of the capitalist class. The Southern capitalists favor segregation for selfish reasons. The Administration in Washington, that represents the capitalist class as a whole, now favors desegregation, also for selfish purposes. What are those clashing material interests?

In brief, Southern capitalists favor segregation of the races because in the Negroes they have a large supply of cheap labor to do the heavy and dirty work; as well as keeping the working class divided, hence lower wage scales. So, the honorable, respectable Southern capitalists and their hirelings, the politicians, inflame racial prejudices, for their material, selfish purposes. They control the schools, press, radio and all avenues of communication and propaganda to mould public opinion, promote mob violence. The immediate material interests of Southern capitalists lie in preserving the racial pattern of segregation.

The collective interests of the capitalist class, as represented in Washington, calls for an end to segregation, because of selfish international interests. The turmoil and violence in Little Rock has hurt American imperialism abroad,

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MIDEAST COLD WAR TENSION

rials, and also human material to exploit: cheap, native, Arabian labor.

Secondly, the Wall Street dominated American government is attempting to transform all the Arabian countries, as has already been done with one of them, Turkey, into an armed "bulwark against communism," that is, aimed against the Soviet Union.

Turkey is a member of Wall Street's "alliances," the NATO and the Baghdad Pact, and the Turkish army of 500,000 soldiers is the largest and best armed (with American weapons) of all the Arab nations. This huge, armed force of Turkey is still being subsidized with U.S. appropriations, dollars wrung from the American taxpayers. The Turkish government could not afford to support such a large armed force alone. It is a fact that American dollars keep it from collapsing. Such support is a "gift" from the U.S. to its "good friend," Turkey; with the "string" attached, of course: the latter must be obedient to the former.

And so, we get the recent news, the movement of Turkish soldiers along the border of Syria, and Syria protesting to the United Nations that Turkey is preparing for an immediate attack on her.

The Soviet Union has also warned the U.S. and Turkey to keep their hands off Syria, as we gather from a recent speech by its foremost leader, Nikita Krushchev, reported in the press generally, to wit:

"There are forces in the world that have not given up the idea of war in the Middle East. But Turkey and the U.S. should reflect that war, once started, can spread, and once guns begin to boom and rockets begin to fly then it will be too late. . . . When we let off our intercontinental ballistic missile, people said that it was a psychological trick and that we were out to create an impression. They did not believe us. But we do not go in for bluffing. We are a serious people. . . . If war breaks out, Turkey would not last one day."

Such a warning from a powerful nation like the Soviet Union (who had recently launched its "Sputnik," an outer-space earth satellite) should have been sufficient. But it did not deter America's "brink of

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MIDEAST COLD WAR TENSION

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war" specialist, Secretary of State Dulles, from retorting with the admonition:

"If there's an attack on Turkey by the Soviet Union, it would not mean a purely defensive operation by the United States with Russia as a privileged sanctuary." (Chicago Sun-Times, Oct. 17)

What Dulles implied is that the United States in "defense" of Turkey would not hesitate to launch a retaliatory American attack on Russian territory. This is in line with his "massive retaliation policy." However that's making rather free use of the American soldiers, and ignoring the American masses, both of whom were not even consulted in the matter, but who would have the "privilege" of being sacrificed in the event of a

world conflict, in carrying out Dulles' (Wall Street's) policy.

The Arab nations of the Mideast, particularly Syria and Egypt, are struggling against American imperialism. Years ago they were dominated by Turkey under the so-called Ottoman Empire, which they hated and rebelled against during the first world war (1914-18) when Turkey was allied with the German Empire. Now Turkey is an ally of the American Empire, and is just as heartily hated. It was natural for Syria and Egypt to join forces as they have done recently—and also to welcome the aid of the Soviet Union.

In view of all this the situation of the Mideast is as explosive as ever, with tension mounting instead of decreasing, and anything can happen.

Al Wysocki

THUMBNAILS

PLAIN SENSE: Looks like old Konrad Adenauer did it again in West Germany. . . . But, in the words of Al Smith (commenting on Franklin D. Roosevelt's re-election in the 30's) "Nobody wants to shoot Santa Claus." And we add—especially when he is peering out from among the folds of the American flag.

