

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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THE TEST OF A SOCIAL ORDER

The next decade or so, assuming peaceful coexistence of the two social systems, capitalism and socialism, should provide the test to both systems and their rightful place in history. Over a period of years one is bound to supersede the other, establish its greater right to existence. Will it be capitalism which is historically entrenched and still more acceptable to a greater portion of the world? Or will it be challenging socialism claiming greater promise and social potential?

The Cold War, which overtook things following the end of World War Two, epitomizes just that, the struggle between these two social systems, of which the United States and the Soviet Union are the leading exponents. Gains or losses on the part of either nation are chalked up to the respective system which they represent. This Cold War is conducted on all fronts, political, scientific, economic and ideological. There are no indications that it will subside. If anything, it will continue and become intensified. Either side is aware that its success is contingent upon the failure of the other.

There are capitalist elements who hold that war is inevitable and that the U.S. ought to settle it right now while it possesses, they think, preponderance of power. On the other hand, there are many who think that war, which would mean a nuclear war, could spell mutual and total destruction, including themselves — a dangerous risk indeed. This element has moral and economic faith in capitalism's ability to survive. It also believes that given time socialism will develop inherent weaknesses of its own, lessening its challenging powers.

It is difficult to essay a definite answer as to what course of action will be employed or the final outcome, but we can attempt to compare the two social systems and their place in the evolutionary process of things.

The test of a social order and its right to existence is not moral or ideological. It is not a question whether capitalism or socialism is morally right. Each system begets and possesses a morality of its own. What is right to capitalism seems wrong to socialism and vice-versa.

The ethics of every society is formed and reflects its economic setup. The economic content or arrangement is the foundation upon which the rest of the superstructure is built, and to which it coincides.

Private property, as under capitalism begets a morality of its own. It is right and natural to own property and exploit others to one's individual profit.

Collective socialized property begets a different and opposite morality wherein exploitation of others for individual profit is con-

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HOME SCENE

Graduate Job-Hunt

Traditionally, the month of June, is the high-water mark for the young at heart AND the young in mind. Both marriage and school graduation are happy occasions and celebrated with much fanfare. The ceremonies over, life's struggles commence. Since the affairs of the heart are not to be tampered with, we take leave of that field without regrets. But the affairs of the mind are everyone's business.

This year about 1,500,000 students will be graduated from high schools and over 400,000 from the colleges in this country. Practically all of the college graduates and over half of the high school group will go job-hunting. What are their chances on this brightest of morn? Are this year's graduates faced with a similar mourning as their kin of the 1930's?

The Department of Labor is optimistic as usual but somewhat restrained this year in its prophecies. The reason for its restrained optimism is obvious—the recession. Teachers, particularly those in the science and mathematical field; medical profession, scientists and engineers, may find the sunshine brighter. But the countless other fields and graduates are not so fortunate. Job opportunities for these are scarcer. "The key word is selectivity," one Government official said. "The competition for jobs is going to be tougher than in many years." (N.Y. Times—April 27)

High school graduates entering the job market will find their search most barren. Unskilled and inexperienced, both in talent and ways and means in searching for that promised opening, their lot is

BUSINESS SLUMP STILL HERE

The business slump is now over nine months old and it's still with us. The First National Bank, not wanting to be too pessimistic about it, said that things are on the verge of "bottoming out," but no upturn is imminent. On the other hand, the Guarantee Trust Company in a recent survey declared that "no clear cut improvement" had been registered.

Yet, there were some who saw a "hopeful sign" in April's slight decline in the rate of unemployment, and that there were still around 61 million workers holding jobs. However, they were not

happy over the thought there were more than 5 million unemployed still glutting the labor market.

The hardest hit were the factory workers which comprise more than a third of the unemployed. The month of April saw more of them lose their jobs, 271,000 were laid off, bringing factory employment down to a record low of 15 million. This takes in the basic industries, such as steel, the automobile and aircraft, machinery, etc.

