

communist manifesto impact on political debate usa

The Communist Manifesto, penned by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1848, remains a foundational text in political thought, and its influence reverberates profoundly within the United States' political debate, even today. While the United States was founded on principles of individual liberty and capitalism, the enduring critiques of inequality, class struggle, and the potential for systemic exploitation presented in the Manifesto continue to shape discussions about economic policy, social justice, and the role of government. Understanding the historical context and the persistent relevance of the Communist Manifesto's ideas is crucial for grasping the nuances of contemporary American political discourse. This article will delve into the multifaceted impact of the Communist Manifesto on political debate in the USA, exploring its influence on socialist and progressive movements, its role in shaping anti-communist sentiment, and its enduring legacy in discussions about economic fairness and social change.

Table of Contents

- The Enduring Legacy of Marx and Engels in American Political Thought
- The Communist Manifesto's Core Tenets and Their Resonance in the USA
- Socialist and Progressive Movements: Echoes of the Manifesto
- Anti-Communist Sentiment and the Red Scares: A Reaction to Marxist Ideas
- Economic Inequality and Class Struggle: The Manifesto's Persistent Influence
- The Role of Government and Social Welfare: Debating Marxist Proposals
- The Communist Manifesto's Impact on Civil Rights and Labor Movements
- Modern Interpretations and Adaptations of Marxist Theory in the US
- Conclusion: The Unfading Echoes of the Communist Manifesto in US Politics

The Enduring Legacy of Marx and Engels in American Political Thought

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, through their seminal work, the Communist Manifesto, presented a radical critique of capitalist society that continues to be a touchstone for analysis and debate in the United States. While the direct adoption of Marxist ideology has been limited in the mainstream American political landscape, the foundational concepts articulated in the Manifesto – such as class

conflict, alienation of labor, and the inherent contradictions of capitalism – have undeniably seeped into and shaped various strands of American political thought. The very language used to discuss economic disparities, worker exploitation, and the concentration of wealth owes a debt to the analytical framework provided by Marx and Engels. Their work offers a lens through which to examine the structural dynamics of power and economics, prompting ongoing conversations about fairness, equity, and the distribution of resources within the American system.

The historical trajectory of American political movements often involved grappling with, either in support or opposition, the ideas put forth in the Communist Manifesto. From the early labor movements seeking to improve working conditions to the more recent progressive calls for greater economic regulation and social safety nets, the underlying critiques of unchecked capitalism often find echoes of Marxist thought. The persistent concern with the power of corporations, the influence of wealth on political decision-making, and the experiences of working-class communities can all be traced, in part, to the analytical tools and critical perspectives pioneered by Marx and Engels. Therefore, to understand the evolution of American political discourse on economic and social issues, it is essential to acknowledge the enduring, albeit often indirect, legacy of the Communist Manifesto.

The Communist Manifesto's Core Tenets and Their Resonance in the USA

At its heart, the Communist Manifesto argues that history is fundamentally a history of class struggles, with the bourgeoisie (the owning class) and the proletariat (the working class) locked in an inherent conflict. It predicts that the proletariat, through revolution, will eventually overthrow the bourgeoisie, leading to a classless society. Key tenets include the abolition of private property, the establishment of a centrally planned economy, and the idea that the state, as an instrument of the ruling class, would eventually wither away. These ideas, when introduced to the American context, often clashed with the nation's deeply ingrained individualism and belief in opportunity.

Despite this cultural backdrop, specific aspects of the Manifesto's analysis have found fertile ground for discussion and action within the United States. The critique of wealth inequality, the exploitation of labor for profit, and the concentration of power in the hands of a few are themes that resonate with segments of the American population, particularly during periods of economic downturn or heightened social unrest. The Manifesto's call for workers to unite and advocate for their rights has historical parallels with the development of labor unions and various social justice movements in the US. While the revolutionary call for the overthrow of the state has not been widely embraced, the underlying examination of systemic injustices and the pursuit of a more equitable distribution of societal benefits continue to inform American political debates.

