

The Anti-Immigration Movement: Cutting Edge of a Fascist Social Movement

*Political report of the Standing Committee
League of Revolutionaries for a New
America, September 2007*

Fascism today is a political response to globalization - capitalism in the age of electronics - and the U.S. battle to dominate the global economy. It is the political expression of the objective concentration of wealth and the spread of poverty. Fascism is not about reaction, that is, returning to some past period. It is a revolutionary political movement that arises in response to a threat to private property relations. It seeks not to adjust this or that policy, that is, to "reform" the system. It seeks to release the capitalists from the restrictions of bourgeois democracy and all that entails. It seeks the replacement of one state form with another - the unrestrained rule of capitalist interest and the consolidation and legalization of their openly terrorist dictatorship.

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The anti-immigration movement is at the center stage of a political environment shaped by the impact of qualitatively new means of production; the transformation of the state; the militarization of the economy and society; the rapid and accelerating implementation of the legal means to suppress individual dissent and seize control of the government; and the changing character of the social struggle. Where the religious right sought to organize and propagandize in a period when globalization had still not widely affected American society, the anti-immigration movement propagandizes an American people devastated by the effects of advanced globalization, increasingly marginalized economically and politically, and bewildered by the world in which they now live. The medium of anti-immigration has become the means by which a section of the American people is being organized and mobilized as a social base to support the further transformation of the government and society necessary to facilitate the penetration of global capital in the world's societies, and to prepare for and contain its inevitable effects.

Globalization is a new stage of capitalism characterized by elec-

tronics-based production, the desperate attempt to maintain value and surplus value production, the transnationalization of capital, and the tendency to replace productive capital with speculative capital as the dominant form of capital. Breaking down all barriers to global capital and investment either by economics, politics, or by the military, is a necessary aspect of the process of globalization. Because of the character of the qualitatively new technology that defines globalization, it is creating the polarization of wealth, social destruction, and the rise of new classes. Given the dangerous contradictions, and the social struggle they engender, globalization in the age of electronics is setting the stage for world revolution.

The U.S. strategy is to gain control of the global economy by blunting the development of its various competitors (European Union, China, Russia). It is doing this by trying to strangle the development of their economies through the control of access to oil. This requires more than economic power. The U.S. must position itself geopolitically throughout the world to accomplish these goals. The establishment of U.S. controlled regimes in the Middle East and Central Asia, the encirclement of China, the undermining of Russia in its historical spheres of influence, and now the attempts to isolate and crush Iran are all part of this.

The U.S. is beset with numerous obstacles to the implementation of its goals. As the U.S. finds it cannot impose its will on the world stage as it once did, it turns to war and violence to accomplish these goals. As Americans recoil from the carnage of these policies and resist the sacrifices they must make - the growing deficit, more cuts to social infrastructure, and growing unemployment - the U.S. state is being transformed to guarantee that the American people do not interfere with the capitalists' plans.

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

Fascism is not simply imposed, however. It is the result of the interplay of the underlying qualitatively new economic conditions, the efforts to protect capital's interests

under these new conditions, and the developing social response arising as a result. That is, fascism is not pre-ordained. Its success, failure, or restriction depends upon the consciousness and organization, and relation of the forces that move to promote it, to compromise with it, or to oppose it - in particular, the proletarian opposition.

The ruling class uses various forces to create broad support for the interests and demands of global capital. At every stage of development, these forces have been consciously and deliberately maneuvered, organized and built, drawing hundreds of thousands to their banner. These forces have expressed and given voice to the steady deterioration of society. In the Clinton years, the focus was on destroying the notion of government's responsibility for its people, and establishing the first round of repressive state measures to control the first round of devastation, mainly the unskilled and semi-skilled worker. Propagandists for the global economy - the social democratic forces, as well as the ideological right - propped up these measures, if from different approaches. As political alignments began to shift to the right, these forces, all fighting one another, were yet oscillating toward a similar vision of society. None of these forces advocated an openly fascist solution per se, but their propaganda contributed to an environment in which the American people were prepared to accept almost everything the ruling class demanded.