In spite of all the "buy now" campaigns, the surplus of unsold goods still remains high. Manufacturers inventories are over \$52 billion, which takes the form of all kinds of surplus products, steel, autos, TV sets, fridges, etc. So long as this surplus remains undepleted, there is no incentive to rehire workers in order to produce more.

Many are getting worried, especially the jobless, and asking the question: "Will prosperity ever return?" The answers they get, give them no comfort.

A business man and "economist," Roy L. Reiersen, vice-president of Manhattan's Bankers Trust Company, although he dismissed the idea that the economy will slip into a deep depression, nevertheless did not see a return of prosperity for several years. He pointed out that industry had too much "overcapacity," and also that "consumers are so deeply in debt" that their buying power will be curtailed for a long period. He concluded his address to fellow bankers in Boston with these remarks:

"Admittedly, this appraisal runs counter to much of the economic thinking of our times, which takes for granted a quick return to long-term growth. Yet there is a real possibility that it may well take until the 1960s before the economy regains sufficient thrust to push industrial production to sustained new peaks." (As quoted in "Time," weekly magazine, May 19th)

We note by his remark "until the 1960s" that it is a very long period to wait for the "boom" to return. Will the millions of unemployed resign themselves to such a long wait? So far they have been rather docile, expecting the government to take care of them.

But even if the Eisenhower administration speeds up action with

not to be envied. Since that group, these days, often fill the unskilled ranks of labor, and it is the unskilled, who have been hurt most in this current recession, gloom and frustration face these unhappy youngsters. The end of their formal education is the beginning of the school of hard knocks.

Even college graduates, especially those who didn't major in things out of this world, yes, top students may find the search in vain. "One university in a Western state reported that sixty concerns had canceled campus visits to interview seniors because of the business slump." (N.Y. Times—April 27) Multiply that university's experience by the thousands of universities, who no doubt had similar experiences, more or less, and you get a pretty dark picture; a blank-out for thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of job opportunities.

There aren't many job opportunities for youth in the old system of capitalism, except in war related periods. And even in those periods, they're getting scarcer with the development of automation. Profit and property considerations are primary under capitalism. Hired brains as well as hired hands are exploited by capital when there is a profitable market for such. The youth will learn what the oldsters have already experienced, hard times under capitalism. If you don't like it, join us in the fight against that lousy system.

Crime and Capitalism

Love and marriage go together like the horse and carriage, so a

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BUSINESS SLUMP STILL HERE

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tax cuts, or government spending on highways, public works, "defense," etc., this will no more solve the economic crisis than did Roosevelt's "New Deal" measures during the Great Depression of the 1930s. It was World War Two that brought back prosperity then.

However, now-a-days such a "solution" would be too risky. As some one grimly quipped: "Another World War, this time, nuclear, would not only end all our troubles—but the human race itself."

Capitalism is indeed suffering from an insoluble contradiction: social production and individual appropriation. The social product, the result of the cooperative efforts (labor power) of millions of

workers, is appropriated by the individual capitalist, and, or, the monopolies (trusts). Furthermore, nothing is produced unless it can be sold at a profit.

When overproduction occurs the workers are thrown out of their jobs, to wait in poverty-stricken idleness until such a time when the surplus of products are either sold or scrapped and the capitalist again rehires them.

There is no other solution except for the workers through their organized might, through revolutionary working class political action, to abolish capitalism and replace it with the new system based on collective ownership of industry and social appropriation of the products. A.W.

HOME SCENE

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song relates; so, too, does crime and capitalism. It poses an insurmountable problem to American capitalism. The steel business dropped last year but not this steal business.

FBI Director Hoover said "there were an estimated 2,796,400 major crimes in 1957—or one every 11.3 seconds. Every 3.9 minutes there was a crime of murder, manslaughter, rape or assault with intent to kill.

"The 1957 total was 9.1 percent higher than the previous record set in 1956, and 23.9 percent above the average for the previous five years.

"Hoover said the crime rate had risen four times as fast as the population during the past seven years.

