

communist manifesto interpretations us

The Communist Manifesto, penned by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, remains a foundational text in political and economic thought, sparking countless debates and interpretations throughout history. In the United States, understanding the various communist manifesto interpretations US has seen is crucial for grasping the nuances of American political discourse, economic anxieties, and historical movements. From its initial reception to its echoes in contemporary social justice movements, the Manifesto's ideas have been filtered through diverse American lenses, leading to a complex tapestry of understanding and application. This article will delve into the multifaceted ways the Communist Manifesto has been interpreted within the US, exploring its historical impact, its relationship with American capitalism, and its relevance in modern political dialogue. We will examine how different factions and thinkers have engaged with its core tenets, from outright rejection and condemnation to selective adoption and adaptation, providing a comprehensive overview of communist manifesto interpretations US citizens and scholars have developed.

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Historical Reception and Early Interpretations of the Communist Manifesto in the US

When the Communist Manifesto first made its way to American shores, its reception was far from monolithic. Initially, it was largely viewed through the lens of European radicalism, a foreign ideology that struggled to find fertile ground in the burgeoning American industrial landscape. Early American socialists and labor organizers, while inspired by its critique of capitalism, often adapted its prescriptions to fit the unique American context, which was characterized by a strong emphasis on individual liberty and a history of agrarianism. The powerful narrative of class struggle, while resonating with the experiences of many industrial workers, also clashed with the American Dream narrative of upward mobility. This led to a bifurcated understanding: on one hand, a recognition of the exploitation inherent in nascent American capitalism; on the other, a resistance to the perceived collectivism and revolutionary upheaval advocated by Marx and Engels. The early interpretations often focused on the Manifesto's calls for workers' rights and protections, rather than its more radical calls for the abolition of private property. This selective engagement set the stage for many

subsequent communist manifesto interpretations US scholars and activists would grapple with.

Early Socialist Movements and the Manifesto

The late 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed the rise of various socialist movements in the United States, many of which drew inspiration from the Communist Manifesto. However, these movements were often fragmented, with internal debates over the best path forward. Some embraced the Manifesto's call for a proletariat revolution, while others favored more gradual, reformist approaches. The American Socialist Party, for instance, contained a wide spectrum of views, from revolutionary socialists who saw the Manifesto as a direct blueprint to those who viewed it as a source of critique rather than dogma. These early interpretations grappled with the Manifesto's internationalist message in a nation still defining its own identity and economic system. The emphasis often fell on specific grievances of American workers – wages, working conditions, and the power of industrialists – rather than a wholesale adoption of Marxist ideology. This period highlights the initial challenges in translating European revolutionary theory to the American experience, laying the groundwork for diverse communist manifesto interpretations US thinkers would continue to explore.

The Role of Immigration in Disseminating the Manifesto

Immigrant communities, particularly those from Eastern and Southern Europe, played a significant role in introducing and popularizing the Communist Manifesto in the United States. These groups often brought with them a more established tradition of socialist and anarchist thought. They established newspapers, cultural organizations, and political groups where the ideas of Marx and Engels were actively discussed and debated. For many immigrants, the Manifesto offered a powerful framework for understanding their experiences of displacement, economic hardship, and discrimination in their new homeland. However, even within these communities, interpretations varied. Some embraced the Manifesto's call for international solidarity, while others focused on using its critiques to advocate for specific reforms within the American system. This influx of ideas contributed to the varied tapestry of communist manifesto interpretations US society was beginning to form, often leading to a perception of communism as an "imported" ideology.

The Communist Manifesto and American Capitalism: A Complex Relationship

The relationship between the Communist Manifesto and American capitalism is inherently dialectical. While the Manifesto was a critique of capitalism's inherent contradictions and exploitative nature, the dynamism and adaptability of the American capitalist system have often defied its more deterministic predictions. American capitalism, with its emphasis on consumerism, a burgeoning middle class (however stratified), and a tradition of individualistic entrepreneurship, presented a different societal structure than the one Marx primarily analyzed in Europe. Nevertheless, the Manifesto's core arguments regarding wealth inequality, the concentration of power in the hands of a few, and the alienation of labor have consistently found echoes in American economic discussions. Various communist manifesto interpretations US has produced often revolve around whether the Manifesto's critique remains relevant to understanding contemporary American economic challenges, or if its solutions are applicable in a developed capitalist nation with a robust welfare state, albeit one often

debated.