As qualitative changes in the economy have steadily destroyed the fabric of society, the connections to society of broader sections of the American people are becoming increasingly tenuous. This is no longer simply about the job, but in-

volves the historical threads that have kept the workers tied to the capitalists. The merger of the government with the corporations, and the reconstruction of the U.S. state as a weapon of war and repression have served to further the U.S. claim to its role in the consolidation of the power of global capital. Yet, at the same time, it is increasingly severing the American people from their economic well-being, their faith in the political system and, as the global economy advances, undermining national sovereignty and threatening their sense of national identity. The effect of all of this is the beginnings of a social struggle that is not simply the outcry of an isolated and historically despised section of society, but is rooted in the destruction of world society in which the practical demands, no longer resolvable within the capitalist system, have taken one step further in their revolutionary potential.

IMMIGRATION QUESTION TRANSFORMED

There has always been an immigrant question in U.S. history. Its treatment of immigrants, whether they be Chinese, Irish, German or Italians, has always taken into account the objective conditions and, consequently, the political and economic goals of the ruling class. The same goes for the Latino immigrants. It has nothing to do with ethnicity (though of course the capitalists use racial ideology to their advantage). It has everything to do with capital's economic and political goals.

continued on pg 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editorial:
Not on Wishes, but on the Actual State of Affairs
Strategy must be based on an objective assessment and a vision of what's possible.

New Epoch Ushering in New Forces for Change
The new class that is arising has no choice but to fight for communism.

What is a Revolutionary?
Revolutionaries today must introduce the new ideas that make revolution possible.

These goals could be political, such as, to promote anti-communism; Cuban immigrants were allowed to enter the U.S. with full citizenship rights. In this way, the ruling class could use these Cuban immigrants to fight Castro and promote an anti-communist ideology in the U.S. Or they could be economic goals such as with the Bracero Program, which brought more than five million Mexican immigrants into the U.S. as cheap labor to meet WWII labor shortages.

The process to achieve these goals has always been the same. The new wave of immigrants is blamed for all that is wrong in society. Fear is instilled in the general population of this "invasion." Those most prone to the anti-immigrant propaganda are those workers who are seeing their standard of living under attack. This fear is used to gather support for however the ruling class believes its interests will be best served at that time. Once the capitalist class

achieves its economic and political goals, the attacks subside, and some kind of truce is negotiated. These immigrant groups for the most part become integrated and assimilated into the American mainstream.

That was before, however, not today. While the attack on the new immigrants of today may seem like a page ripped out of history, such as, the repatriation of Mexican nationals in the 1950s, it is in reality something qualitatively different. The anti-immigration movement of today transcends a particular party or class. The ranks of the Minutemen-type of groups are made up of whites, blacks and, even, legal residents. The anti-immigration movement is made up of sections of society that are being propelled by this social destruction and the ideology of Nativism. It is arising out of the turmoil generated by the advance of the global economy driven by qualitative new means of production, given form by the destruction of nations and the dissolution of national sovereignty, and is given shape by the objective necessity to reconstruct world society on the new foundation.

the most revolutionary sector of the immigrant rights movement is learning and expressing.

In return, the ruling class has used the social motion and the debate to transform its attacks on the immigrant workers into strengthening the hand of the state against all workers. Raids are now a daily occurrence in every state, the border is becoming more and more militarized, and the undocumented are being chased throughout the nation, in their communities, in the work place and their places of worship. The latest

dists connect lost jobs, crowded schools, and crumbling infrastructure to illegal immigration. This propaganda is led by conscious elements who seek to influence the anti-immigration movement to support, without realizing it, the goals of the ruling class, and not the workers, whether they are American or otherwise, citizen or not.

The significance of the anti-immigration movement lies in, not what the movement is now, but the role it plays in shaping the social motion as it develops, giving voice to the objective realities all around us, and using that influence to create the conditions that make fascism appear to be the most obvious, the best, what common sense demands.

The real target of the conscious fascist core is the political system - the substitution of one state form for another that will allow the full scope of capitalist interests without restriction. Their attack on the bourgeois parties and their leadership make it appear as if they are the only forces that stand for the true values and interests of the people. Their appeal to legality and to national sovereignty and identity assist them in crossing the divisions of "race" to tie all together under the banner of national identity as Americans.