"Big item in the teen-age crime picture was auto theft. Juveniles were arrested for 67.6 percent of car thefts." (Boston Globe—April 24)

It may seem incongruous for us to place the steel industry with the steal business, but there is a relationship as we shall note. The steel industry epitomizes the system of capitalism. The development of the steel industry is often used as a measure of the growth of the country or capitalism. The object of capitalism is exploitation, robbery of the workers. The relationship as well as the spelling of the two is close.

Hoover tries to fasten the rise in crime to the youth, especially auto theft. The figures seem conclusive. But to stop here is to fail to find the cause behind the rise in crime of youth as well as adult. The black limousine had its heyday. Now the hopped-up gas buggies are coming in for their share of the glory of crime.

In the old Western days the criminal used the horse as a means of conveyance to and from his criminal objective. Today the auto is used for a fast getaway. Of course, the auto itself may be the sole object of crime. For today the man without a car may be like the

man without a horse, hard to do without. In that sense, these kids stealing cars are like the former horse thieves and doing what comes naturally.

However, the auto has facilitated crime. So, too, the common knowledge of firearms. Millions have been taught the use of firearms, at government expense, in the military service. The auto and the gun are the means toward the criminal end.

The objective of the criminal is something for nothing, that is acquisition of valuables without working or legal possession of such. The poor have nothing to worry about, they've been clipped before they leave the factory gates. The rich have plenty to worry about, they own everything valuable in the country. Billions are stolen every year and it keeps mounting. Where do the rich get their wealth? By exploiting labor. The difference between what labor produces and what it gets in its pay envelope is profits—that are stolen wealth from labor. Sure it's legal. That is the law of the capitalist jungle. And in a jungle, cats feed on other cats or "dog eat dog." The illegal thieves feast on the legal bunch.

To possess wealth is the acme of capitalism. To have it, you're somebody, comfortable in station and life. To acquire it today, you need rich relatives, that is inheritance. The poor pass on their poverty to their yearlings. But we are told we are all equal and entitled to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. The youngsters of the poor or near poor, find that honesty and hard work of their parents got them nowhere, wealthwise, in their life's struggle. Some of these kids decide their people are "squares," old fashioned. They embark on shortcuts in their pursuit of happiness. Some succeed, most of them don't and run afoul with the law. They become problem children, juvenile delinquents and graduate into criminals. Such are the case histories of many of them.

The almost fool-proof detection

A SIGNIFICANT EVENT

On May 15th the Soviet Union launched its third and heaviest Sputnik. It was a cone-shaped satellite, the heaviest of them all so far, weighing 1½ tons, which is more than twice as much as their previous dog-carrying Sputnik II that had come down some time ago. But this latest Sputnik III is highly instrumented, more so than all the rest of them including the three small American satellites still orbiting in space.

The American press felt the impact of this new "red moon" and did not try to belittle it, but had to admit that the Russians scored heavily and "heavenly" again. However, it did try to ridicule the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, whom they said was "flexing his muscles," and "brandishing the giant third Sputnik."

In a speech in Moscow to an audience including President Nasser of the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria), Khrushchev was reported to have said that Russia did not want to use its 1½ ton earth satellite to "harm humanity or to blackmail the world."

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sidered immoral, taboo.

The basic comparison is between private property and exploitation for profit on the one hand, and socialized property and production for us, on the other. All other attitudes, towards religion, family, women and youth, science and politics are secondary.

Ever since the launching of the Soviet Sputnik the more advanced thinkers among the capitalists contend that it wasn't Soviet military strength that was to be feared as much as its growing economic strength. They visualize the application of a rapidly advancing science to a production machine which eventually might overtake even the most advanced capitalist production.

Recently we have been hearing comments that the American recession is providing good propaganda for communism, is raising an economic challenge to capitalism vis-a-vis communism. These expressions reflect serious economic thoughts and questions. For if capitalism can't provide jobs and full employment; if the vaunted high standard of living keeps falling due to growing joblessness; if production keeps declining and the production forces rendered idle, meaning thereby that instead of growing and expanding its econ-

devices of the police departments are no deterrent against crime as evidenced by its growth. The moral persuasions of family, religion, school and scout organizations against crime appears to have little effect. Crime marches on. It is capitalist bred, promoted and will be only substantially eradicated with capitalism's end.

