"5. Centralization of credit in the hands of the State, by means of a national bank with State capital and an exclusive monopoly.

"6. Centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State.

"7. Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State; the bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.

"8. Equal liability of all to labor. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.

"9. Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries: gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country, by a more equable distribution of the population over the country.

"10. Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's factory labor in its present form. Combination of education with industrial production, etc., etc."

Those ten measures were the battle plan of communism, formulated by Marx and Engels one hundred years ago. And the same plan is still pursued by present-day communists. When this plan was drawn, none of their ideas was popular in America. Now, let us see how they have progressed during the past century:

BY DEMOCRATIC MEANS

It is important to recall that Marx did not say that these measures should be put into effect by armed revolt, but, using his own words, by "winning the battle of democracy" and by "raising the working class to the position of the ruling class". Once this has been accomplished by legal and democratic elections, the "political supremacy" was to be used as follows: "to wrest, *by degrees,* [again, not by sudden revolution but by the slower democratic process] all capital from the bourgeoisie;" and "to centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the State. . . ."

Because communism came to Russia by violent revolt, most of us have thought that the communists would try the same method in the United States. The fact is that Marx taught only the "slow-decay-from-within" method. It was not until about 1903 that Lenin broke with the Fabian socialists and adopted violence as the means to be used in Russia, where capitalism had not developed to the point where its decay could be significant. But the rest of the communist-socialist thinkers continued to follow the strategy of Marx. These included the Fabians and Labor Party of England and the socialists of Western Europe. Even the Russian communists have not abandoned the methods and strategy of Marx in most countries other than Russia.