This should all be seen within the context of fissures that are deepening in the two major parties, as they find it increasingly difficult to hold themselves together in the cross-currents of the changing political situation. The anti-immigration forces are serving to bring together the various fascist threads, while at the same time these elements have grown increasingly discontented with the Republican Party and the Bush administration, and are pursuing their attempts - along with other conservative and reactionary elements - to find alternative vehicles to achieve their political goals. As such, the different threads - conservative, reactionary, fascist - are beginning to disentangle, emerge and seek a means of achieving their vision of society.

Today, everything is in place for a fascist seizure of power. Based on the work of the Clinton years, the Bush administration has been steadily battling to accumulate the legal power to take over the government, and to declare unitary rule by the executive. We just see the tip of the iceberg - the U.S. Attorney firings, the various "signing statements," Bush thumbing his nose at the Congress by pushing the limits of executive privilege, the stacking of the Supreme Court with those who support the "unitary executive," and the most recent statement that allows martial law to be declared and the government to be taken over in case of a some sort of crisis. The only question is which of the bourgeois forces will wield this weapon, and when, and the character, extent and strength of their support and, on the other hand, the organization and consciousness of the resistance to their actions.

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blow to the undocumented is the announcement of employer sanctions in mid September, affecting about 1.4 million workers. Immigrant rights leaders who have dared to stand up, like Elvira Arellano and the Smithfield workers, are being detained and deported.

ANTI-IMMIGRATION MOVEMENT BUILDS FASCIST BASE

Social revolution sets all forces into motion. They battle over direction, purpose, and outcome. Many will go into this struggle, and as such, none can ultimately be assured that it is their will that has been imposed. This process is given shape and parameter by the realities of the epochal change underway - irreversible destruction grinding inexorably toward the same outcome - unraveling, splitting, and polarization. Within this motion, all forces find themselves up against the existing political system and the state that underwrites it. All become disaffected, disillusioned, and critical, and look for other options, despite their disagreement on or ignorance of what that might be. Those who are conscious and organized to exert their understanding, win.

Speaking to the very real problems of the American people, the propagandists of the anti-immigration movement put forth a carefully crafted populist appeal that is contrary to the real interests of the American people. These propagand-

EDITORIAL POLICY

Rally
to bring back together and put in
a state of order, as retreating
troops [to return to attack]

Comrade
a person with whom one is allied
in a struggle
or cause

In this period of growing motion and developing polarization, *Rally, Comrades!* provides a strategic outlook for the revolutionaries by indicating and illuminating the line of march of the revolutionary process. It presents a pole of scientific clarity to the conscious revolutionaries, examines and analyzes the real problems of the revolutionary movement, and draws political conclusions for the tasks of revolutionaries at each stage of development in order to prepare for future stages.

It is a vehicle to reach out and communicate with revolutionaries both within the League and outside of the League to engage them in debate and discussion and to provide a forum for these discussions. Articles represent the position and policies of the League of Revolutionaries for a New America.

Editor: Brooke Heagerty
Editorial Board: Cynthia Cuza,
Nicholas McQuerrey,
Nelson Peery

Reach us at:
Rally, Comrades!
P.O. Box 477113
Chicago, IL 60647
rally@lrna.org
www.rallycomrades.net

THE MOTION OF THE IMMIGRATION STRUGGLE

Historically, fascism is a political response to a threat to private property relations. The capitalists think first of maximizing profit, and take steps to guarantee those profits. In the course of this, millions suffer and respond. Private property has to be protected against these millions, and fascism develops and is strengthened in the effort to crush the proletarian side of the social revolution. The outlines of this back and forth interconnected motion can be discerned in the immigration struggle today. It is impossible to talk about the growing movement of the immigrant workers without tying it to the rise of the anti-immigration movement that arises in relation to it.

In 2006, the immigrant movement exploded as a response to HR 4437. The immigrant movement took steps to protect civil rights and working conditions, and to fight repression against undocumented workers and any institution or individual that aided them. The anti-immigrant groups, such as, the Minutemen and We are America, emerged from their shadows where they had been organizing for years, and grew in strength and might. They were promoted by the media, and their positions were represented in Congress.