L.B.

Khrushchev was further reported to have declared that he did not want to belittle U.S. achievements but "it would take a lot of orange-sized Sputniks to compare with ours."

And with obvious reference to an East-West summit conference, Khrushchev stated: "We must stop scaring each other. We must sit down at the same table and talk about how we can live together in peace on our common planet."

That's good advice, and Khrushchev should be complimented for it—but whether the capitalist world will take it seriously remains to be seen.

However, in passing out compliments we must bestow the biggest share on the Russian working people who made it possible for the most able and highly talented scientists of the Soviet Union to make those great achievements. And if some of the Russians are now strutting with pride, who can blame them? The world's class-conscious working class rejoices with them! A.W.

omy it is contracting; and if simultaneously socialism is able to provide jobs for all who want to work, and keeps raising their living standards, then the battle for economic leadership and justification is on the way to being won. In the last analysis victory must go to the higher economic order.

By a higher economic order we mean that order which is in line with the social trend and progress. If capitalism thru its inherent contradictions is compelled to check and limit its production forces, is unable to release the full energies of production development, it thereby reveals that it is outmoded and incapable of further progress.

On other hand, if socialism, by virtue of its abolition of capitalist ownership and its economic contradictions is able to release those production energies, it has gained its right to social leadership. It will have answered the test and requirements of the new and higher social order.

In comparing the two social systems it would be narrow to apply a static view. Economic systems are not stationary but in constant flux, motion. Like all phenomena they go thru an historic movement—born in revolution, evolve thru stages of youth, maturity and decay, finally making their exit thru revolution when another social system overtakes it. All changes proceed and are made necessary, i.e. caused by internal contradictions that develop within it. As long as these contradictions can be temporarily reconciled on its own and existing foundation the system remains basically intact. Such changes are essentially evolutionary in character. But as soon as its

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Capital's "Defense" Program

Capitalism, as a world-wide system, has become a very expensive thing to maintain. This is no "secret." In fact, the American government has been dinning into the ears of the citizens the necessity of continued taxation to make possible the huge appropriations for its so-called defense program. It spends around 40 billions of dollars each year for its own armed services. But, in addition, it also spends quite a number of billions for "foreign aid."

In a recent speech to his fellow-Republicans, President Eisenhower declared that "under this program we have military alliances with 42 nations." He further said as follows:

"Thus, through mutual security, we have forged a free world shield against Communist force. Our partners abroad have, in seven years, put up \$120 billion for their own and the common defense. To supplement that effort we have put up \$20 billion." (Chicago Sun-Times, May 7th)

This total of \$140 billion, the President pointed out, was spent on air bases, military installations, ships, planes, the training of soldiers, etc. As we see, it was a very expensive "free world shield" against communism.

Some of the American citizens are beginning to wonder how long can the United States keep up this spending spree without going broke!

And some of the unemployed "citizens" are wondering why the U.S. government is so generous with "foreign aid" but so niggardly about "home relief" for the more than 5 million jobless Americans.

Still others are wondering whether all those \$140 billion spent in "defense against Communist imperialism" did not go down a rat-hole in view of the fact that the "communists" are reluctant to fight. The "reds" even stopped tests of their nuclear weapons, and have been constantly urging the holding of a "summit" conference on disarmament and world peace. (The arms race is also a burden to the Russians that they could do without.)

As we have seen, the present business recession has intensified the mood for more "economy" in governmental administration. Congressional opposition has arisen also against Eisenhower's request for the current \$3.9 billion in "foreign aid," hence the attempts to pare it down.

Pressure, too, is mounting to cut taxes, as a "measure" to prevent business from sagging lower. But the President does not regard this with favor because less taxes means less revenue for the government. However, as business continues to sink, the "national income" gets lower, and taxes drop accordingly; the dilemma the government is in today.