TWO LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT: We are living in a time of tremendous technical achievement which is changing our whole relationship with nature. Atomic energy and the stepping stones to space travel are now a reality.

The tragedy of our time is in the fact that technology is so far in advance of social harmony and development. A relative handful of men and women can and do take us far along the path of progress in the world of applied science. However, in the field of social science vast numbers of the world's population must actively engage in facing and overcoming the backwardness and primitive character of man's relationship to man in order to progress.

We contend the first step is to remove the system of private property and exploitation as the greatest barrier to advancement in the social sciences. As was previously stated, this requires the self-conscious action of the vast majority of the world's population. A third of the world has so moved. How about you?

SEEDS OF DESTRUCTION: We couldn't pass up the chance to mention some interesting facts we found in a subscription drive letter from The Nation, a weekly news journal. In outlining some of the facts and information they uncover from the otherwise canned national and international news, they tell us—"Japan exports cheap textiles to US. . . . 49 Southern, cheap-labor (unorganized) textile plants fail. But is the Old South conscious? Well, not solid. Texas,

thank you, has a nice boom going in selling raw cotton to the Japanese."

These are some of the seeds of destruction upon which we base our conclusion that capitalism has outlived its usefulness and must, nay will, be replaced by a working class society under socialism. Only then will the workers of one part of our country not be (unconsciously) helping the workers in a far off country (in this case Japan) to bump still another group from their jobs back in this country.

It goes without saying—the watch birds over this shameful situation, the world imperialists, will have to start serving a useful function rather than a destructive one—such as going out and doing an HONEST day's work.

TOO MANY, YET TOO FEW: Among the many and varied contradictions in our present day society we find one especially interesting and deserving of a few lines. It seems there are many engineers today who are unable to find a job in their field (yes, we said engineers). The reader will no doubt remember a time, not so many "moons" ago when the whole trouble with our otherwise wonderful economic set-up was a terrible shortage of engineers. J. Stuart Johnson, dean of the college of engineering at Wayne State University recently stated, "This situation (of engineering graduates having to find jobs in other fields) has produced a scare in some circles that we are turning out more engineers than we need." Statements such as these are always qualified by suggestions that it is just temporary, etc. At any rate the problem seems to have a three sided character: first, there are too many engineers graduating into specialty fields already overcrowded, hence, unemployment. Second, there are not enough graduates qualified for the new and

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SPUTNIK AND SOCIALISM

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nounced.

In socialist society where the profit motive is absent, there being no private ownership of industry, the accent is on service to society. The success of the individual is not measured in terms of private gain but that of the community as a whole. His social value is greater to the extent of his contribution to the well-being of the whole, himself included. Under such conditions science thrives more freely. Honor, respect and great compensation go along with it. Such social values encourage learning. More people read and study. Youth is more earnest, feeling a social responsibility, with the respect of the community going with it. All of which creates a more fertile field for scientific development.

Additionally socialism is a centralized planned scientific economy. To those who contend that this accomplishment is due to totalitarianism where all the resources can be placed behind a given objective it must be brought out that not all totalitarian nations are capable of it. Socialist "totalitarianism" is different. For example, Spain is a fascist totalitarian nation yet its state of science is nowhere near what one might call progressive. For even Franco paid tribute to this feat which he said was only possible in the new Russia.

Whereas under capitalism the best brains are often diverted to the private channels of money-making, under a socialist planned economy, science and scientists are the nation's business and care. Their efforts and achievements are integrated into an overall unified

pattern.

The new Russia, free from class divisions and private property is little bound by old prejudices, traditional beliefs and religions. Its social thinking runs along the line of change, improvement, progress. Everything is fluid and in transition. So is knowledge. They are not afraid of experiment and inquiry into the new and unknown. That is part and parcel of a revolutionary society, of its building.

Is it then any wonder that under such circumstances the Soviet Union would be the first in the field?

Certainly it has military, political and economic implications. Certainly it has thrown capitalism into confusion, wondering whether in the last analysis the old system will be capable to withstand the inroads of the new. This revolutionary feat in science demonstrates the greater potentialities in the new social order as compared with the old. It demonstrates that the differences in the social values of the two systems have their effects in transforming human nature, in the creating of a new socialist personality, with a greater learning and respect for science.