At the same time, the immigrant rights movement grew not only in numbers but, as the battles continued, in consciousness. At first, many trusted the Democratic Party. They believed that it was going to deliver immigration reform that would benefit many. So those that could, voted for the Democrats in the 2006 mid-term elections. But the Democratic Party betrayed and turned its back on them. This is a lesson that

TASKS OF THE LEAGUE

In general, the American workers have been almost entirely disarmed politically and ideologically by the past period, and in this sense, show almost daily that they are unprepared for the rising battle with fascism. The world communist movement that sustained the communists in their fight against the fascists in the 1930s is dead, replaced by the ideological and organizational mix of the world social forums. Years of bribery and anti-communism have served to obliterate any conception of class. Instead identity politics has been promoted as the conceptual foundation for left politics, and “separate agendas” and “the politics of begging” as its primary strategy.

In the face of this profound subjective weakness, the League relies on the historic and objective strength of our class. The worsening conditions for millions of people, and the social response arising

on that basis, are of a qualitatively different character than in the past. The class faces not the hope of reform, but the destruction of all it has known. Revolutionaries arising from these qualitatively new conditions are increasingly anti-capitalist in outlook, and are searching for a serious organization that

League tactics need to speak to the specific and immediate problems people face. These tactics need to be guided by the cause – a cooperative society that does away with the domination of private property. To become more specific, more political, will require a greater concentration around matters of strategy, direction, and line of march.

has a strategy to win.

The times we have been organizing for are upon us. Fascism is not a category. It is not now “drop everything and go fight fascism” or “fight the right.” Fighting for the basic demands of the class,

fighting for the program of the class, is the fight against fascism. In the process of this, it will become clear that a party to represent their class interests must be formed. A communist party - a party of the class - must ultimately be formed to take the process the next step to resolution.

The mission of the League is specific. The organization has to focus on where we can build right now, and to use that success to consolidate and move outward. We must work in such a way that we are not simply socially active, but

that we are socially active with the intention of developing and disseminating the steps that will advance the interests, program and consciousness of the workers. Such tactics need to speak to the specific and immediate problems people face. These tactics need to be guided by the cause - a cooperative society that does away with the domination of private property. To become more specific, more political, will require a greater concentration around matters of strategy, direction, and line of march.

The fascists are moving into place. The polarization in society is proceeding, the social response is arising and pulling various elements into its wake. We are seeing the beginnings of political polarization. With its Convention decisions, the League is poised to build on the hard work of the past decades. The urgency of the situation is clear. Let us rise to the demands of history. Let us not be found wanting.

Editorial: Not on Wishes, but on the Actual State of Affairs

“We [must] soberly appraise the actual situation, not on the basis of our wishes but on the basis of the actual state of affairs.”

- Georgi Dimitrov, 1935

When Dimitrov made his statement before the Communist International in 1935, the world working class movement was faced with the rise of fascist powers in Europe and the beginnings of threats of war. He stood there, at that moment, before the representatives of the world's communist parties to report on the “actual situation” not how they wished it was, but how it actually was. This speech, and that meeting, led to the formulation of what was known as the United Front, an effort that organized anti-fascist forces in the leading nations against the fascist powers. This strategy was based on an extensive and detailed assessment of the conditions they faced, the strengths and weakness of the enemy, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the working class forces. History records that their efforts, in conjunction with the military contribution of the Soviet Union, were pivotal in the defeat of the fascist powers.

Fascism is once again raising its

head. It does so today, however, under very different conditions. This requires that revolutionaries make extensive and detailed assessments of these conditions, the nature and character of fascism today, and on that basis, devise the strategies and tactics that conform to the current realities. Fascism today is not, as it was in the 1920s and 1930s, rooted in the instability of the transition from agriculture to industry and the subsequent political battles between the capitalists and the proletariat over an expanding capitalist system. Fascism today is arising upon the social destruction of the system wrought by electronics and is the capitalists' worldwide solution to the threat to private property relations. Underlying this world historic transformation is the steady implementation, spread and consolidation of labor-replacing technology spawning labor-less production on the one hand, and worldwide poverty and devastation on the other.