Socialist and Progressive Movements: Echoes of the Manifesto

The impact of the Communist Manifesto on socialist and progressive movements in the United States is undeniable, though often nuanced and subject to reinterpretation. Early American socialists and labor organizers drew inspiration from Marxist analysis, using it to articulate grievances against

industrial capitalism and advocate for workers' rights. Figures like Eugene V. Debs, a prominent socialist leader, often invoked class consciousness and the need for collective action, mirroring the Manifesto's central arguments. These movements sought to challenge the prevailing capitalist order, pushing for policies that would redistribute wealth and power more equitably.

More broadly, progressive movements in the United States, while not explicitly communist, have often incorporated critiques of economic concentration and social injustice that bear the imprint of Marxist thought. Calls for stronger labor protections, progressive taxation, antitrust regulations, and social safety nets can be seen as responses to the very issues of exploitation and inequality that Marx and Engels identified. The ongoing debate in America about the role of government in regulating markets and ensuring a basic standard of living for all citizens is, in many ways, a continuation of the dialogue initiated by foundational texts like the Communist Manifesto. Even when distancing themselves from outright communism, progressive activists and politicians often engage with the underlying principles of social solidarity and the critique of unchecked corporate power.

The Influence on Early Labor Struggles

The Industrial Revolution in America saw the rise of exploitative working conditions, long hours, and meager wages. The Communist Manifesto provided a theoretical framework for understanding these conditions as systemic, rather than isolated incidents. Labor organizers adopted the concept of class struggle to rally workers against factory owners and industrialists. Strikes, protests, and the formation of unions were direct manifestations of this class consciousness, aiming to collectively bargain for better treatment and a fairer share of the profits generated by their labor. The Manifesto's emphasis on the proletariat's power when united served as a potent call to action for American workers.

Progressive Era Reforms and Marxist Critiques

The Progressive Era in the late 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed a wave of reforms aimed at curbing the excesses of industrial capitalism. While many progressive reformers were not Marxists, their critiques of monopolies, child labor, and unsafe working conditions echoed the concerns raised by Marx and Engels. The Progressive movement's push for government regulation of businesses and the implementation of social welfare programs can be seen as attempts to mitigate the harsh realities of capitalism that the Communist Manifesto had so forcefully described. The idea of using state power to address economic inequality, a concept antithetical to laissez-faire capitalism, found a receptive audience among many progressive thinkers.

Anti-Communist Sentiment and the Red Scares: A Reaction to Marxist Ideas

The influence of the Communist Manifesto on American political debate is not solely in its adoption by left-leaning movements; it is equally significant in the robust and often intense opposition it generated. The Cold War era, in particular, was characterized by pervasive anti-communist sentiment, often referred to as the Red Scare. The perceived threat of communism, directly linked to the ideas presented in the Communist Manifesto, led to widespread suspicion, McCarthyism, and a powerful bipartisan consensus against Marxist ideology.

This anti-communist posture shaped American foreign policy, domestic security, and even cultural norms for decades. The fear of communist infiltration and the perceived subversion of American values were often fueled by interpretations, and sometimes misinterpretations, of Marxist theory. Debates about government intervention in the economy, social welfare programs, and civil liberties were frequently framed through the lens of whether they leaned towards or away from communist principles as understood at the time. Therefore, the Communist Manifesto's impact is also seen in the strong ideological defenses erected against it, profoundly shaping the boundaries of acceptable political discourse in the US.

The McCarthy Era and the Fear of Communism

Senator Joseph McCarthy's anti-communist campaign in the 1950s vividly illustrates the deep-seated fear of communist ideology in America. Accusations of communist sympathies were leveled against government officials, entertainers, and academics, often with little evidence. The Communist Manifesto, as the foundational text of communism, became a symbol of this perceived threat. The fear was that its ideas, if allowed to take root, would undermine American democracy and capitalism. This period saw a significant chilling effect on dissent and intellectual discourse, as individuals were wary of expressing views that could be construed as sympathetic to Marxist thought.

Cold War Propaganda and Perceptions

During the Cold War, the United States government and media engaged in extensive propaganda efforts to portray communism and its proponents, including those influenced by the Communist Manifesto, in a negative light. The abstract ideas of class struggle and the abolition of private property were often simplified and distorted to evoke fear and promote a sense of national unity against a common enemy. This created a societal aversion to anything associated with Marxism, making it difficult for socialist or even strong social democratic ideas to gain traction in mainstream American politics for an extended period.

