

very long hours and very disagreeable situations developed. And people who felt the brutality of the many of the leaders of the world, many of those who just had power come to them, saw the situation in the factories and got to thinking about it, began to say the whole trouble that those people have power and if it was all in everybody's hands all this would be at end, and so socialism developed. And socialism was the ideal that everybody owned everything and there'd be nobody to oppress them. And it sounds very, very beautiful. But actually it does not work because the world is so made that the only way we can make progress is by having people in jobs where thinking and working and struggling to plan how to ^{do} ~~do~~ those effectively, and in the world in which we're not all perfectly sanctified, a personal progress has to adhere to it in the majority of cases if you're going to pull out of people efforts and get them to really working in an effective way. That's been proven over and over and over in fact. But in the last century~~s~~ there were theorizers who thought about this and thought oh if only the state controlled everything ^{and ran it} we wouldn't have these mean people up there that are telling what to do. We could all say what we'd all do and we'd all work together and we'd all be happy, and it sounds beautiful but it doesn't work, it doesn't work out in a world of sin, it doesn't work out in the world of man as he is constituted anyway, and in the parable ^{here} we have free enterprise, definitely, in this very parable. The men are given their talents and told to use them and rewarded according to what they do with them. There is free enterprise involved here in the parable. The socialism idea sounds very beautiful but it's not practical and it is not part of that which God has presented. ~~But-one-man~~

But one man, a brilliant German with a Ph.D. set to work to study this matter of socialism and he studied its implication and he wrote (13 3/4) which were spread by others and most socialists today look to him as their founder and that is the man whose name is Karl Marx, who was born in 1818 and died in 1883. And Karl Marx's book of which a picture was shown us, Das Kapital, The Capital, written in German and translated into many languages, gave the theoretical foundation which most socialists, not just communists, have taken and on that they have attempted to build, and Marx was a great student of Hegel and he felt that he took Hegel's theories and turned