Revolutionaries must understand what to do in the face of the capitalists' drive to “release the capitalists from the restrictions of bourgeois democracy and all that entails - the replacement of one state form with another, the unrestrained rule of capital's interest, and as, necessary, the consolidation and legalization

of their openly terrorist dictatorship.” (LRNA, Political Report to the Standing Committee, September 2007)

In this issue, we publish in full the September 2007 political report of the LRNA Standing Committee, “Anti-Immigration Movement: Cutting Edge of a Fascist Social Movement.” The report analyzes the roots of fascism today, its growth and development within the ebb and flow of the social motion, and assesses the strengths and weaknesses of not only the ruling class, but our class as well. It is within this context that we can see how the ruling class is moving the anti-immigration struggle to the fore in its battle to guarantee a political base for its goals internationally and at home.

It is key for revolutionaries to find in the very society that surrounds them, the forces that can - and, owing to their social position, must - constitute the power capable of sweeping away the old and creating the new, and to enlighten and organize those forces for the struggle. The article “New epoch ushering new revolutionary forces” responds to crucial strategic questions raised by one of our readers. What was the difference between past revolutions and today? What is the historical force upon which we must rely today? The article examines the objective character of the revolution

today and the origins of the force that is arising that can, if brought to its potential, have the social energy to overturn the system. The article contrasts this situation with the revolutions of the past era in which the strategies and tactics, and the organizational forms required to carry forth the battle were necessarily different.

What then must revolutionaries do today? The article “What is a revolutionary?” addresses just this question. A social response is getting underway. It is increasingly discontented with the existing political forms and rebellious against the old ways of seeing. It longs for new perspectives, for someone to propose a resolution worth fighting for, for a winnable strategy that will get us there. How this process plays out is not at all predetermined. Many factors enter into it, but key is a vision of what is possible, the intellectual development of the combatants as to their interests as a class, and organization and activity based on that understanding. The article explores the role of revolutionaries today - as the purveyors of new ideas - and the necessity for an organization of revolutionaries - to implement strategy and tactics along the lines toward the cooperative, communist resolution of the problem.

New Epoch Ushering in New Forces for Change

The editorial board of Rally, Comrades! has received several critical evaluations of recent articles regarding our position on the changes taking place in society and the economy. No revolutionary organization can develop without criticism, without defending its positions and changing when necessary. In this spirit we are presenting and answering two of the central criticisms so they may become the basis of further discussion amongst our comrades and friends.

The first of these criticisms addresses this statement in a recent article entitled "Mission of the League: Key to Revolution" in our July/August 2007 issue: "Such a society is finally possible because, for the first time in history, an objective, practical movement for communism is arising."

The comrade comments: "The movement was quite real [material and objective] in Russia, Eastern Europe, Cuba, North Korea, Venezuela and so forth. It is and was a popular movement.... spontaneous and objective towards a socialism attainable by the masses, the leaders, and the times."

Answer: There was a difference between the vast Russian social revolution against the feudal mode of agricultural production and the Soviet Revolution. One belongs in the category of history, the other in the realm of politics. The social revolution guaranteed the transformation from agriculture to industry. The Soviet revolution guaranteed that industrialization would take place under the direction and in the interests of the toiling masses. Was it a communist revolution? Yes, in the subjective sense. The Soviet people made a choice. Thus the leaders of the Soviet revolution described the Russian proletariat as the most revolutionary (not communist) in the world. This is also in a general sense applicable to the Chinese revolution.

The revolutions of Eastern Europe, Korea etc., in one form or another, arose from a combination of war for national liberation on the one hand, and antagonism between productive forces and productive relations on the other. They were "Communist" revolutions because they were led by communists and many of the people believed in communism.

None of these revolutions was or could be communist in an objective sense. It was still possible to have socialist industry or capitalist industry. The socialist revolution was a reversible choice. The on-going counter-revolutions in Russia and Eastern Europe are proof enough of this.

Can there be an objective communist revolution? That would require a com-

munist party as the political expression of a communist revolutionary movement rather than simply a movement of social revolution. This communist revolutionary movement is forming right before our eyes. Today, the world economy is developing in such a way that there is a deepening division between the industrial form and the electronic form of production. Industry is being overthrown globally. The process is creating indescribable poverty on the one hand and indescribable wealth on the other. It is creating a smaller and smaller concentration of giant, global corporations that are incompatible with the existence of the majority of the people. There is no solution to the deepening crisis but the social ownership of socially necessary means of production. With-

There is no solution to the deepening crisis but the social ownership of socially necessary means of production. Within this context a new, objectively communist proletariat is arising. This proletariat has to fight for communism whether they believe in it or not.

in this context a new, objectively communist proletariat is arising. This proletariat is already beginning to demand social control of these essential corporations. This demand is not ideological, but practical. There are no longer choices. This new proletariat has to fight for communism whether they believe in it or not.

