there would already be too many determined enemies for them to handle. What would be most likely to happen would be the reverse, with an attempt on the part of the ruling class to stay in power by means of widespread reform.

Be this as it may, it is inconceivable that a powerful socialist minority could long remain in such a position. We can only envisage, in such a circumstance — loud, insistent and frequent demands for a "test of strength" at the ballot box. When the powerful minority becomes a vast majority there can be nothing left for the capitalists but to accept the inevitable, whether gracefully or resentfully will make no difference to the future results.

HARMO

DILEMMA

Newspaper items indicate that the capitalists are worried over situations which must always arise out of their system.

("Boston Globe, Nov. 9, 1952) The following is a statement made by Senator elect John Kennedy: "I think deflation is going to be a more serious problem than inflation, particularly if an effort is made to balance the budget."

(Boston Globe, Nov. 5, 1952) "The latest General Motors report is very revealing of one central fact — how close such large corporations are now married to the defense effort, and vice versa.

"In the last nine months the giant of the automotive industry has sold the Federal government $1,026,000,000 worth of defense goods, - - -

"But surely there is something about this consummately satisfactory arrangement between private corporate enterprise and national defense that gives the ordinary citizen food for thought - - - and perhaps a reason to pause.

"Surely the chances for world peace would be better if peace meant more, not less, profits for stockholders.

"Yet tax and profits alike are to a large extent dependent on the materials of war, as are millions of jobs today.

"Where will it all end?"

Where, indeed, will it all end? It can only end with the establishment of Socialism and the abolition of the system which oscillates between depressions and wars. Under Capitalism wars must constantly be waged for markets in which to sell surplus goods. When these markets are glutted and goods cannot be sold for a profit, depressions ensue. Under Socialism, goods will be produced for use, and hence the cause of war and depression will be eliminated.

(Boston Globe, Oct. 20, 1952) "The real perils of economic equilibrium within America arise not from any deficit in productivity — where our national talents are admittedly phenomenal - - - "

(Boston Globe, Oct. 22, 1952) "The problems raised by the increasing use of engineering techniques to boost production, while reducing employed manpower, are pointed up neatly by a report from the director of the Southern Association of Science and Industry. The industrialization of the South, he reports, is proceeding steadily on a basis of robot factories.

"One such plant, a $50,000,000 textile fabric enterprise, will operate mostly by automatic processes. Where such a factory would employ thousands 25 years ago, this one will employ only a few hundred.

"The trend, long familiar, thus has two results which a mass production society dependent upon mass purchasing power must one day solve. While levels of production soar, jobs fail to keep pace with the process. Capacity to achieve a plethors of goods speedily, parallels diminishing opportunities for wage-earning in a steadily expanding population.

"What is the answer? In view of the continuing gigantic expansion of industrial plants in this country, the limits of the market here and abroad, and the intensifying of international competition for such markets as exist, the riddle would seem to be more than an academic one."

The answer is, of course, Socialism. How ironic that technological improvements should cause a riddle! Under Socialism, where society owns the means of production and goods are produced for use, any scientific advances in production will mean to the population as a whole not privation and unemployment, but the enjoyment of this everabundance of goods and more leisure time in which to develop their talents and interests.

V. H.

DUAL AND DUELS

Q. What is the difference between the struggle for existence, and the class struggle?

A. There is a lot of difference as well as a lot of similarity. They both imply an attempt to do something with a lot of struggle involved. The fields in which they operate are somewhat different.

The struggle for existence results from all forms of organic life trying to adapt themselves to their surroundings. They have lots of trouble doing this. There is not enough food, water, air, sunshine, shelter and other good things of life to take proper care of them all. The overproduction of life makes of the earth a larger battlefield than all those of history combined. Each individual or species must fight to exist.

In this fierce and lengthy struggle the contestants become gradually adapted to their environment. They develop organs and habits in conformity to the conditions in which they find themselves, and the ones that fit in best survive while the great majority succumb to the struggle.

The class struggle is of more recent origin. It manifests itself only in human society. In the realm of ants, bees, etc. there are obvious cases of slaves and masters. But, so far as we can find out, there's not much done about it. They have no Socialist movement urging the abolition of the slavery. There is nothing even resembling the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O. trying to get something better now in those hills and hives.

Even in human society, before the inception of private property, there was no class division and, consequently, no struggle. A stage had to be reached where those who toiled could produce more than was necessary for them to consume before slavery was possible. This granted, those who possessed the power and property became masters of the earth, and made slaves of the others who were foolish enough to keep on working for a low grade of board and lodging.

During the succeeding centuries the struggle has assumed various forms, involving different classes, but it never ceased. Never even took a vacation. Just kept on struggling. Today it exists between the capitalist class and the working class. First, for the privilege of pulling a chair up to the table with a definite degree of regularity, and finally it develops into a struggle on the part of the workers to secure their freedom from class rule.

J. A. M.

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