CIO Union Goes Along With GE's Industrial McCarthyism
By BEN HALL

GE President Ralph Cordiner hastened to announce a new company policy just in time to receive McCarthy's congratulations. From now on, he said, all Communists would be discharged; those who refused to testify before courts or committees on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment would be suspended from their jobs for 90 days and then fired if they persisted in their refusal.

"This decree was a purely and simple denial of the right to work on political grounds enunciated by references to 'secret' or 'confidential' projects, McCarthy turned over to the company the names of witnesses who invoked the Fifth Amendment and they were fired or suspended.

What makes this case more than a routine example of the rise of McCarthyism is the fact that the Lyons GE plant has been under attack for the CIO-UE since 1950. The union had a chance to stand up openly and clearly for democracy in action; everyone is for his own definitions of democracy ... but in this case the union had the duty of defending the democratic rights of its critics, rivals and opponents. It failed.

CIO Union Goes Along With GE's Industrial McCarthyism

The CIO has, in general, terms, has expressed itself on each occasion. One convention denounced the Smith Act and another called for Government leaders under its provisions. Every convention, every labor speech excoriates McCarthy, the UAW, in its official policy, defends the right of Socialists to speak in auto plants and has instructed local unions, in many cases, to deny Socialists against company discharge. The CIO, in this case, had the opportunity to show in action (to even readiness to defend civil liberties.

[Turn to last page]
The Auto Industry Reflects the Economy
Forced Optimism and Official Faith in Capitalism Isn't Lifting the Gathering Gloom

By JACK WILSON
DETOIT, Jan. 17—From every available indication, the indications that the government's "deadline," "red-engineer" or "orthodox recession" have been on the optimistic side, and nowhere does this more sharply than in the status of the auto industry in 1954—the so-called bellwether of American prosperity.

Only last week, the Michigan Economic Research Service announced that its preliminary figures and estimates on unemployment had indicated that at least 1,000,000 people were unemployed in Detroit alone by January 1, 1954, and among 167,406, no less than a total estimated at 125,000 for Michigan, when the MESC gave its December statement.

America is in a period of national stagnation, through Emil Moe, easily confused the inadequacy and insuen- cence of the MESC business climate figure of 1,800,000 unemployed in December, when the January figure is close to 2,000,000.

The projected nature in which this national stagnation situation isn't taking place, and one reason is that this year the auto industry is looking for a showdown, and these three they obtained last year. This is a striking indication of the way in which the steel production that is going to get under way, the demands for parts are not as abnormally high as they were before, but also for what it says about auto produc-

DANGER SIGNS

Even with the cutback in steel prices, and by using up their steel inventories, they are still in the process of shipping General Motors, production at a high level. Of course, this may not last, but the first quarter will be at least 1,500,000. This means that these same problems for labor force unemployed—and with some exceptions in the automobile industry—Meanwhile, Chrysler continues to keep along, Nash and Hudson merge to keep free, but they are on the ropes, so to say, by being swallowed by Chrysler.

Americans are being swayed by the danger signs in the auto industry came from the 378,000 workers in the North American and General Motors, is preparing to produce at a much higher level than the 1953 level, and more than a million miners are being laid off.

MAYS SAVING

The amount of savings, and this has been a key point in the economic progress of such respectable institutions as the National City Bank of New York, where the amount of saving was about $1,000,000,000.00 in savings, checking the long unemployment times in Detroit will furnish the answer to the purchasing power to the individual to the press.

The unemployed are worried about their futures. As for the myth about America's savings—this has been everywhere in the economic progress of such respectable institutions as the National City Bank of New York, where the amount of saving was about $1,000,000,000.00 in savings, checking the long unemployment times in Detroit will furnish the answer to the purchasing power to the individual to the press.