The comrade also raises the point: "But some revolutionaries misconstrue the times that we are in, to say the least, and appear to displace the great industrial proletariat from their historic role."

Answer: Accurately describing economic and social forces that are not fully formed is a difficult task. Revolutionaries, who must rely on change to achieve their ends, grapple to understand and work with change before it matures. When change is complete, it is too late to affect it. Striving to recognize the essential features of change and reorganizing around such change may end in disaster. Every morning brings with it the possibility of disaster – but people get out of bed anyway.

Let us start off by stating that the League intends to play a serious role in the struggle to reconstruct our country on the foundations of public ownership of the socially necessary means of production. This is a huge, world historic effort. As in any struggle, we must gather intelligence. We must be objective and develop tactics based on that intelligence. Space allotted for an article

prevents us from going deeply into that intelligence, but we can make a start here.

First, it does not make sense to talk about the industrial worker as a category. Today, everything is an industry. The question is which section of the working class is in an economic and political position to pull the rest forward? For decades it was the worker in heavy industry due to the concentration of thousands of indispensable workers in one plant. Their political and economic demands were in the interest of the entire class.

That situation is drastically changing due to the introduction of electronics. The worker in big shops of basic industry – the former political and economic heart of the American working class – is undergoing

fundamental, irreversible changes in composition and consequently in their social and political role.

These few quotes illustrate our estimate of the situation.

- "Over the past decade, U.S. manufacturing jobs have declined by more than 11 percent. But at the same time, Japan's manufacturing employment base has dropped by 16 percent, while the number of manufacturing jobs in countries including Brazil have declined by some 20 percent. And one of the largest losers of manufacturing jobs has been China. We like to pick on China and say that all of these jobs are going to China, but they're losing jobs in manufacturing as well. What is the reason for the job losses? Automation. Through automation we are really doing a good job of improving the productivity of people." ("Outsourcing Not the Culprit in Manufacturing Loss", Automation World, December 9, 2003)

- "Over recent decades, U.S. manufacturers have continually invested in more and better capital goods and manufacturing techniques in order to remain competitive in world markets. That investment has enabled them to raise their output and keep pace with overall economic growth without a corresponding increase in the number of workers that they employ. Since 1979, the productivity of manufacturing workers has grown at an average annual rate of 3.3 percent, significantly faster than the 2.0 percent growth of labor productivity in the non-

farm business sector overall. Since the peak of the last business cycle in March 2001, labor productivity in manufacturing has risen at an average annual rate of 5.5 percent, faster than its average annual rate of growth during previous postwar recessions and the early part of the ensuing recoveries. In all 21 industries that constitute the manufacturing sector, employment has declined, and 17 of the 21 have seen losses exceeding 10 percent. In fact, all 21 industries have shown declines even since the recession's end in November 2001. The expansion of temporary employment probably accounted for between 0.5 million and 1 million of the 2.2 million reduction in manufacturing jobs between 1979 and 2000." (The Congressional Budget Office, "What Accounts for the Decline in Manufacturing Employment?", February 18, 2004)

Let us sum up. The new electronic means of production referred to as "better capital goods and manufacturing techniques" are not simply labor saving instruments, they are labor replacing. Electronic production coupled with globalization is decimating the workers in heavy

industry. The situation facing these workers was summed up by a statement of a union leader in Toledo Ohio, once a fortress of the closed shop. He said, "Give us work. We will work for Chinese wages." Everyone knows that today contract negotiations revolve around what and how many concessions the union will give.

The disintegration of the strength of the worker in heavy industry is reflected in the growth of a new sector of workers. Just as giant industry created one sector of the working class, electronics is creating another. This sector contains the once highly paid worker now reduced to minimum wages, the temporary, part time and contingency worker, the permanently unemployed all the way down to the homeless and destitute, whose job categories have simply vanished.

This new category of the poor is different from the traditional poor. Before, the poor were those who couldn't get all the way into the old economy. The poor today are those who, to one degree or another, are thrown out of the new economy. They have a different life experience, a different ideology and in our opinion, the future is in their hands.

