

There are two elements that determine social production. One is the property relations which are relatively static and which create and connect (in this instance) the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The other is the productive forces which are increasingly mobile and revolutionary. They determine the changing features and relationship of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

The revolutionary process is the motion of the basic contradiction of capitalist production through each quantitative historical stage. This motion is expressed in the specific political, social and ideological forms within which this contradiction is fought out. The political struggle moves to higher levels with each quantitative stage of the revolutionary process.

In the early days of capitalism, the tools were simple and there was a close relationship between the tools, the workers, the capitalist and the market. This was the stage of manufacture (from the Latin: *manu* - by hand, *factu* - made, *re* - thing).

The relationship between the thesis and antithesis (the bourgeoisie and the proletariat) becomes more contradictory within each stage and forces the emergence of a new stage. Therefore, as each succeeding quantitative

stage becomes more polarized it more sharply expresses its quality.

The development of science and thus of productive forces is spontaneous. Each quantitative development forces the proletariat, the bourgeoisie, and the market farther and farther apart. The bourgeoisie becomes more bourgeois. The proletariat more proletarian. The market become more world wide.

Each quantitative stage is further preparation for the introduction of a new quality. The introduction of a new qualitative element replaces contradiction with antagonism. The introduction of the new quality into the process is the catalyst for the leap into the new quality. For instance, the invention and application of the steam engine revolutionized the means of production from manual labor to modern industry because it laid the basis for the process of large scale mechanization. The development and implementation of computers is causing the electronic revolution. Social production with electronics is in antagonism — that is, active hostility — with the existing social structure.