In the New York Herald Tribune on January 10, the question is put this way: "The Myth of American Savings—That personal savings in the past-year

ACLU Backs Three Cases Challenging Witchcraft on Ground of 1st Amendment

The Associated Press says that the Alliance for Labor and O'Connor, Malin said, "Because under the 1st Amendment, there is no protection of the First Amendment it be

"Such questions are outside the range of the committee's function of investigat-

(ACLU Releases)

The Associated Press, a leading national union on January 11 its support of the 1st Amendment, and the American Civil Liberties Union has referred to questions concerning political association and freedom of speech. For too much against the First Amendment is com-

World History—Year by Year

The bound volumes of LABOR ACTION

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boots used by the government, come-

"Such questions are outside the range of the committee's function of investigat-

The advent of atomic energy, especi-

CAN AN UPPING COME?

No matter how much the government may want to pump up the economy with increasing military expenditures, the trend is downward; and for each billion dollars reduced in the war budget, between 1940 and 2000,000 people are unemployed. The steel industry can hardly be expected to have any effect on this, even when the government is putting over 50 in rearmament because there isn't any automation in steel production, and the develop-

The auto industry just received the news that in 1954, they are in for a few years. There just isn't any use for them. As C. E. Boorstein, vice-president, military expendi-

ECONOMIC PLAGUES

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Guerrilla Strikes in Britain

By David Alexander

In Britain, a full-scale strike by any industry is a major political move in itself. The threat of industrial action has been increasing in recent years, and has been perceived as a threat to the stability of the government. However, the strike by the miners was seen as a significant event, and its outcome was closely followed by the public.

Walter Stevens, the secretary of the National Union of Miners, has threatened to strike for higher wages and better conditions. The miners have been pressing for higher wages for some time, and the strike was seen as a direct result of the government's economic policies.

Among other things, the strike was a reaction to the government's decision to impose cuts in public spending, which miners felt were unfair. The miners also felt that the government was not doing enough to help the coal industry, which has been in decline for some time.

The strike was a significant event, and it brought the government's economic policies under scrutiny. The miners' demands were seen as a challenge to the government's economic policies, and the outcome of the strike was watched closely by the public.

Engineers' Case

On another front in the industrial battle, fighting has settled down to trials.

Jack Tanner, representing the Confeder- ated National Union of Engineers, and director of the Engineering Industry, is fighting a battle before Lord Justice Marron on the issue of a 1935 strike.

Tanner's opening addressed the question of wages, and the miners have been pressing for higher wages for some time. The strike was seen as a significant event, and its outcome was closely followed by the public.

The strike was a significant event, and it brought the government's economic policies under scrutiny. The miners' demands were seen as a challenge to the government's economic policies, and the outcome of the strike was watched closely by the public.

Conditions Worse

The deteriorating situation in the country is evident everywhere. The miners' strike, which began in early September, has caused serious disruptions in the coal industry and has led to a sharp increase in the cost of living. The situation is worsening, and the government is being criticized for not doing enough to help the miners.

The government has been criticized for its economic policies, which have been accused of contributing to the miners' strike. The government has been accused of imposing austerity measures too quickly, and of not doing enough to help the miners.

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ACLU Backs Three Cases

(Continued from page 2)

As the work of the House Committee on Civil Rights continues, the ACLU has backed three cases that are important to the civil rights movement.

The ACLU has backed three cases that are important to the civil rights movement. One case involves a challenge to the constitutionality of a segregationist law, and the other two involve challenges to discrimination in voting and housing.

The ACLU is an organization that was founded in 1920 to protect the civil liberties of all Americans. The organization is known for its work in defending the rights of those who are often targets of discrimination, such as African Americans, women, and members of the LGBTQ community.

ACLU's work is significant because it helps to ensure that the rights of all Americans are protected. The organization's work is based on the principles of equality, justice, and freedom, and it works to ensure that these principles are realized in the law and in the society.

We Will Not Rest

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PSYCHIATRY IN THE SERVICE OF PROFIT

By CARL DARTON

Factory workers daily see in their own experience how physical and psychologi- cal strains have been transformed into the technology of mass production. What appears to be the utilization of the social sciences by the rulers to strengthen their power is an indirect increase of their profits.

In the last two decades, there has been a significant growth in the number of psychologists and sociologists in industry. Various groups have attempted to attract these professionals with the promise of a successful psychiatric program, but the efforts of such companies as American Cyanamid and Du Pont were described in the Chemical and Engineering News several months ago. We quote from an article by J. H. Truett, the head of the Industrial Relations Council to Management:

"The Du Pont program is to increase the efficiency of the professional staff by providing support for the professional men and women in straightening out their emotions. It is important to efficient industrial output as is the case with the best available equipment and tooling."