Space does not allow us to answer all the questions raised by the comrade, but these are the central ones. We will deal with others as time and space permits.

What is a Revolutionary?

"In spite of worsening economic conditions, nothing can be accomplished until the American people hold a vision of where they want to go and what they want to be. Creating and imbuing them with such vision is the overriding task of revolutionaries and the foundation of our organization." — Program of the League of Revolutionaries for a New America

The word revolutionary has many different meanings that are often twisted in the popular culture. Its more violent connotations can alienate people, while its sense of a fresh start with a new world attracts others. The League uses this term with a scientific clarity that arises from understanding that profound changes in the economy create revolutionary changes in society, and that individuals respond to this situation, and among those that respond are revolutionaries. Some are becoming revolutionary in their outlook irrespective of what they call themselves; others call themselves revolutionaries.

Economic change in our country and around the world is throwing society into mayhem and destruction. As problems persist and grow worse, some people inevitably rise up to face the challenges of the day. They fight back in their community or at their job. They want a resolution to the problems of poverty, war, racism, and spiritual and environmental destruction, but they cannot seem to find the solution.

Among the people fighting to end the problems of society are those whose ideas are opening up to new possibilities. They begin to question the ideas handed down to them, and to discard the ideas that hold them back. Many begin to call the (capitalist) "system" into question and begin to see more clearly the class forces at play. These are the people who are becoming revolutionary in their outlook, but do not see yet themselves as revolutionaries.

There is another fighter in this theatre of struggle. These fighters clearly and absolutely reject the capitalist system. They clearly see themselves as an active participant in society and see their historical role in changing the world in which they live. They join an organization of revolutionaries that formulates a realistic plan, and puts it into action. These conscious revolutionaries arrive at their conclusions not through struggle but through intellectual study. These ideas do not come about spontaneously; they must be learned. As new revolutionaries learn, they must in turn go out to convey these consciousness-forming ideas to their peers.

The new must replace the old. This is true when it comes to society. It is

also true when it comes to ideas. The new ideas must actively confront and expose the old ideas as obsolete and bankrupt. But ideas have no physical life in themselves. People must engage in this clash of ideas. That is the role of today's revolutionary.

Like any process there are stages of development. Between questioning the system and having a specific solution there is a very large gap. The League's purpose is to gather revolutionaries and to bridge that gap in order to develop class consciousness and scientific clarity around issues of political strategy and tactics. This stage of development must be accomplished in order to move on to the next stage.

Too much is at stake for any romantic notions about the revolution. Simply being against the problem is not enough. The conscious revolutionary has a responsibility to the front of struggle in which they fight, and also an obligation to raise the consciousness of those around them. The human mind is the only revolutionary tool that can solve the problems we face and change our world. But without a plan and an organization, a "revolutionary" individual is only a talking head.

Hardcore reality calls for scientific study and critical thinking. The overwhelming majority of people in this country have been mis-educated for generations concerning the meaning of revolution. Class consciousness and the clarification of the class enemy are necessary ingredients for the revolutionary movement in this country to advance further and these ideas will not and cannot occur spontaneously.

They must be persistently and tenaciously brought in. Unless a conscious revolutionary force rectifies the erroneous thinking of the American people, other forces like racist, nationalist or fascist ideas, can and will recruit those same objectively revolutionary people to their cause. Poverty does not create revolutionaries. Ideas do.

The League takes a sober look at the current stage of development and has given itself the task of completing this current step of the process so that we can eventually take the next step that is needed for the revolution to develop in the United States. We call on all revolutionary forces to join in this struggle for the consciousness of the people that will ultimately determine the fate of our world.

The League's mission is to unite the scattered revolutionaries on the basis of the demands of the new class, to educate and win them over to the cooperative, communist resolution of the problem.

The League of Revolutionaries for a New America is made up of people from all walks of life who are tied together by a common aim – the end of exploitation, the social ownership of the means of production, and the distribution of the products of society according to need.

This program for the reorganization of society is the only way to end the ecological, cultural, and spiritual devastation in our country and the world.

Society must be reorganized so that the abundance made possible by science and technology benefits all — a society that puts humanity above profits.

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