In celebrating this month of the 40th anniversary of the Russian Revolution the Soviet people can indeed be proud of their achievements. Workers the world over can equally be proud and joyful of the practical achievements of socialism which by its examples should serve as a greater spur in that direction, everywhere. Sputnik is not only a triumph of the Soviet Union. It is a victory and confirmation of socialism.

L.B.

HOME SCENE

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especially in Asia and Africa. Those two old continents, rich in oil, uranium and other essential minerals, are populated predominantly by non-whites. They are becoming literate, beginning to stand up on their feet and think, are sensitive to racial discrimination and oppression. The picture of whites sitting on and bodily abusing Negro students attempting to enter school disillusion those colored peoples about American "democracy." U.S. imperialism needs these hundreds of millions on its side in the worldwide struggle extant, needs the valuable oil and minerals for profitable ventures of those lands and that vast area for marketing finished goods. So, President Eisenhower, reluctantly, had to act as he did, to safeguard selfish, material interests of American imperialism.

But the smoldering fires of racial hatred awakened in Little Rock have only been dampened by the President's use of federal troops. Gov. Faubus' formula has served as a practical example on

how to nullify school integration to other Southern die-hards. These aim to stick to their traditional racial pattern of segregation.

Gen. Eisenhower and all the Army's generals can't eradicate racial prejudices in capitalistic U.S.A. Division and hatred are inherent, part and parcel, of the capitalist system or free enterprise, whatever you want to call it. The basic division and hatred exists between capital and labor. The conflict between these classes manifests itself in strikes. And along with this basic division there is differences in skin color. The ruling class exaggerates the differences in skin color to keep the workers divided and thereby more susceptible to exploitation and control. Presently, the national, material interests of capital, because of imperialist reason, call for a semblance of racial democracy at home. But the smoldering Little Rocks, inherent in capitalism, will not be downed. Brotherhood between the races is for socialism or communism to achieve.

L.B.

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

Forty Years Forward— Revolutionary Proletarian Progress

Forty years ago, on November 7th, 1917, the **Proletarians and Poor Peasants** of Russia took possession of that vast nation. That revolutionary act is now recognized as one of the outstanding events of human history, and a turning-point in the affairs of mankind. The four decades which since have passed have been fraught with the most stupendous social changes, the far-reaching effects of which are still unfolding.

The State form which emerged from the revolution was of a new type. It was a government from below, rather than from the top down, as in the case in Capitalist states. The Soviet (Council) form of government embraced within its structure, and functioning, millions of people. It drew the broad masses into directive political activity as no previous State ever had. But, as V. I. Lenin pointed out, the Soviet form was not exclusively a Russian institution. On the contrary, it was an extension of the form originally revealed in the Commune of Paris (1871), and which again had arisen spontaneously during the Russian Revolution of 1905.

Since 1917, under the direction of the Soviet government, Russia has been transformed economically. From a backward, mainly agrarian, nation it has risen to second place among the world's industrial powers. Its navy is now in second place, and its armed forces, upon the ground, or in the air, are second-to-none.

The wiping out of illiteracy and the development of its high standard of education, with a general scientific advance and an ever increasing output of technicians, undoubtedly is the greatest educational achievement which any nation ever so quickly attained. All this, too, in the short period of forty years, in the face of counter-revolution and obstruction by the capitalist nations, as well as the destruction wrought by Nazi-Germany's imperialist invasion, is indeed a colossal accomplishment.

For thinking workers, the Soviet Revolution, and the subsequent development, has furnished innumerable and invaluable lessons. First, there was the method by which the working class took power — the Bolshevik party pointing the way, with its potent slogan: "Peace, bread and land," and the dynamic role of the Red Guards — gave the world a practical demonstration of the soundness of Marxian revolutionary concepts. This great lesson, and subsequent events, since 1917, especially in relation to the internal transition and the formidable forces with which it confronts the machinations of the capitalist world, gives inspiration to revolutionary proletarians and peasants in all lands.

Before 1917, all Marxian students were aware of the genius of Marx as a political analyst. Still, few grasped the full significance of his teaching, and especially in relation to the State. In his "The Civil War In France" he proclaimed the Paris Commune to be: "The political form at last discovered under which to work out the economic emancipation of labor."