Europe's Economic Worries

Europe is worrying about the effect of the American business recession upon its own economy. For example: Prime Minister MacMillan of Great Britain referred to the danger of "a world-wide slump," that, he said, would require world-wide action to offset. He advised that "preparations must be made," and further stated as follows:

"We are all too familiar with these depressions over the Atlantic moving eastward." (New York Times, May 11th)

MacMillan undoubtedly had the Great Depression of the 1930's in mind. Everyone knows, that sparked by the business slump in the U.S.A., it spread like a prairie fire throughout the world. And now he fears that the present U.S. recession will follow the same pattern.

(It is common knowledge also that the Great Depression of the 1930's lasted approximately ten long years. Many businesses and banks went to the wall, bankrupt, particularly the smaller ones. Many millions of workers became jobless, and in one of those years unemployment in the U.S. reached a peak of an estimated 17 million. It is no grammatical error to refer to them as the "long years," because when one is penniless, life is dreary, and "times drags on.")

Britain's economy is dependent upon a world market (in many respects even more than the U.S.) for exporting her manufactured products and in return importing most of her raw materials and foodstuffs.

However, Britain has no monopoly of the world market, and must "share" it with her competitors, chief amongst whom are her "allies," the U.S. and France.

In view of this how can "preparations" be made to prevent the U.S. slump in business from spreading? After all there is a limit to how much the world market will absorb as far as commodities are concerned, and at present it has just about reached its saturation point.

And while these "big three" capitalist nations are worrying over this problem, a "new danger" to their economic welfare has arisen. Yes, it's the Russians again, they simply won't stay put.

Soviet Trade Challenge

In a recent speech Allan W. Dulles, Director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, stressed the "economic danger" that he saw coming from the rapidly growing productivity of the Soviet Union which in some fields advanced faster than the U.S. He "predicted" that the principle struggle between the Soviet Union and the West would be economic, and considered the Soviets a formidable competitor.

President Eisenhower also in his speech to his fellow-Republicans called this Soviet trade challenge, "economic assaults on free world positions." (By "free world," Eisenhower means, of course, the capitalist world.) He even quoted the Soviet leader, Khrushchev, as recently saying: "We declare war upon you in the peaceful field of trade."

Eisenhower further stated, "Since 1953 the Communists have signed almost 100 new trade agreements with the less developed nations. They have also loaned these nations some \$2 billion, at interest rates enticingly favorable."

The President considered this very significant especially in view of the Asian and African continents where "vast reserves of human energy and natural resources are opening up in a way that has not happened for centuries." He expressed concern over "Communist influence" in such areas where the standard of living is very low, and where the "trained Communist agent is always at work."

To combat this "communist" challenge, Eisenhower asked for "all-out support" for the "mutual security" program (foreign-aid, so-called).

He also appealed to Congress for continuing the "reciprocal trade program for an additional five years." He pointed out that the U.S. exports amounted to \$20 billion, and imports to \$13 billion last year, and that all this world trade gave jobs to at least 4,500,000 Americans.

He said that "rigid quota systems or excessive tariffs" would deny friendly nations the chance to trade with the "free world" (i.e. the capitalist nations, like the U.S. etc); that such

restrictions would drive them to trade with the Communist world, and that the latter by "trade and aid" would bring them into the Soviet "orbit" and pave the way "for Communist control of the world as if they had conquered those nations by force."

What, in effect, Eisenhower tried to do was to persuade the capitalists to rise above their narrow self-interest, to take on a "world view" for the purpose of saving capitalism as a whole. But the parts (the individual capitalists) which make up the whole (capitalism) have conflicting interests, that is, they are in competition with each other. To carry out all that Eisenhower is asking would require of some of them to give up a considerable part of their profits, and still others, especially the smaller capitalists, give up all that they possess.

To ask them to do this in the midst of a business slump, with the most basic industries like steel operating at less than one-half its capacity, and the automobile at less than one-third its capacity, is asking them the impossible. To prove our point we cite the following:

The "Big Three" of the automobile industry with a huge surplus of around one million cars, begging for buyers, is certainly opposed to the lowering of tariffs, and, or, a revision of quotas permitting an increase in the amount of foreign cars imported into this nation. The "Big Three" have trouble enough competing among themselves at present—and with the "restricted amount" of foreign "small model" cars appearing in the American market.

