

Socialism Then and Now, The Ten Planks

Max Lyons, Ph.D.

1848- The Communist Manifesto	2024 in America
Abolition of private property in land and application of all rents of land to public purpose.	Various attacks on private property
A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.	State income taxes and federal income tax est. in 1913.
Abolition of all rights of inheritance.	Federal and state estate taxes and other inheritance taxes
Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels.	IRS and government seizures, tax liens, "forfeiture"
Centralization of credit in the hands of the state, by means of a national bank with state capital and an exclusive monopoly.	The Federal Reserve System, created by the Federal Reserve Act of Congress in 1913, is indeed such a "national bank" and it politically manipulates interest rates and holds a monopoly on legal counterfeiting in the United States.
Centralization of the means of communication and transportation in the hands of the state.	Federal Communications Commission, Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Federal Aviation Administration
Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the state; the bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.	While the U.S. does not have vast "collective farms" (which failed so miserably in the Soviet Union), we nevertheless do have a significant degree of government involvement in agriculture in the form of price support subsidies and acreage allotments and land-use controls. The Desert Entry Act and The Department of Agriculture. As well as the Department of Commerce and Labor, Department of Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Mines, National Park Service, and the IRS control of business through corporate regulations.
Equal obligation of all to work. Establishment of Industrial armies, especially for agriculture.	
Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of	Centralization of people in cities encouraged by local, state and federal governments.

the distinction between town and country by a more equable distribution of the population over the country.	
Free education for all children in government schools. Abolition of children's factory labor in its present form. Combination of education with industrial production, etc. etc.	Began 1830's in earnest