Most social-democrats missed this "dis-

covery" or deliberately ignored it and clung to their parliamentarism. Again, in his: "Critique of the Gotha Program," Marx stresses the role of the State during the transition period. He wrote: "Between capitalist and communist society lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the former into the latter. To this also corresponds a political transition period, in which the State can be no other than the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat."

It took the Soviet Revolution itself to bring home to the minds of large numbers of class-conscious workers that they had not given much consideration to the "period of the revolutionary transformation" which ensues after the proletariat has overthrown the capitalist class and taken complete political power.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is essential for the prevention of counter-revolution, and for the complete elimination of classes. That this forty years is a relatively long transition period is true, but it is due mainly to the outside pressure upon the U.S.S.R. Some phases of the State are "withering away" within the Soviet Union, but, confronted by the capitalist world, with its threat of atomic-warfare, the State is stronger than ever.

During the first years of Soviet rule, rugged methods had to be used in order to survive and build upon the ruins inherited from the Czarist period. "War Communism" had to be used to force food supplies from the reluctant peasants, especially the Kulaks, who gave much trouble. The NEP (New Economic Policy), a temporary retreat, was resorted to in 1921. It provided a breathing spell for the later advance. Other emergency measures were used to keep the crippled industry limping along.

Lenin's idea of electrifying the nation was not lost sight of, but it was not until after his death (Jan. 21, 1924) that steps were taken to carry it out. Toward the close of 1928 the First Five Year Plan was launched. It was completed by the end of 1932. Other Five Year Plans followed until World War II put the whole nation upon a war economy. Following the war, planning was resumed upon a vaster scale, and recent reports indicate that industrial advance is moving at a rapid rate.

The sacrifice the Soviet people made to install heavy industry, and hydro-electric power — thus transforming their economy — was the means of saving them from defeat when their nation was invaded by the massive armed forces of Nazi imperialism. The German armies wrought terrible destruction. Much of what was built up during early plans was blasted. Millions of lives were lost and whole regions devastated, but with the ultimate defeat of the Nazis the recovery, rebuilding and extension of the industries has been rapid.

Now, the Soviet Union is not only formidable as an armed power, but it has enough economic strength to be able to help other nations, a prerogative which Britain and America had come to regard as their exclusive monopoly. This "competitive coexistence" is most annoying to the masters of the "democratic free world." A writer in the September issue of "Current History," says: "This is peaceful infiltration, the ultimate consequences of which it is impossible to foresee."

Capitalist imperialism reaches out to other lands. It can survive only by such methods. Soviet loans and other material assistance to the smaller nations cramps imperialism's style and slows up its expansion. In some instances, the trend has been reversed and "spheres of influence" have been turned into regions of resistance. A tremendous upsurge of anti-imperialism has swept the whole of Asia. Recently, this has been most notable in the Middle East.

Since World War II, the triumphant revolution in China and the establishment of the

Peoples Government, has been a tremendous gain for the workers of the whole world. Without detracting one iota from that achievement of the Chinese workers and peasants, it is self-evident that the Soviet Revolution of 1917 blazed the trail and inspired the victory. That is what we mean when we say that its far-reaching effects are still unfolding. Between these two great proletarian powers, there now exists a solid front, an unbreakable bond of union.

Like other great social advances, the Communist Movement does not proceed in a straight line, nor upon an even front. It has its deviations and set-backs as well as its advances. Sometimes both happen simultaneously. It may sweep forward in one part of the world, while falling back in another. As a movement in which the minds of men play such an important role, new and unforeseen aspects of the struggle are frequently disconcerting, especially to the more emotional types of people, and workers with little knowledge of Marxism.

When Fascism arose in Europe, many people saw similarities to Communism, but they failed to observe the fundamental differences. For instance, when the Soviet Union made a non-aggression pact with Nazi-Germany, many members deserted Communist ranks. They did not understand that the U.S.S.R. was simply trying to avoid being drawn into the oncoming capitalist-imperialist war. It was not Stalin who "gave Hitler the green-light," as some people charged, but Chamberlain and Daladier, with the pact of Munich (1938), where they thought they had cleared the way for a German attack upon the Soviet Union.