The old bogey of the front office that technical and scientific people can't work under the pressures of the pressures and deadlines fell by the roadside in a group of the company's workers who were required to function under specific work requirements. Their assignments were all professional.

TRY WAGE-THERAPY?

It is apparent that speedup under the not so subtle probing of the psychiatrist has caught up with the industrial scientists themselves. The factory worker likewise has not escaped the same. The same article quoted above also describes the report to the corporation that gave birth to it: "Men, Machines and Mental Health."

Planting are some very illuminating excerpts:

"What are some of the results of maladjustment? It must be noted that every management engineer, supervisor and foreman, when he is a maladjustment, I refer to the type of individual who is a good worker tends to the gold-bricker, to the individual who can't give a good account of himself, the unemployable worker, the suspicious worker.

"We must also take into account, when we are talking of the mental health of the worker, that this is not an after thought, not a place, even for us and all our friends, 50 per cent of the time, we call a physician who is doing an "in-out" action, which are in need of a physician.

Noone, please!

The Indiana state textbook commission, who brou: ed "Robin Hood" as a Communist propaganda, has been denounced on the ground of "obscenity" by Alfred Noves, because "the hero is a robber and the villain is the cop."

THE FBI-WAYMAN

New Americanized version—obsessivized, disinfected, deordered, dehydrated, quarreled, purged for teen-age and rats

The moon was a ghostly yellow, like a stool in the sky. The sky was filled with a million stars, even the FBI. The road was a mouth of darkness, that was getting ready to blab, and the Communist came skulking. The Communist came skulking, up to the government."

"Heh, heh!" he chuckled and charted, as he twisted his red rings."

"My Sinister Spy-King's waiting, with Top Secrets for my cash."

And indeed, who could come skimming surreptitiously to his side, but the atom scientist's daughter, Bess."

Bess, the scientist's daughter."

With a dozen assorted atoms, all highly Classified.

"One kiss, my bonny sweetheart, I'm after a prize—one kiss! I'm getting the latest Secrets from a guy named Alger Hiss."

But I'll be back tomorrow night in a brand-new Ford coupe."

"Look for me with a pumpkin."

"Watch for me with a pumpkin."

"I'll come to you with a pumpkin, through G-men bar the way."

He left: and instantly Bessie phoned up the FBI. The FBI was no Communist, that was sure. The patriot counter-spy—

"I'm selling my guts, J. Edgar!—"she said. "I want to enlist Like Budez and Whittaker Chambers. Like Bader and Whittaker Chambers. Like Badez and Whittaker Chambers, not respected Ex-Communist!"

The Red Master Spy was captured, and Bessie's fame was rife. She became a well-known expert on the American Way of Life, she published a big best-seller, and started a new career.

The American Dream, they call it—

As the country's first public stooId teacher in the Little Red Stoof House here.

PHILIP COHEN

BOOKS AND IDEAS

Such Was Orwell's Faith

by GEORGE M. Karp

Mr. Orwell's essay was an age when democracy and socialism have been abandoned and perverted, and the liberal revolution reasserted its true val- ues more than any other contemporary writer. Emerging from his writing was the portrait of an intelligent and sensi- ble being who keenly understood the tost of the world's civilization. With him the world is drifting. What distinguished Orwell was his sense of outrage against injustice and the eloquence of his political batting.

Even the British Labor Party, which had been divorced from the Labor Party by its participation in the government, continued to be important after its victory. The party, which had once been called "Bennycracy," (referring to the late Ernest Bevin) had created a gap bet- between the Labor movement and those workers who regarded themselves as left-

The masked irritation of those workers with the Labor Party had been due partly to the fact that it was given in government circles and partly to its disappointment with the Labor Party's failure to launch a cultural re- volution. A new essay, "The Enigma of Labour," which appeared in the collection, "Ten Poems to the Baddies of Today," described the situation. "The second aspect of Orwell's honesty was revealed to me, I unobtrusively philem of some of the chief Labor leaders, this was no incident."