Economic Inequality and Class Struggle: The Manifesto's Persistent Influence

The Communist Manifesto's enduring relevance in the United States lies in its incisive analysis of economic inequality and class struggle, issues that remain central to contemporary American political debates. The widening gap between the wealthy and the poor, the stagnation of wages for many working-class individuals, and the increasing concentration of corporate power are all phenomena that can be examined through the analytical framework provided by Marx and Engels. The Manifesto's assertion that capitalism, by its nature, generates exploitation and alienation continues to resonate with those who feel disenfranchised or left behind by the economic system.

Discussions about fair wages, workers' rights, access to healthcare, and educational opportunities are often framed as battles between different economic classes or interests. The concept of "class warfare," though often used pejoratively, directly evokes the historical and analytical framework of the Communist Manifesto. When politicians and activists advocate for policies that aim to redistribute wealth, regulate financial markets, or strengthen labor unions, they are, consciously or unconsciously,

engaging with the core concerns articulated by Marx and Engels. The Manifesto provides a language and a set of analytical tools that help to articulate grievances and propose solutions to persistent economic disparities in American society.

The Growing Wealth Gap in America

The increasing disparity in wealth and income in the United States is a topic of constant political discussion. The Communist Manifesto's prediction that capitalism would lead to an ever-increasing concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, while the majority struggle, finds a compelling, albeit often contentious, parallel in current economic trends. Debates over tax policy, corporate accountability, and the minimum wage are often rooted in concerns about fairness and the equitable distribution of economic gains. The Manifesto's analysis provides a historical and theoretical context for understanding the anxieties and resentments that fuel these discussions.

Labor Rights and the Power Imbalance

The struggle for labor rights in America has historically been a proxy for the class struggle described in the Communist Manifesto. From the early days of industrialization to contemporary debates about unionization and worker protections, the power imbalance between employers and employees has been a central theme. The Manifesto's call for collective action and the empowerment of the proletariat to challenge the bourgeoisie remains a touchstone for labor activists advocating for better working conditions, fair wages, and job security. The ongoing efforts to organize workers and strengthen collective bargaining rights reflect the enduring relevance of these core Marxist ideas.

The Role of Government and Social Welfare: Debating Marxist Proposals

The Communist Manifesto's call for a strong, centralized state to manage the economy and provide for the needs of the populace has profoundly influenced debates about the role of government in the United States. While the US operates within a capitalist framework, the arguments for government intervention to address market failures, provide social safety nets, and ensure a basic standard of living for all citizens often draw upon the spirit, if not the letter, of Marxist proposals. The debate over the size and scope of government, the extent of social welfare programs, and the regulation of industries is intrinsically linked to the historical dialogue initiated by the Manifesto.

The concept of a "socialist" or "welfare state" in the American context is often a response to the perceived injustices and inequalities inherent in unfettered capitalism, issues that the Communist Manifesto highlighted. Policies such as Social Security, Medicare, unemployment benefits, and public education are all examples of government intervention designed to mitigate the harsh realities of the free market and provide a degree of economic security. While proponents of these programs may not identify as Marxists, their advocacy often aligns with the Manifesto's critique of a system that could leave many vulnerable and unprotected. The ongoing political battles over these programs reflect the persistent tension between capitalist principles and the desire for a more equitable and secure society, a tension amplified by the enduring influence of Marxist thought.

Social Safety Nets and Economic Security

The establishment of social safety nets in the United States, such as Social Security, Medicare, and unemployment insurance, can be seen as a response to the societal concerns about poverty and economic insecurity that were central to the Communist Manifesto's critique of capitalism. These programs, while not advocating for the abolition of private property, aim to provide a basic level of economic security and mitigate the effects of market volatility and individual misfortune. The ongoing debates about the funding and scope of these programs reflect a continuous negotiation of societal responsibility for the well-being of its citizens, a negotiation influenced by the historical discourse on economic fairness.

Government Regulation vs. Free Markets

The Communist Manifesto advocated for the abolition of private property and the centralized control of the means of production. While such radical proposals have not been adopted in the US, the underlying tension between government regulation and free markets, as articulated by Marx and Engels, remains a central theme in American political debate. Debates about antitrust laws, environmental regulations, financial oversight, and labor laws all touch upon the question of how much government intervention is necessary to ensure fairness, prevent exploitation, and address the negative externalities of capitalism. The Manifesto's critique of the unchecked power of capital continues to inform these discussions.