But, "the best-laid schemes of mice and men" — and capitalist politicians — frequently go astray, as did those of the British and French imperialists. It was not until June, 1941, that the Nazi-imperialists invaded the Soviet Union. That 22 months, which the pact's endurance gave the Soviet Union, was taken advantage of to greatly strengthen national defenses.

Other crises, which since have arisen, have further confused unstable thinkers. The riots in East Germany, for instance, and in Poland, also the counter-revolutionary uprising in Hungary, threw many "communists" off balance. The crisis in the Middle East, and the Soviet's stand — such as the supporting of Egypt on the Canal issue and the supplying of arms, and aid to Syria and other nations — has been assailed as "supporting capitalism" by those who do not recognize the merit of the anti-imperialist strategy of the Soviet Union.

Those events, happening in rapid succession — plus the Stalin-demotion "strategy" of the present Soviet leadership — have ripped the ranks of world communism to a terrific extent. On the other hand, the bungling of Britain, and its partner France, in the Egyptian fiasco, and the friendly firm attitude of the Soviet government in that crisis, gave Communism a mighty lift in the Middle East, and elsewhere.

The continual plea of the Soviet Union for peace and disarmament, especially in view of the fact that increasing millions dread the outbreak of a major war, with the threat of world destruction, has won for it tremendous support in many parts of the world. Destruction of the world is not the aim of the Soviet Union, but destruction of capitalism and its replacement by a classless and warless world certainly is its objective.

And now comes its "man-made-moon" — the world's first artificial satellite — flying through space at an altitude of 560 miles and at a speed of 18,000 miles per hour which carries it around this planet, approximately 15 times daily. That this first satellite is a "Red moon" portends much. It must be disconcerting

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to "brink of war" strategists, and it indicates that it was no idle boast when Soviet spokesmen implied that their missiles could reach any part of the earth. The prestige of this scientific advance, its impact upon world affairs, is immeasurable.

"Backward Russia, with hair on its face and

mud on its boots" — as some idealist once wrote — now turns a different face to the world. It is the face of science and social advancement. Yes, and of a very different sort to capitalist advance, which confers special privileges upon a few at the expense of the many. Its basic aim is the greatest good for the greatest number, through the wiping out of the exploitation of man by man. In practice, this means the ending of the last form of slavery — the Capitalist system.

The Soviet Union's forty years of forward march has contributed immeasurably toward the complete reorganization of the world econ-

omy, toward the newer and higher form of society now emerging from within the shell of the old. The complete socialization of the means of production and the elimination of parasitism will lay the basis for a world, freed from the blight of war and waste, and poverty in the midst of plenty. Ultimately it will establish a society in which each will contribute according to his capacity and receive according to his needs.

The next step is for the workers of the capitalist nations to unite and complete the proletarian world revolution.

John Keracher

IS MARXISM A DOGMA?

(Continued from previous issue)

Marx was a left-wing Hegelian. He accepted the positive side of the great philosopher Hegel, dialectics, but rejected the negative, idealism. For Hegel was an idealist. In the preface to Volume I of Capital, Marx says: "My dialectic method is not only different from the Hegelian, but is its direct opposite. To Hegel, the life-process of the human brain, i.e., the process of thinking, which, under the name of 'the Idea,' he even transforms into an independent subject, is the demiurgos of the real world, and the real world is only the external, phenomenal form of 'the Idea.' With me, on the contrary, the ideal is nothing else than the material world reflected by the human mind, and translated into forms of thought." . . . "With him it is standing on its head. It must be turned right side up again, if you would discover the rational kernel within the mystical shell."

Again, Engels, in his Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, has this to say in the very beginning: "Modern Socialism is, in its essence, the direct product of the recognition, on the one hand, of the class antagonisms, existing in the society of today, between proprietors and non-proprietors, between capitalists and wage-workers; on the other hand, of the anarchy existing

in production. But, in its theoretical form, modern Socialism originally appears ostensibly as a more logical extension of the principles laid down by the great French philosophers of the Eighteenth Century. Like every new theory, modern Socialism had, at first, to connect itself with the intellectual stock-in-trade ready to its hand, however deeply its roots lay in material economic facts."