Critiques of American Economic Inequality through a Marxist Lens

Many scholars and activists in the US have utilized the analytical framework of the Communist Manifesto to critique persistent and growing economic inequality within the American system. They point to the concentration of wealth among the top percentage of earners, the stagnation of wages for the working class, and the increasing precariousness of employment as evidence of capitalism's enduring contradictions, as described by Marx and Engels. These interpretations often highlight the Manifesto's analysis of how the bourgeoisie controls the means of production and uses its economic power to maintain its dominance. The enduring relevance of the Manifesto, in this view, lies in its ability to provide a critical language for understanding systemic economic injustices and advocating for more equitable distribution of resources. These communist manifesto interpretations US society continues to grapple with underscore the ongoing relevance of class analysis.

The American Response to the Manifesto's Call for Revolution

The Communist Manifesto's call for a revolutionary overthrow of the bourgeoisie has historically met with significant resistance and fear in the United States. The American political system, with its emphasis on constitutionalism, democratic processes, and a deeply ingrained belief in individual rights, has generally been hostile to the idea of violent revolution. This has led to interpretations of the Manifesto that either dismiss this aspect entirely or seek to find revolutionary potential within existing democratic structures. The Red Scares and periods of intense anti-communist sentiment in the US were largely fueled by a perception of the Manifesto's revolutionary demands as a direct threat to the American way of life and national security. Consequently, communist manifesto interpretations US has witnessed have often focused on its descriptive rather than its prescriptive elements when it comes to societal change, or have sought to reinterpret "revolution" as radical reform.

Interpretations of Class Struggle and Revolution in the US Context

The concept of class struggle, a cornerstone of the Communist Manifesto, has been a subject of intense debate and varied interpretation within the United States. While class divisions are undeniable in American society, the narrative has often been complicated by factors like racial and ethnic divisions, the perceived fluidity of social mobility, and a strong cultural emphasis on individualism. Early interpretations by American Marxists often sought to adapt the Manifesto's analysis to the specific class structures of the US, identifying different industrial sectors and occupational groups as distinct classes. The idea of a unified proletariat, ready for revolution, proved more elusive in the American context than in some European nations. This has led to a range of communist manifesto interpretations US thinkers have developed, some emphasizing the persistent relevance of class conflict, while others argue that the Manifesto's model is too rigid to capture the complexities of American society.

Class Consciousness and its Development in America

Developing a widespread class consciousness, as envisioned by Marx and Engels in the Manifesto, has been a persistent challenge in the United States. The Manifesto argues that as capitalism develops, the proletariat will increasingly recognize its shared interests and its opposition to the bourgeoisie. However, in the US, various factors have hindered this development. These include a strong tradition of individualism, the "rags to riches" narrative, and the use of racial and ethnic divisions to fragment working-class solidarity. While labor unions and socialist movements have worked to foster class consciousness, their impact has often been localized or temporary. The various communist manifesto interpretations US has seen often reflect this struggle, with some focusing on how to build such consciousness, and others questioning its very possibility in the American context. This has led to a focus on specific grievances rather than a unified revolutionary class identity.

The Role of Social Movements in Driving Change

Beyond traditional labor movements, various social movements in the US have, consciously or unconsciously, echoed the spirit of the Communist Manifesto by challenging existing power structures and advocating for the rights of marginalized groups. Movements for civil rights, women's rights, LGBTQ+ rights, and environmental justice have all, in different ways, highlighted systemic inequalities and the concentration of power in the hands of dominant groups. While these movements may not explicitly identify as Marxist or socialist, their critiques of exploitation, oppression, and the need for systemic change resonate with the fundamental concerns raised in the Manifesto. Understanding these connections requires nuanced communist manifesto interpretations US society engages with, recognizing that the struggle for liberation can take many forms and draw inspiration from diverse sources. These movements often highlight how economic power intersects with other forms of oppression, a key insight from Marxist thought.

