

League of Revolutionaries for a New America

Basic Education for New Members

Class II The Revolutionary Process

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The Revolutionary Process

Recently scientific researchers have developed a new deep-learning technique to bring AI (Artificial Intelligence) into more scientific disciplines.

Other researchers have used 3D-printing to explore microswimmers, microscopic organisms, or objects that can move through liquids. Natural examples of microswimmers are bacteria and sperm.

In one U.S. laboratory, hundreds of miniature human brains, the size of sesame seeds, float in Petri dishes, sparking with electrical activity. These tiny structures, known as brain organoids, are grown from human stem cells. Neuroscientists have connected organoids to walking robots, modified their genomes with Neanderthal genes, launched them into orbit aboard the International Space Station, and used them as models to develop more human-like artificial-intelligence systems.

These things are all a part of the constant expansion of the electronic (chip/computer/robot/AI) revolution.

Toyota is testing smart driving technology in Ohio right now.

Far from being over, the economic revolution continues to rampage through the economy. No segment, industry or job remains untouched.

As the economy's contradictions become more acute, the stage is set for the introduction of something new. The economic struggle is the foundation for large numbers of people to be drawn into a fight against the conditions arising from the destruction of the old economic system. The economic revolution is ongoing; the revolutionary process is intensifying.

In a capitalist economy the method of expropriation is the purchase of labor power. The mode of exchange is labor power for money, money for necessary goods and services, for the necessities of life.

Today the means of production have developed past, and come into conflict with, the productive relations. Larger and larger sections of the population are driven into unemployment. The unemployed and underemployed cannot buy back their subsistence. They can't buy back the product of the new electronic, digital means of production. This new section of the class, driven out of social production and into the fight for survival, is an example of political polarity. The struggle of a rapidly growing mass of people is actually a struggle against the political means of control.

The ruling class cannot succeed in its goals without restructuring America's economic, political and cultural life. They must continue to consolidate and expand the merger of corporations and government — anything to stabilize capitalism and institute economic "reforms" to strengthen private property.

The ruling class must win over to their program a section of the American people who face growing unemployment, poverty and austerity. They appeal to the “middle class” of all identity groups in the name of an all-American unity. At the same time, they isolate the masses within these groups by abandoning any social responsibility for their plight and implementing a fascist police state. Ultimately the structural and racial inequalities within capitalism will make this attempt at all-American unity impossible.

Polarization is critical to the work of the revolutionaries. The political struggle intensifies to the degree that the polarities separate, connections liquidate, and all forces flow to one or the other pole. That depends upon activity coupled with the intellectual development of the combatants.

If we make our plans according to the objective motion, the struggle for the basic necessities of life is the door to entering the revolutionary section of the class. The next step is for the combatants to see that the crisis is systemic.

This is an important step since the struggle is fought out in the socio-political superstructure. The move toward political consciousness is decisive, and we must prepare ourselves for whatever might eventually occur. That preparation begins with a clear understanding of the causal relationship between the economy, politics, and social motion.

Today it's being borne out that the dialectical motion of the economics of the leap goes: leap downward, partial recovery, stagnation, polarization, destruction, and another leap downward. These are not categories but are mixed and interpenetrate. The country always goes through partial recovery, then becomes mired in stagnation.

Each time, the new class continues to be squeezed out, left behind, and subject to growing oppression. Given this stage of polarization, everything is expressed as a further concentration of wealth and poverty.

U.S. billionaires saw their net worth rise by almost \$1 trillion, with their wealth rising \$10.2 trillion in the Covid-19 crisis. Yet more than 6 million households missed their rent or mortgage payment in September, and as many as 11 million people living in rental housing were late or behind on rent as of October 2020. The ranks of people living in poverty have grown by some 8 million people or more.

A new level of “equality” of poverty throughout the population is reflected in the record profits of the corporations. Political resistance is inevitable. The new stages of economic polarization push along the process of political polarization.

Our task, the task of leaders of this new motion, is to give those in motion a sense of strategy, an understanding of class consciousness. Class consciousness will emerge from today's developing struggle. It is the school where revolutionaries connect consciousness and vision with the aggressively changing realities of class, state and fascism.

Discussion

1. How does the advance of new technologies, new means of producing goods, change the situation for the capitalists and for the workers?
2. Polarization has characterized every political revolution. As these relations are torn apart, the "opportunity for new bonds to form" begins. Faced with the fraying bonds that once held it together, all of society is pulled into the process. It is in such times of motion and change that revolutionaries can play their historical role. Discuss the polarization in the process of change in society today and its significance.