South American "Rebellion"

The recent "anti-American" demonstrations in South America, that resulted in the "stoning" of and "spitting" at the U.S. "good will ambassador," Vice-President Nixon, in Peru and Venezuela where the "riots" were most intense, amounted to a form of rebellion that cannot be shrugged off by putting the blame for them on "communist agitators."

In trying to account for the hostile reception of Nixon's visit, numerous reasons have been advanced, amongst which was "envy." Even President Eisenhower, in a recent press report, gave expression to that reason, when he stated as follows:

"You mustn't forget, among equals the greatest and richest is bound to be envied. It brings to the surface dislike and then there's trouble." (Chicago Sun-Times, May 15th)

But Eisenhower had to admit also that the main cause was "economic," aside from envy. He even enumerated some of them: (1) the shutting down of American-owned meat-packing plants in Uruguay as "unprofitable"; (2) the "tin crisis" in Bolivia; (3) and Peru being badly affected by the falling lead, zinc and copper prices on the world market; (4) in Venezuela there had been a rumor that the U.S. is trying to impose a quota limiting the imports of oil and petroleum from those countries.

This much is obvious, especially to the South Americans, that U.S. capitalists engaging in business in their country have been exploiting both its natural resources and its working people, taking out much more (in profits) than what they have been putting in. Is it any wonder then that some of the poverty-stricken natives spurned Nixon's offer of "good will," his handshakes and vague promises? (Those who would condemn their "hostile actions" should remember this.)

In conclusion we say, regardless of how much the U.S. tries to preserve capitalism as a world-wide system, it is always confronted with the class it exploits, the wage workers, who, in order to escape insecurity and poverty, will have no other alternative but to abolish capitalism forever.

Al Wysocki

A LOOK AROUND

WHO HAS THE ANSWER? We have discussed the recession with many people since economics has once again become a popular subject for conversation. It is no surprise to find people running to the old burial grounds of false concepts to dig up some bones of the past with which to answer the question of the day: "What's wrong with our economy?"

One woman told us the whole problem is the fault of the Jews. Another, a "man on the street" claims the labor unions are to blame. Still others feel it is just a question of negative thinking. "Go out and buy something," they say. A self styled, self-confessed "left-winger" (of the reformist variety) put the cause of our plight on the shoulders of the Republican Party and said we should vote straight Democratic.

However, a Proletarian Party member revealed the real cause of "what's wrong" with the economy. He said it was overproduction and the resultant inability of the wage-workers to buy back all the products they produce because their wages were less than the value of the total products, from which profits are realized by the boss. (The profits are divided up between the various capitalists, be they landlord, banker, factory owner, or stock holder). He said this was a basic contradiction of capitalism and could only be solved by abolishing the profit system. He also urges our readers to pass on this issue of the newspaper to their friends in the hope they too will find the answer to the many questions bothering them.

LOWERING THE BOOM: The U.S. Supreme Court was very busy last month putting together some very significant decisions. Without going into detail regarding the various trials in which the decisions

were ruled, we feel it is an important piece of information.

The Supreme Court ruled that Federal Judges have the power to hear contempt of court cases without a jury and to set the length of sentence with no specific limitation as to its time. They also upheld the government's contention that it (the U.S. government) has the power to revoke a native born American's citizenship, if it is felt the actions of that citizen has injured U.S. foreign relations.

The third and probably most far reaching decision for most people today was the denial of protection under the Fifth Amendment on the stand to witnesses who testify voluntarily. This last one should keep the subpoena writers and process servers real busy in the future. It also gives credence to the old GI adage: "Never volunteer for anything." (Even when you are called upon to be a good citizen—whatever that may mean.)