The Manifesto's Influence on American Labor Movements and Socialism

The Communist Manifesto has had a profound, though often contested, influence on the development of labor movements and socialist politics in the United States. From the late 19th century onwards, the Manifesto's powerful critique of capitalist exploitation and its call for workers' solidarity provided an ideological framework for many who sought to improve the conditions of the working class. American socialists and labor organizers frequently referenced the Manifesto, adapting its concepts to the specific challenges of the American industrial economy. However, the influence was not a simple, direct application. Various communist manifesto interpretations US labor leaders and thinkers developed involved a significant degree of adaptation, often prioritizing the Manifesto's critiques of inequality and calls for worker empowerment over its more revolutionary prescriptions. This adaptation allowed socialist ideas to gain some traction in a nation generally wary of radicalism.

Early American Socialists and Marxist Thought

The early American socialist movement was significantly shaped by the ideas of Marx and Engels, with the Communist Manifesto serving as a key text. Figures like Eugene V. Debs, while not always

strictly adhering to Marxist orthodoxy, were deeply influenced by its analysis of class conflict and its vision of a society free from capitalist exploitation. These socialists often focused on the Manifesto's critique of private property and its advocacy for collective ownership of the means of production. However, they also grappled with the Manifesto's perceived determinism and its call for revolution in a nation with a different political and cultural landscape than Europe. The interpretations varied, with some advocating for a gradual transition to socialism through democratic means, while others held to more revolutionary ideals. These diverse communist manifesto interpretations US socialism embraced demonstrate the text's adaptability and the ongoing debate about its application.

The Impact on Unionization and Workers' Rights

While not always explicitly acknowledged, the underlying principles of the Communist Manifesto have undeniably contributed to the broader struggle for workers' rights and unionization in the United States. The Manifesto's emphasis on the inherent conflict between labor and capital, and its call for workers to organize and collectively bargain, provided an ideological underpinning for the labor movement's demands for fair wages, safe working conditions, and the right to form unions. Even when union leaders and members did not identify as Marxists, the Manifesto's critique of exploitation served as a powerful justification for their struggles. Understanding various communist manifesto interpretations US has seen helps clarify how these ideas, even when indirectly applied, fueled the fight for a more equitable distribution of power and wealth between employers and employees. The enduring struggle for workers' rights in the US reflects a continued engagement with the core concerns raised by Marx and Engels.

Misinterpretations and Anti-Communist Sentiments in US Discourse

Throughout much of American history, the Communist Manifesto has been subject to significant misinterpretations and has been a focal point for virulent anti-communist sentiments. The complex philosophical and economic arguments presented by Marx and Engels were often reduced to simplistic slogans and fear-mongering tactics, particularly during periods of geopolitical tension like the Cold War. The association of communism with authoritarian regimes in other parts of the world further fueled these negative perceptions, leading to a widespread conflation of the Manifesto's theoretical critique with the practical failures and human rights abuses of state communism. These misinterpretations have often created a barrier to a nuanced understanding of the Manifesto's core ideas, shaping many communist manifesto interpretations US citizens encountered, often through a lens of opposition rather than analysis.

The Red Scares and McCarthyism

The periods of the Red Scares and McCarthyism represent stark examples of how the Communist Manifesto and Marxist ideas were distorted and weaponized in the United States. During these times, any perceived association with communism, radicalism, or even progressive social policies could lead to accusations of disloyalty, persecution, and blacklisting. The Manifesto itself was often portrayed as a seditious document, advocating for the violent overthrow of the American government and the destruction of private property. This created a climate of fear that stifled intellectual inquiry and

political dissent, leading to a widespread avoidance of engaging with or even discussing the ideas presented in the Manifesto. The prevailing communist manifesto interpretations US society was encouraged to adopt during these eras were overwhelmingly negative and focused on perceived threats rather than analytical engagement.

Stereotyping and Simplification of Marxist Ideas

A persistent issue in American discourse surrounding the Communist Manifesto has been the tendency to stereotype and oversimplify its complex arguments. The nuanced analysis of historical materialism, class struggle, and the critique of alienation has often been reduced to simplistic notions of "state control" or "equality of outcome" without acknowledging the Manifesto's focus on the abolition of class society and the liberation of humanity. This simplification makes it easier to dismiss the Manifesto outright, without engaging with its critical insights into the dynamics of power and economics. Consequently, many communist manifesto interpretations US citizens hold are based on these generalized and often inaccurate portrayals, hindering a more informed public debate about economic justice and societal organization. The focus remains on caricature rather than substance.

