the intellectual must keep them oriented."

And the intellectuals do exactly what is expected of them, as they always have . . . For it is so characteristic of intellectuals that they are able to attach themselves to the defense and elaboration of almost any social interest, Mills points out.

Retailers of ideas and school materials, the teachers receive low pay and lower status. The whole school system, from the grades to college, is caught up in the craze for specialization. Highest aim of high school and college in America is the training for skilled occupations useful toward an immediate job upon graduation.

Colleges and universities do not educate their charges in the habits of weighing, evaluating, analysing, sifting and selecting ideas. Rather students are trained to become technicians or job specialists in ways that will make them acceptable to the business or government agency or public institution to which they will apply for work.

Marx foresaw the time when the bourgeoisie would convert the doctor, the lawyer, the poet and the man of science into its paid wage laborers. Even among the professions of law and medicine the trend is for big bureaucratically-run law factories and hospitals to hire specialists, rather than all-around practitioners. Thus among the lawyers in big offices, some write briefs, some concentrate on trade questions, some on constitutional law.

The astonishing rise of business bureaucracy does not mean, as so many writers contend, that there is no longer a functional relationship between ownership and control. Some writers have gone so far as to say that the real rulers today are not the capitalists but the managers, hence the term "Managerial society."

Mills rips this concept to shreds. He shows it is nonsense to think managers have expropriated the owners. It is true that there has been a redistribution of operating power within the propertied class and that there has been a general bureaucratization of property relations. But the top bureaucratic manager has not usurped the power of property. The truth is that he derives his power from property. He acts in the interest of property.

"The division between ownership and control of property does not diminish the power of property; on the contrary, it may even increase it. It does, however, change the personnel, the apparatus and the property status of the more immediate wielders of that power."

The managerial class is made up of nothing more than managers of private property. Their power inheres in that property. Should private property in the means of production be abolished, the power of the managers would fade. Under capitalism the managers must use their power to maximize profits. And the American industrial manager as we now know him will last no longer than the profit system based on private property as an institution.

D. W.

PARTY NEWS

[Continued from page 2]

imagine that a Labor Government would act differently in the same circumstances as a Nationalist or any other Capitalist Government, in spite of their experience and the testimony of Labor politicians.

Our question is, when will these workers study their position in society, use their imagination and intelligence to understand the system that enslaves them, and overthrow it?

The only thing we have to report on regarding our progress is that we have had more enquiries for literature. Our stocks of the S.P.G.B. pamphlets "S. P. and War," "Racial Problem," "Communist Manifesto and the Last Hundred Years," "Is Labour Government the way to Socialism," have been exhausted. The "S.S." and "W.S." are easy to sell. We are certainly getting more widely known.

RON EVERSON,
Overseas Secretary, S.P.N.Z.

The Socialist Party of Canada

and

The World Socialist Party of the United States

OBJECT:

The establishment of a system of society based upon the common ownership and democratic control of the means and instruments for producing and distributing wealth by and in the interest of society as a whole

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

THE COMPANION PARTIES OF SOCIALISM HOLD:

1. — That society as at present constituted is based upon the ownership of the means of living (i.e., lands, factories, railways, etc.), by the capitalist or master class, and the consequent enslavement of the working class, by whose labor alone wealth is produced.

2. — That in society, therefore, there is an antagonism of interests, manifesting itself as a class struggle between those who possess but do not produce, and those who produce but do not possess.

3. — That this antagonism can be abolished only by the emancipation of the working class from the domination of the master class, by the conversion into the common property of society of the means of production and distribution, and their democratic control by the whole people.

4. — That as in the order of social evolution the working class is the last class to achieve its freedom, the emancipation of the working class will involve the emancipation of all mankind, without distinction of race or sex.

5. — That this emancipation must be the work of the working class itself.

6. — That as the machinery of government, including the armed forces of the nation, exists only to conserve the monopoly of the capitalist class of the wealth taken from the workers, the working class must organize consciously and politically for the conquest of the powers of government, in order that this machinery, including these forces, may be converted from an instrument of oppression into the agent of emancipation and the overthrow of plutocratic privilege.

7. — That as political parties are but the expression of class interests, and as the the interest of the working class is diametrically opposed to the interests of all sections of the master class, the party seeking working class emancipation must be hostile to every other party.

8. — THE COMPANION PARTIES OF SOCIALISM, therefore, enter the field of political action determined to wage war against all other political parties, whether alleged labor or avowedly capitalist, and call upon all members of the working class of these countries to support these principles to the end that a termination may be brought to the system which deprives them of the fruits of their labor, and that poverty may give place to comfort, privilege to equality, and slavery to freedom.

Those agreeing with the above principles and desiring enrollment in the Party should apply for Application for Membership form to secretary of nearest local or to National Headquarters.

THESE SIX PARTIES ADHERE TO THE SAME SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES:

SOCIALIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA — Box 1440; G.P.O. Melbourne, Australia.
SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA — P.O. Box 751, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
SOCIALIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 52 Clapham High St., London SW. 4
SOCIALIST PARTY OF IRELAND — 32 Hanbury Lane, Dublin, Eire
SOCIALIST PARTY OF NEW ZEALAND—P.O. Box 62, Petone, New Zealand.
WORLD SOCIALIST PARTY OF U. S.—3000 Grand River, Room 307, Detroit 1, Mich.