THE GAME: The headline of Labor and Industry column by Tom Joyce in the Detroit News of April 20 reads, "Bitterness in Auto Talks Outdated as the Model T." Mr. Joyce goes on to tell of the wonderful and warm kickoff meeting between the bargaining teams of the Ford Motor Company headed by John S. Bugas and the UAW team coached by Walter P. Reuther. Hand shakes and pleasant smiles all around with a few friendly laughs and some digs by the two groups. (The report sounded as though it should have been on the sports page.)

The reporter reminded his readers of the old days when hatred and bitterness reigned on both sides. The thought of "labor leader" Reuther inside the gates of the Ford Motor Company, let alone in that plush conference room, would have shaken the most advanced

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contradictions become intensified to the point of non-reconciliation, it has reached an impasse. Any further change is impossible except thru revolution.

It should be remembered that capitalism as a social system was itself born in revolution. It overtook feudalism which then had reached such an impasse. It (feudalism) stagnated economically and intellectually, was torn politically by internal class conflict. Its inner conflicts or contradictions could not be resolved on its own economic foundation. It had to be uprooted and it was. The capitalist class accomplished that magnificent task, historically speaking. It established a new economic order with new class relations and institutions. Its greatest achievement was in the field of production, science and technology. It virtually placed nature at the complete service of man laying the economic foundation for a full and plentiful life for everyone.

Yet despite these wonderful potentialities the result has not been equally gratifying to all. The chief obstacle has been the class arrangement whereby a few stood to gain thru the exploitation of the many. Because of the capital-labor opposition we have riches and poverty existing side by side. Those who labor do not enjoy their

fruits. It is the paradox of social production and private appropriation that raises a multitude of other insoluble contradictions. The richest nation of the world has the greatest amount of crime, delinquency and human frustration. From every indication it appears that capitalism has already and completely yielded its positive kernel, i.e. the organization of production on a high plane. It can't go much further in that respect without causing increased hardship and chaos.

Its bankruptcy and decadence is further evidenced by its inability to carry on economic production with the individual as a contributor to its upkeep. Capitalism is now faced with a growing segment of society (jobless workers) becoming an object of public support. Its decline is as certain as that of Rome.

From now on any new evolutionary social process can't proceed without being preceded by a revolutionary transformation.

It is this condition that dictates the necessity of a new society. Socialism is today as historically inevitable as capitalism once was. Only a new society can meet the test, solve the problems engendered by capitalism. It is the unfinished business of today that only the morrow can successfully complete.

R. Daniels

dis-believer during the early struggles to form the auto workers union. But those days are gone forever, they say. Everyone relaxes in the knowledge that "their team" will work it out some way—and may even come home with the silver trophy.

Pardon us for bringing it up again but we can not stress too strongly the need for workers to know and understand that reforms, no matter how bitterly fought for and won, can cause some union members to become complacent and even take a reactionary position once having reached their goal. They will do whatever they deem is necessary to hold and consolidate their gain, even if (as we have seen) it means a game of friendly rivalry with their former enemy. They pride

themselves on the gains made, their past accomplishments, as being all 'to the good for the worker.'

But we say such "gains" (reforms) are not enough, and furthermore can be lost quicker than they were won. For example, today the UAW is faced with a serious problem, that of unemployment, with 450 thousand jobless workers in the state of Michigan alone, most of them union members. This problem of unemployment will not be solved as long as capital continues to exploit labor.

The class struggle demands full victory over the capitalist class. Nothing short of this will solve the problems of the working class (the vast majority) once and for all.

L.D.

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"This solution can only consist in the practical recognition of the social nature of the modern forces of production, and therefore in the harmonizing the modes of production, appropriation, and exchange with the socialized character of the means of production. And this can only come about by society openly and directly taking possession of the productive forces which have outgrown all control except that of society as a whole. The social character of the means of production and of the products today reacts against the producers,

periodically disrupts all production and exchange, acts only like a law of Nature working blindly, forcibly, destructively. But with the taking over by society of the productive forces, the social character of the means of production and of the products will be utilized by the producers with a perfect understanding of its nature, and instead of being a source of disturbance and periodical collapse, will become the most powerful lever of production itself."

Socialism, Utopian & Scientific, by F. Engels.