Contemporary Communist Manifesto Interpretations US and Modern Political Movements

In the contemporary United States, the Communist Manifesto continues to be a subject of renewed interest and reinterpretation, particularly in light of growing concerns about economic inequality, political polarization, and the impacts of globalization. While overt communist parties have a limited presence, the Manifesto's core critiques of capitalism's inherent contradictions resonate with various progressive and socialist-leaning movements. These modern communist manifesto interpretations US activists and thinkers engage with often focus on adapting its analysis to the digital age, the gig economy, and the complexities of neoliberal capitalism. The focus is less on a singular, prescribed revolution and more on systemic critiques and the potential for radical, democratic social change. The ideas of the Manifesto are being revisited to understand contemporary phenomena, rather than being treated as a rigid historical doctrine.

The Manifesto's Relevance in the Age of Inequality and Globalization

Contemporary analyses of the Communist Manifesto in the US frequently highlight its enduring relevance in understanding the widening gap between the rich and the poor, the concentration of corporate power, and the social dislocations caused by globalization. Movements advocating for wealth redistribution, universal basic income, and stronger labor protections often draw upon the Manifesto's fundamental critique of capitalist exploitation. These interpretations emphasize how the concentration of capital and the relentless pursuit of profit can lead to systemic instability and social alienation, issues that remain highly pertinent in 21st-century America. The discussion around communist manifesto interpretations US thinkers are currently engaged in seeks to apply its analytical tools to contemporary economic realities, viewing it as a critical diagnostic text.

Socialist and Progressive Movements' Engagement with the Manifesto

Modern socialist and progressive movements in the United States often engage with the Communist Manifesto in a manner that is distinct from historical applications. Rather than advocating for a direct overthrow of the state, these contemporary interpretations tend to focus on using the Manifesto's critique to advocate for systemic reforms within democratic frameworks. This can include calls for increased regulation of corporations, stronger social safety nets, greater worker ownership and control, and policies aimed at reducing economic inequality. The Manifesto is seen by many as a foundational text for understanding the inherent tendencies of capitalism towards crisis and exploitation, providing a conceptual toolkit for building a more just and equitable society. These evolving communist manifesto interpretations US is witnessing reflect a desire to reclaim and repurpose its critical insights for present-day challenges.

Revisiting the Communist Manifesto in the 21st Century US: New Perspectives

The 21st century has witnessed a resurgence of interest in the Communist Manifesto, prompting new perspectives and reinterpretations within the United States. In an era marked by unprecedented economic disparities, precarious employment, and the global interconnectedness of markets, the Manifesto's foundational critique of capitalism has regained significant traction. Scholars, activists, and even mainstream commentators are revisiting its core arguments to make sense of contemporary social and economic phenomena. These new communist manifesto interpretations US society is currently exploring move beyond the Cold War-era anxieties, seeking to extract valuable analytical tools and historical lessons from the text. The focus is often on understanding the Manifesto not as a rigid prescription, but as a powerful lens through which to analyze the persistent challenges of capitalism and to imagine alternative futures.

Analyzing Digital Capitalism and the Gig Economy

One of the most dynamic areas of contemporary communist manifesto interpretations US scholars are engaging with involves the application of Marxist thought to the burgeoning digital economy and the gig economy. The Manifesto's analysis of the relationship between labor and capital, the commodification of labor power, and the alienation of the worker are being re-examined in the context of platform capitalism. Questions are being raised about how the ownership of digital means of production (platforms, algorithms) and the precarious nature of gig work align with, or diverge from, Marx and Engels' original descriptions of capitalist exploitation. These interpretations seek to understand how the fundamental dynamics of class struggle might be manifesting in new, technologically mediated forms, offering a fresh lens on the enduring relevance of the Manifesto's critique.

The Manifesto's Influence on Anti-Austerity and Social Justice

Movements

Across the United States, various anti-austerity and social justice movements have found resonance with the core tenets of the Communist Manifesto. Movements demanding greater public investment in education, healthcare, and infrastructure, and those protesting against economic policies that disproportionately harm marginalized communities, often echo the Manifesto's critique of capitalist priorities that place profit above human well-being. The Manifesto's emphasis on collective action and the power of organized labor to challenge entrenched economic power structures continues to inspire activism aimed at creating a more equitable and just society. These contemporary communist manifesto interpretations US is seeing demonstrate a willingness to engage with its critical legacy to address pressing contemporary issues, seeking to build solidarity and challenge systemic inequalities.