The Communist Manifesto's Impact on Civil Rights and Labor Movements

The Communist Manifesto's emphasis on class struggle and the emancipation of the oppressed has had a profound, though often complex, influence on civil rights and labor movements in the United States. While these movements often focused on racial, gender, or other forms of identity-based discrimination, the underlying analysis of power imbalances and systemic exploitation found common ground with Marxist principles. Many activists and organizers recognized that economic disenfranchisement and social inequality were often intertwined, and that addressing one could contribute to addressing the other.

The alliance between certain labor unions and civil rights organizations, particularly during the mid-20th century, exemplified this intersectionality. The fight for fair wages and working conditions for Black workers, for instance, was inherently a fight against racialized economic oppression. The Communist Manifesto's call for the unity of the working class, transcending divisions of race and nationality, provided an aspirational model for movements seeking to build broad coalitions for social change. Even when the explicit language of communism was avoided, the underlying principles of solidarity and the critique of exploitative systems fueled the activism of these crucial American social movements.

Labor Organizing and the Fight for Workers' Rights

The historical narrative of labor organizing in the US is deeply intertwined with the ideas found in the

Communist Manifesto. Early labor leaders often saw themselves as part of a broader international struggle of the working class against the capitalist class. The Manifesto's call for workers to unite and overthrow the chains of oppression resonated with those facing harsh working conditions and limited bargaining power. Strikes, union formation, and advocacy for legislation like the National Labor Relations Act can all be seen as manifestations of this enduring influence, as workers sought to gain collective power and a more equitable distribution of the fruits of their labor.

Civil Rights Movement and Economic Justice

While the Civil Rights Movement primarily focused on racial equality, a significant economic dimension was always present. Leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. increasingly spoke about economic justice in the later years of his life, recognizing that racial oppression was inextricably linked to economic exploitation. The Communist Manifesto's critique of capitalism's tendency to create and exacerbate economic disparities provided a framework for understanding how systemic racism also functioned as an economic tool, keeping certain groups impoverished and marginalized. The movement's demands for fair housing, equal employment opportunities, and economic empowerment echoed the broader Marxist critique of class-based exploitation.

Modern Interpretations and Adaptations of Marxist Theory in the US

In contemporary American political discourse, Marxist theory, often filtered and adapted, continues to inform analyses of economic and social issues. While overt adherence to communism is rare, the core critiques of capitalism's inherent inequalities, the power of the bourgeoisie, and the alienation of labor remain relevant to many. Thinkers and activists on the left often engage with Marxist concepts to understand and address issues like globalization, financial crises, automation's impact on employment, and the concentration of corporate power in the digital age.

Modern interpretations often focus on specific aspects of Marxist analysis, such as the critique of commodity fetishism, the concept of surplus value, or the analysis of ideology. These sophisticated adaptations provide tools for dissecting contemporary social and economic phenomena. Debates about universal basic income, wealth taxes, and increased corporate regulation are often framed within a discourse that acknowledges, even if implicitly, the systemic critiques of capitalism pioneered by Marx and Engels. The Communist Manifesto's legacy, therefore, is not static; it is a dynamic set of ideas that continue to be reinterpreted and applied to the evolving challenges of American society.

Critiques of Neoliberalism and Globalization

Many contemporary critics of neoliberal economic policies and globalization draw upon Marxist frameworks to analyze the impacts of these trends on working-class populations and developing nations. The Communist Manifesto's prediction of capitalism's inherent drive for expansion and its tendency to create global markets can be seen as a precursor to modern analyses of economic globalization. Critiques of corporate power, the exploitation of labor in a globalized economy, and the widening income disparities are often informed by a Marxist lens, even if not explicitly stated.

Socialist Democratic Ideas and Policy Proposals

In recent years, there has been a resurgence of interest in democratic socialist ideas in the United States, often drawing inspiration from the critiques of capitalism found in the Communist Manifesto and subsequent Marxist thought. While distinct from historical communism, these movements advocate for policies such as Medicare for All, free college tuition, and stronger worker protections, which aim to address economic inequality and provide a greater social safety net. These policy proposals can be seen as adaptations of Marxist principles focused on achieving greater social and economic justice within a democratic framework.

