

Through the ITP, I have fully realized that the basic forms of motion embodied in people are also embodied in all living things on earth and in the universe. Too, we all stand on the same foundation of science that neither the laws of motion of matter can't be created nor universally destroyed. As materialists, we know that all social systems to date are creations in large part by people. As such the foundation of science of the laws of motion are extended to political economies of capitalism and socialism. Whereas these social systems have distinct class ownership of property on which governments are established, their elaborative structures and agencies are functional expressions of forms of motion that embody the class base of property ownership. The land was in place long before the evolutionary appearance of man/woman on planet earth. And so it will be in the future, the land mass will still be in place long after the evolutionary disappearance of man/woman. This disappearance might be the cause of a natural disaster, or a continuation of the ongoing evolution of life forms of motion. Thus the forms of motion of matter operate independently of the will and consciousness of man/woman.

From historical materialism and political economy, we know that the relations of production must inevitably correspond to the character of production.

We know that development is an onward upward process of development where "the new displacing the old, the old being superseded by the new, the old being eliminated to make way for the new, and the new emerging out of the old".

We know that the law of value is associated with commodity production, and that it reached its highest form of development under capitalism. Commodity production existed long before capitalism.

We know that the law of proportioned development has yet to supersede the law of value.

The law of value assumes comparative disadvantage in industries to produce food, cloths, shelter, and medicine. With the exchange of goods and services class divisions arose in direct relationship to trade surplus and the accumulation of

capital. Capital maintains itself by comparative disadvantage, be it between variable and constant capital, circulation cycle of short and long, distribution of goods and services of need and wants, and supply and demand, women and men, minorities and minorities, Anglo and Afro Americans, North and South, East and West, third world countries and developed countries, and service and professional industries.

Over the years, the O has used the law of proportioned development to acquire skills, develop knowledge, and advance organizational development while at the same time maintaining the principle of ideological struggle. Had the O practiced comparative disadvantage it would have preserved the practice of the class clique who used to run the co-op system. On an ideological level, those who didn't have skills or very few skills would have been thought of as the waste of resources and time. With a long range view of planning and strategic planning, resources were used to develop the unskilled and the ideologically weak. In the process of developing cadre, many if not all cadre made many mistakes that created financial problems directly or indirectly. Knowing that with long range planning the O's financial problems would be solved. So if the law of value was permitted to operate within the O, people's weakness and strengths would have either been exploited or preserved for the benefit of supporting social capital. So the law of proportioned development doesn't look at profitability or development from the stand point of an immediate return or direct return on investment of resources. It measures progress and return on invested resources from the stand point of long range planning, meeting planned goals over a period of five years stages of development.

THE LAW OF VALUE UNDER SOCIALISM

"In our country, the sphere of operation of the law of value extends, first of all, to commodity circulation, to the exchange of commodities through purchase and sale, the exchange, chiefly, of articles of personal consumption. Here, in this sphere, the law of value preserves, within certain limits, of course, the function of a regulator. But the operation of the law of value is not confined to the sphere of commodity circulation. It also extends to produc-

tion, but it nevertheless influences production, and this fact cannot be ignored when directing production. As a matter of fact, consumer goods, which are needed to compensate the labor power expended in the process of production, are produced and realized in our country as commodities coming under the operation of the law of value. It is precisely here that the law of value exercises its influence on production. In this connection, such things as cost accounting and profitableness, production costs, prices, etc., are of actual importance in our enterprises. Consequently, our enterprises cannot, and must not, function without taking the law of value into account." JVS