Conclusion

The Communist Manifesto has occupied a complex and often contentious space within American intellectual and political history. From its early reception as a radical import to its current re-examination in the context of 21st-century economic challenges, understanding the diverse communist manifesto interpretations US society has produced is essential for a comprehensive grasp of American political thought and social movements. While the Manifesto's revolutionary prescriptions have rarely been adopted wholesale in the US, its incisive critique of capitalist exploitation, class inequality, and the concentration of power has consistently found fertile ground for discussion and adaptation. The various interpretations US thinkers and activists have developed highlight the enduring relevance of its analytical framework for understanding the dynamics of wealth distribution, labor relations, and the ongoing struggle for social justice. As economic disparities continue to grow and societal debates about fairness and equity intensify, the Communist Manifesto, in its many interpreted forms, is likely to remain a significant, albeit often debated, touchstone in the American discourse.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are some common contemporary interpretations of the Communist Manifesto in the US?

Contemporary US interpretations often focus on the Manifesto's critique of capitalism, inequality, and alienation, with some seeing its ideas as relevant to modern labor struggles, economic disparities, and the power of corporations. Others interpret it through a historical lens, acknowledging its role in shaping 20th-century political movements while distancing themselves from authoritarian implementations.

How do US scholars today analyze the Manifesto's concept of class struggle?

US scholars analyze the concept of class struggle by examining how it applies to modern economic structures, including the rise of the gig economy, the decline of traditional manufacturing, and the growing wealth gap. Discussions often revolve around whether 'proletariat' and 'bourgeoisie' are still

accurate descriptors or if new class formations have emerged.

Are there significant differences in how the Communist Manifesto is interpreted in academic circles versus public discourse in the US?

Yes, there's often a significant gap. Academically, the Manifesto is dissected for its historical context, philosophical underpinnings, and theoretical contributions. In public discourse, it's frequently associated with Cold War-era fears, state socialism, and authoritarianism, often leading to simplified or negative interpretations.

What aspects of the Communist Manifesto resonate most with progressive movements in the US today?

Progressive movements in the US often find resonance in the Manifesto's calls for the abolition of private property (interpreted as concentrated wealth and corporate power), the critique of exploitation, and the vision of a more egalitarian society. Its emphasis on the power of collective action and the need for systemic change also appeals.

How has the historical experience of Soviet-style communism influenced current US interpretations of the Manifesto?

The failures and human rights abuses of Soviet-style communism have profoundly shaped US interpretations. Many today actively disavow these historical implementations, focusing instead on the theoretical and critical aspects of the Manifesto, emphasizing democratic socialism or market socialism as alternative frameworks.

In what ways do contemporary US interpretations engage with the Manifesto's predictions about the inevitability of revolution?

Contemporary US interpretations often view the Manifesto's predictions of inevitable revolution as a product of its historical context. Many focus on the idea of gradual, systemic change through political reform and advocacy rather than violent overthrow. Others see 'revolution' metaphorically, referring to fundamental shifts in societal structures and power dynamics.

How is the Communist Manifesto's critique of globalization and national borders discussed in the US today?

The Manifesto's critique of national borders and its call for international working-class solidarity are discussed in the US in the context of contemporary global economic inequalities, the movement of labor, and international cooperation. Some see it as a precursor to modern anti-globalization or transnational justice movements.

What are the main arguments against the relevance of the Communist Manifesto in the contemporary US?

Arguments against its relevance often cite the collapse of Soviet-style communism, the adaptability of capitalism, and the perceived historical failures of Marxist states. Critics also point to the Manifesto's perceived utopianism and its inability to account for the complexities of modern globalized economies and diverse societies.

How do interpretations of the Communist Manifesto in the US address the concept of 'alienation'?

The concept of alienation is frequently discussed in the US through the lens of modern work experiences – from monotonous factory jobs to the psychological toll of gig work and the disconnect from the products of one's labor. It's often linked to discussions of mental health, job satisfaction, and the search for meaningful work in a capitalist system.

Are there any notable US-based political factions or intellectual currents that actively advocate for or draw inspiration from the Communist Manifesto today?