Conclusion: The Unfading Echoes of the Communist Manifesto in US Politics

The Communist Manifesto, despite its historical origins and the widespread condemnation of communism in the United States, continues to exert a significant and often understated influence on American political debate. Its enduring legacy is not in the direct adoption of its revolutionary prescriptions but in the persistent relevance of its critical analysis of capitalism. The ongoing conversations about economic inequality, class struggle, the power of corporations, and the role of government in ensuring social welfare are all, in varying degrees, shaped by the questions and critiques first articulated by Marx and Engels.

From the early labor movements to contemporary progressive policy proposals, the core ideas of class consciousness, exploitation, and the pursuit of economic justice have found resonance within the American context. Simultaneously, the strong anti-communist sentiment, born from the Cold War and a deep-seated commitment to capitalist principles, has also been a defining feature of the US political landscape, serving as a reaction against the very ideas presented in the Manifesto. Ultimately, understanding the Communist Manifesto's impact on the political debate in the USA requires acknowledging its dual role: as a source of inspiration for movements seeking social and economic change, and as a catalyst for the vigorous defense of the existing capitalist order.

Frequently Asked Questions

How often is the Communist Manifesto invoked in contemporary US political debates?

While direct invocations are less frequent in mainstream discourse, the ideas and themes associated with the Communist Manifesto, such as class struggle, wealth inequality, and critiques of capitalism, are frequently discussed and debated, often framed using different terminology.

What specific aspects of the Communist Manifesto are most often cited as relevant to US political discussions today?

Key themes like the inherent conflict between the bourgeoisie (owners of capital) and the proletariat (workers), the concentration of wealth, the exploitation of labor, and the critique of alienation in

capitalist systems resonate with contemporary discussions about income inequality, corporate power, and the social safety net.

How do progressive politicians in the US engage with the legacy of the Communist Manifesto, if at all?

Progressive politicians often draw inspiration from critiques of economic injustice and advocate for policies that aim to mitigate the negative effects of capitalism, such as stronger labor protections, wealth redistribution, and social programs. They rarely explicitly reference the Manifesto, but the underlying principles of social equity and worker empowerment are often present.

In what ways is the Communist Manifesto used by conservative politicians in the US as a point of critique?

Conservative politicians frequently use the Manifesto as a bogeyman or to discredit policies they deem too socialist or collectivist. They often associate policies promoting social welfare, government regulation, or wealth redistribution with the historical outcomes of communist states, using it as a rhetorical tool to evoke fear and opposition.

What are the historical parallels drawn between the US today and the conditions described in the Communist Manifesto?

Discussions often draw parallels regarding significant wealth disparities, the influence of corporations on politics, the precariousness of working-class jobs, and the perceived lack of opportunity for upward mobility, all of which are issues Marx and Engels highlighted as precursors to revolutionary change.

How has the understanding of 'socialism' and 'communism' in the US been shaped by the historical impact of the Communist Manifesto?

The Manifesto, along with the 20th-century implementation of communist regimes, has deeply influenced how these terms are perceived in the US. 'Socialism' is often broadly conflated with the failures of authoritarian communist states, making open discussion of socialist ideas challenging, despite the nuanced and varied interpretations of Marxism.

Are there specific policy proposals in the US that critics link to the ideas in the Communist Manifesto?

Yes, policies such as increased taxes on the wealthy, universal healthcare, robust social safety nets, and strong labor unions are sometimes framed by critics as 'socialist' or 'communist' in origin, referencing the Manifesto's call for collective action and redistribution of wealth.

How does the concept of 'class struggle' from the Manifesto manifest in current US political discourse?

Class struggle is evident in debates about income inequality, the power of the '1%', the influence of

lobbyists, and the needs of the working class versus the interests of business owners. Politicians often appeal to specific economic classes to garner support, highlighting perceived conflicts of interest.

What is the impact of the Communist Manifesto on discussions about the role of government in the US economy?

The Manifesto's advocacy for state control over the means of production stands in stark contrast to the US's capitalist framework. However, its critiques of capitalist exploitation inform debates about the necessity and extent of government regulation, social programs, and interventions aimed at ensuring economic fairness.

How do younger generations in the US engage with or understand the relevance of the Communist Manifesto compared to older generations?