Scientific socialism, or Marxism, is thus not alone the product of the class struggle within capitalism and the anarchy contained within it. It is that plus the theoretical advances made possible by Hegel's dialectic, on the one hand; on the other hand by the French materialism of the 18th century. Marx rejected, as we have stated, the idealism of Hegel. He rejected, as well, the mechanical aspect of the materialists. With him it became formulated into the new celebrated science of dialectal materialism.

With this new science and scientific method Marx and Engels, both, were able to analyze the working mechanism of capitalism, how it arose out of the past, the position of the classes in respect to their economic interests, the role of the State as an instrument of class rule, the role of the proletariat in the organization and establishment of the future classless socialist society.

The fundamental tenets of Marxism, its theoretical position as expressed in dialectical materialism, its economic analysis relative to the exploitation of labor, the development of economic crises, concentration of wealth and the growth of monopoly capital, the increased mechanization and displacement of labor; the political and historical analysis of the class struggle in which the proletariat must conquer political power and establish its own form of state i.e. the dictatorship of the proletariat during the transition period between capitalism and communism, these are basic. We say they are basic and not a dogma, because as a science they are borne out by the facts of experience. The history of capitalism, the class struggles within and against it, provide ample material for its substantiation.

There have been times in the development of the socialist movement when deviations have been advanced. The revisionism of the Second International is noteworthy. Marxian economics was flouted. Class collaboration was practiced. The theory of the class struggle in relation to state power was distorted. The experience of revisionism is a sad one for labor; however, not without some valuable lessons. Wherever and whenever workers deviated from the fundamentals of Marxism, it has ultimately led to their defeat.

But deviation is one thing.

Adaptation and advance is another. Lenin advanced Marxism without deviating. His contribution to Marxism and the role it plays during the imperialist stage of capitalism is a decided advance. Again, Marxism is not, like dogma, an unchanging thing. It is a dynamic, revolutionary philosophy, of theory and practice combined, which calls for adaptation in accordance as conditions of struggle change. But in its fundamental aspects it holds good. Essentially the class struggle is the same, tho its forms, or intensity may alter. So too, is the role of the state. It is therefore necessary to watch closely lest we mistake deviation for adaptation and vice-versa. The fine line of demarcation is determined by fundamentals.

To recapitulate: the distinction between dogma and Marxism is between faith and science. They differ both as to method and objective. The method of dogma is a priori; of Marxism a posteriori. The objective of dogma is an ideal, spiritual existence which is absolute. The objective of Marxism is a material world, the next stage in social development, which is relative. Marxism is a science, and like all other sciences is fundamental, yet fluid. To regard it as unchanging is dogmatic and metaphysical. Change is in the spirit of Marxism provided it doesn't negate its essence.

R. Daniels

THUMBNAILS

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highly complex fields of electronics and atomic energy. (This does not speak very well for the school system.) Hence, more unemployed because of lack of ability to do the job. Third, and in some ways the most distressing, the present day graduate engineer is giving the old timer a run for his money because he does have the benefit of an up-to-date education (however inadequate). So, there is still more unemployment for the older engineer and in this case often permanent.

We don't of course have any sug-

gestions to give the capitalist on ways and means of overcoming this dilemma. We do, however, have a suggestion for the working class of America as to how they can do away with this whole darn mess under capitalism. That is to establish a planned society where being unemployed because one picked the wrong branch of engineering, or was not properly educated to qualify, to say nothing of being booted out because of age, will not exist. Such a society is Socialism and you can start the job right now by joining our ranks.

L.D.

THE MEANING OF SPUTNIK

That little outer-space "red satellite" that haunts the capitalist world has been defined by the Chicago Sun-Times (Oct. 11) as follows:

"Sputnik, the Russian term for satellite, may be translated literally as 'something that is traveling with a traveler.' It is pronounced spoot'-neek, accenting the first syllable. 'Put' means a road. Combined with 'nik,' it means something or someone who uses a road; therefore, a traveler. The prefix letter 's' means 'with.' In the case of the satellite, the traveler is the earth, traveling through space, and the companion 'traveling with' it is the satellite. The word is standard and not newly coined."

It is rumored that the boys in Washington (and Wall Street) are not sleeping so well of nights, Sputnik's "beep, beep" keeps them awake.

A.W.

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