While outright advocacy for the Manifesto in its original form is rare in mainstream US politics, elements of its critique of capitalism and calls for worker empowerment are echoed in various socialist, democratic socialist, and progressive political groups and intellectual circles. These groups often adapt Marxist analysis to contemporary American conditions.

Additional Resources

Here are 9 book titles and descriptions related to interpretations of the Communist Manifesto in the US context:

1.

The American Echoes of the Communist Manifesto

This book delves into how the core ideas of class struggle, alienation, and revolutionary potential presented in the Communist Manifesto resonated with and were adapted by various American intellectual and political movements. It explores how American thinkers and activists engaged with Marx and Engels's critique of capitalism, often reinterpreting it through the lens of American historical experiences and institutions. The text examines the influence of the Manifesto on labor movements, socialist parties, and even counter-cultural critiques of American society throughout the 20th century.

2.

Manifesto in the Melting Pot: American Adaptations

This work focuses on the specific ways the Communist Manifesto was translated and applied within the diverse social fabric of the United States. It investigates how immigrants and various ethnic

groups encountered and utilized the Manifesto's ideas to articulate their grievances and aspirations within the American context. The book highlights the unique challenges and adaptations faced in trying to implement Marxist principles in a nation built on individualistic ideals and a complex history of capitalism.

3.

Beyond Revolution: The Manifesto's Legacy in US Reform

Contrary to focusing solely on revolutionary interpretations, this book analyzes how elements of the Communist Manifesto have informed significant reform movements within the United States. It traces how critiques of economic inequality, worker exploitation, and state power, initially articulated by Marx and Engels, found expression in American progressivism and the New Deal era. The author argues that the Manifesto's influence extended beyond radical fringe groups to shape mainstream debates about social justice and economic regulation.

4.

The Unfinished Manifesto: American Capitalism's Response

This title explores the ongoing dynamic between the enduring critique offered by the Communist Manifesto and the evolving nature of American capitalism. It examines how American economic systems have adapted and, in some cases, absorbed or neutralized elements of Marxist critique to maintain stability. The book considers whether the fundamental contradictions highlighted by the Manifesto continue to manifest in new forms within contemporary American economic life and policy.

5.

Manifesto of Dissent: Radical Americans Confront the Manifesto

This volume provides a collection of essays and historical accounts detailing how radical American figures and organizations engaged with and interpreted the Communist Manifesto. It showcases a range of perspectives, from outright adoption to critical engagement and revision, among various socialist, anarchist, and communist factions in the US. The book highlights the intellectual debates and practical attempts to implement or adapt Marxist ideas within distinct American political landscapes.

6.

American Dreams and the Manifesto's Shadow

This work investigates the often-unacknowledged relationship between the aspirational ideals of the American Dream and the critical lens provided by the Communist Manifesto. It probes how the promise of upward mobility and individual success in the US has been challenged by the Manifesto's analysis of inherent class divisions and systemic exploitation. The book explores the psychological and social tensions that arise when these two powerful, often conflicting, narratives intersect in American consciousness.

7.

The Manifesto in American Universities: Pedagogy and Politics

This book examines the role of the Communist Manifesto in American higher education, exploring how it has been taught, debated, and interpreted within academic settings. It traces the intellectual history of Marxist thought in US universities, from periods of intense ideological struggle to its more mainstream integration into social science and humanities curricula. The text considers how academic interpretations have influenced public understanding and political discourse surrounding the Manifesto's ideas.

8.

From Manifesto to Movement: US Labor and the Communist Manifesto

This title focuses on the direct impact of the Communist Manifesto on the development of organized labor and socialist movements in the United States. It details how the Manifesto's calls for worker solidarity and the overthrow of capitalist exploitation were adopted and adapted by American labor organizers and activists. The book analyzes the strategic and ideological shifts that occurred as these movements engaged with Marxist theory in their fight for better working conditions and social change.

9.

Revisiting the Manifesto: Contemporary US Critiques of Capitalism

This collection of contemporary essays offers current interpretations of the Communist Manifesto through the lens of modern American challenges. It explores how the Manifesto's insights into globalization, technological unemployment, financialization, and rising inequality remain relevant for understanding contemporary US society. The contributors debate the applicability of Marxist solutions in the 21st century and how the Manifesto continues to inspire critiques of current economic and political structures in the US.

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