Younger generations, often facing greater economic insecurity and exposed to a broader range of political ideas online, may be more open to exploring critiques of capitalism and socialist principles, sometimes engaging with the Manifesto's ideas more directly than older generations who may have stronger Cold War-era associations.

Additional Resources

Here are 9 book titles related to the Communist Manifesto's impact on political debate in the USA, with short descriptions:

1.

The Specter of Communism: How the Manifesto Shaped American Fears

This book explores how the ideas presented in the Communist Manifesto were perceived and reacted to by American society and its political establishment from its publication to the present day. It details the periods of intense anti-communist sentiment, such as McCarthyism, and how these fears were often amplified by interpretations, or misinterpretations, of Marx and Engels' work. The narrative highlights the enduring power of the Manifesto's concepts to provoke anxiety and shape public discourse, even when its specific tenets were not fully understood.

2.

Marxism in America: Reception, Resistance, and Adaptation

This work delves into the complex and often contradictory ways in which Marxist thought, originating from the Communist Manifesto, has been received, debated, and adapted within the American political landscape. It examines how various social movements, intellectual circles, and political factions have engaged with, rejected, or modified Marxist ideas to address American societal issues. The book illustrates how the Manifesto's critiques of capitalism have resonated, sometimes indirectly, with American reformers and revolutionaries.

3.

Red Scare: The Communist Manifesto and the American Imagination

Focusing on the potent imagery and psychological impact of communism in the United States, this book analyzes how the Communist Manifesto became a touchstone for national anxieties. It traces the historical trajectory of the "Red Scare," demonstrating how the Manifesto served as a symbol for perceived threats to American values and institutions. The book investigates the ways in which the fear of communism, fueled by the Manifesto's existence, shaped domestic policy and political rhetoric.

4.

The American Left and the Shadow of Marx

This study investigates the persistent influence of the Communist Manifesto on the American left, from its early socialist movements to contemporary progressive politics. It explores how different factions of the American left have either embraced, critiqued, or reinterpreted the core tenets of the Manifesto to articulate their political platforms. The book highlights the ongoing dialogue and internal debates within the American left, often framed by the historical legacy of Marxist thought.

5.

Capitalism's Critic: The Manifesto's Enduring Challenge to American Economics

This book examines how the critiques of capitalism presented in the Communist Manifesto have persistently challenged dominant economic ideologies in the United States. It traces the historical moments where Marxist economic analysis, stemming from the Manifesto, has been used to question the fairness and sustainability of American capitalism. The work considers how these critiques have influenced discussions on inequality, labor rights, and economic policy.

6.

From Manifesto to Mainstream: The Gradual Unpacking of Marxist Ideas in American Politics

This title explores the subtle but significant ways in which concepts derived from the Communist Manifesto have, over time, permeated and influenced mainstream American political debate, often without direct attribution. It illustrates how ideas related to class struggle, alienation, and systemic critique have found echoes in various American political movements and intellectual traditions. The book argues that while outright adoption of the Manifesto has been rare, its underlying analytical framework has indirectly shaped how Americans understand their society.

7.

The Counter-Revolution: American Responses to Marxist

Thought

This book offers a comprehensive look at the various intellectual, political, and social movements in the United States that have actively opposed and sought to discredit the ideas espoused in the Communist Manifesto. It details the arguments and strategies employed to defend American capitalism and liberal democracy against what was perceived as a Marxist threat. The study analyzes the historical ebb and flow of these counter-movements and their lasting impact on American political identity.

8.

Class Warfare in America: Echoes of the Manifesto

This work directly connects the concept of class struggle, a central theme in the Communist Manifesto, to the dynamics of political debate and social change in the United States. It examines how discussions about economic inequality, labor versus capital, and social stratification in America have often mirrored or responded to Marxist analyses of class conflict. The book explores instances where the language and conceptual framework of class warfare, inspired by the Manifesto, have been employed in American political discourse.

9.

The Ghost of Revolution: The Manifesto's Uneasy Legacy in the USA

This book explores the paradoxical position of the Communist Manifesto in American political discourse – a document both feared and, in its analytical insights, indirectly influential. It examines how the Manifesto has served as a specter haunting American debates, often invoked to discredit opposing viewpoints or to understand societal grievances. The work delves into the complex legacy of the Manifesto, highlighting how its revolutionary potential has been both suppressed and, at times, subtly adapted within the American context.

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