and Marxism into an interrelated whole.

Man, the social animal, evolved from the pre-cave man into primitive tribal society (savagery and barbarism) and, then, into chattel slavery, through feudalism into capitalism and is now on the very dawn of a new society.

This whole development of social evolution arose from changes taking place in the material conditions of existence under which mankind lived. In response to these changes, there evolved changes in his ideas and institutions. Man makes his own history, "not out of the whole cloth" but out of the conditions at hand. This is Marxism, in a nutshell.

Our tribute to Darwin is for emancipating man from biological superstitions by his revolutionary contribution revealing the material forces that brought about the evolution of the species in biology.

Our tribute to Marx is for furnishing the key that unlocked the mystery of mankind's social evolution and for establishing the understanding that it is now possible and necessary for man to be master of his own form of social organization and, at the same time, the lord over nature.

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COMMUNIST MANIFESTO and Its Origins

(Concluded)

Political agitation was revived and the vanguard of the working class looked upon the monopolies of the bank, the railway companies, the coal companies and so forth as the fundamental cause of the prevailing misery, as the monopolies drove small employers, tradesmen and master craftsmen out of business. At one meeting in Pittsburgh, at the end of the thirties, a trade union speaker voiced the feeling in the air at the time:

> "Trades unions and associations for the benefit of workingmen are good so far as they go. They will at least ameliorate the effects of a bad state of society, but they are not adequate to the removal of the causes of oppression. This removal must be accomplished by the ballot boxes." (Rise of American Civilization C. &. M. Beard.)

In spite of this view however, immediate pin-pricks occupied most attention, and one of these was the "alien menace" which brought forth frequent outbursts from American workers for decades, and supplied their class enemies with a means of side-tracking the movement for working class emancipation.

In spite of the industrial distress, immigrants were still pouring into America; principally fugitives from depressed conditions in Europe who were incapable of doing more than adding to the distress of American workers as free land was receding westward. Some of the immigrants brought with them communist ideas, particularly after the collapse of the 1848 revolutions. Ideas about common ownership of the land began to spread, which supported the agitation of an "Agrarian League" that proposed the suspension of the sale of public lands to speculators and the parcelling of it out in small lots, free of charge, to settlers. This agitation finally led to the Free Homestead law in 1862.

Another movement that began to spread in America during the forties was anti-political, and based on the views of Fourier, who had been introduced to American readers by Albert Brisbane in his book "Social Destiny of Man" published in 1840. The Fourierists denied the existence of a class struggle between employers and employed. They advocated the establishment of co-operative colonies and were supported by some of the "intellectuals" of the time. But although some co-operative colonies were founded, they failed to attract working class support and, after a short time, collapsed, leaving behind only the sighs of the intellectuals.

The discovery of gold in California gave a tremendous fillip to industry in the forties and started the trade unions going again, but on somewhat different lines; the skilled trades setting up permanent and exclusive organizations which more or less successfully resisted the competition of cheap immigrant labour, kept the movement clear of communistic ideas, and bound it closely to capitalist industry. The movement for national unions also progressed, although one hindrance to this, a hindrance that has influenced the development of the American labour movement, was the difference in nationality and language of large numbers of workers. This caused some antagonism and even compelled the establishment of separate unions for those speaking different languages. In 1857 another industrial crisis brought desertion and disorganisation to the unions, and hardly had this passed when the civil war broke out and workers became absorbed in the question of which side to support. After the outbreak of hostilities, however, dissension in the north ceased and organised labour supported the northern government of Lincoln.

Increased employment during the war and rising prices gave a great impetus to trade union organisation; more local and national unions were