

struggles within the overall crisis. Being revolutionaries, we are interested in the major ones.

The fundamental contradiction is the antagonism between the productive forces and the property relations. Today, even the bourgeois journalists are stating quite frankly that the 1776 property relations no longer answer the demands of a society that is based on electronic technology.

Within the quality of capitalism, it is the development of technology that allowed — or demanded — the outward motion of USNA imperialism. It is technology that made it necessary to overthrow the direct colonial system and the restrictive trading blocs it developed. It is technology that created a truly world market, a worldwide division of labor and an international proletariat. Finally, technology has created this final glut of the world capitalist market.

Capitalist property (or productive) relations will not allow the productive forces to develop any further. Such development increases the already severe antagonism between the mode of production and distribution. The greater the technology the less the labor power. The cheaper the commodity the cheaper becomes labor power and the greater the starvation and poverty, and the greater the inability to sell goods that are being produced faster and cheaper. Will the productive relations stop the development of the productive forces? Or, will the social struggle that reflects this antagonism smash the property relations? That is what revolution is all about.

Crisis is the stage of separation of contradictory tendencies and the liquidation of the middle. It is the stage that precedes polarization. We cannot affect this on the objective side, our tasks lie with the subjective, with the class struggle. The proletariat must become ideological independent of the bourgeoisie if it is to become a class for itself.

Up to this point, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie found common cause in the military conquest and economic exploitation of the weaker peoples. The superexploitation of the colonial world created the wealth necessary to rapidly revolutionize the means of production. The new means of production soon glutted the world market with goods. The shrinking of the market has forced the imperialist bourgeoisie to attack the bribery element of the wages system. Politics faithfully expresses economics. Economic expansion is the basis for

political liberalism. A deterioration in the economy destroys liberalism.

These are not subjective decisions of antilabor forces. These are decisions that correspond to the economic demands. Bribery comes from the super exploitation of the colonial work force. They can only work and be exploited in an expanding market. The whole concept of bribery demands that as the economy slows down, the colonial workers are laid off first and the workers in the imperialist countries are protected and kept at work as long as possible. Since there are fewer colonial workers exploited, however, there is less super-profit from which to get the bribe. Therefore, at this point, the tendency to drive wages down to the lowest common denominator becomes a powerful economic force.

As real wages are driven down, a movement of the workers begins to break out in a spontaneous manner. This is the separation of tendencies. National unity is broken and each class expresses a tendency to go for its own interests. The struggle against individual employers begins to be directed against the state. The proletariat must secure reform, but the bourgeoisie is incapable of providing it. Contradictions begin to be raised to the level of antagonism. The struggle for reform takes a revolutionary potential. Under these conditions reform can only be secured through revolution and revolution is an intense phase of the struggle for reform. The struggle for reform by the fighting section of the proletariat begins to take the character of an objective communist movement. At this point the subjective, intellectual factor becomes the leading factor. The proletarian combatants must complete the dialectical process. Strategy, tactics, planning and discipline determine everything.

Strategy

This, briefly is our line — our estimate of the political and historical situation that is the basis of decision making by our cadre.

Our strategic aim in this stage is to win the fighting section of the proletariat over to the cause of socialism, to pry them loose from a belief in and loyalty to capitalism. Our aim is to win their leaders over to communism. The difference in aims arises because the most advanced leaders of the fighting section of the