"It was derived from his own left-wing views were sincere and few, the result of a long and hard struggle to link himself with the British "wants to make a new world," his phrase to Tom Poll to the Baddies of Today."

It may be that out of the enmity of that world awareness, Orwell has discovered the ex- tinguished spirit. Most of the British Cold War world has been haunted by it in later years.

In the present collection, there is an essay, "The Spanish Civil War," essay which puts the army, the so-called "Buck on the Spanish Civil War."

Here, again, the essay that was first published in the London Review of Books, again the lesson is learned in Spain. He shows that the war was a failure, that it was a war against war, and that it was a war that was degrading and had to be musty, but he could not tolerate the de- cay of his tastes.

Fascist apologists in England and else- where have denied the facts of fascism and Italian intervention in Spain. But, as he knew from personal experience, the Stalinsts have succeeded in being "killed.""

"POUM uprising in Barcelona. "This kind of thing is frightening to me," he wrote, "be- cause the world is not ready now to accept the very concept of objective truth is feeling out of the world."

This essay in his book, "Such Were The Joes" have this underlying theme. For instance, "Inside the Workers' Movement," he asks "where is the "speech of fear, tyranny and regimentation."

LIVED BY IT

The evidence of "non-reality" Orwell ex- amines not only the worst expressions of totalitarianism, but also the worst causes of totalitarianism. The "non-reality" is that war in the sense of war and peace, in the sense of war and peace, a special manifestation of this "lunacy."

The last piece in the book, "England, Young England," is written in 1948. It illustrates the distinction between na- tionalism as Orwell understood it and the patriotism. It is a warm essay, full of affection for England, with its deep lib- eral traditions.

But this patriotism, unlike nationalism, does not have the same effect on his essay in which he expresses his love for England Orwell can also exemplify accurately the spirit of the workers under cultivation.

There are, of course, judgments in this book that are not to everyone's liking. We do not agree, but there is no essay which is not worth reading. We are not so "in" in spite of their unpleasant school days and the world's political dispositions. Later years, Orwell lost not seditious in democracy and socialism, and with a sense of human dignity, Orwell knew that if socialism was to succeed it would have to be compatible with com- mon decency. This was the touching fact of the story, as Orwell himself writes of our time, lived and died by it.
At the SDA Regional Convention

by Bogdan Dentic

In the Democratic Action, the major national liberal student organiza-
tion, the SDA National Board decided to declare the Student National De-
taxi (SND) a 'black-listed organisation'. The SND's chief, M. Shilov, branded the meeting 'unlawful' and 'a travesty of justice'.

The SDA, which claims a national mem-
bership of 250,000, is mostly composed of students and young people. Of course the membership of the SDA is not a reflection of the realities of student politics. Nevertheless, as anрабо
l
er
el cure student organization the SDA deserves critical attention for its social and political role.

In its press release the SDA National Board declared to support the Labor Youth, (the Stalinist student and youth organization) in its opposition to the Marxist Labor Front and the National Student Political Organization.

The New York Regional Convention of

Lively Debate at Young Socialist Forum

A very successful debate was held on January 15, 1982, at the New York Regional Convention of the Young Socialist Forum.

The topic, "Is Russia State Capitalism?" was discussed by two teams of three speakers each.

After the debate, there was a lively Q and A period by audience members.

The forum provided an opportunity for Young Socialists to engage in lively discussion and debate on important issues of the day.

The Young Socialist Forum is a student organization committed to the ideals of socialism and democracy. They organize events and forums to discuss and debate on a wide range of topics, including the state of capitalism in various parts of the world.

The forum was attended by a large number of participants, including students, faculty, and community members. The discussions were lively and productive, with many attendees engaging in thought-provoking conversations.

The Young Socialist Forum works to educate and mobilize young people to become active participants in building a more just and equitable society.

Asia's Young Socialists

Information on the socialist youth movement in Asia is very scarce, hardly any research has been done on these movements, the Asian socialist youth for- mation under the slogan of "Join the IUST (the International Union of Socialist Youth)."

The IUST is a global network of socialist youth organizations. It was founded in 1922 and is composed of thousands of student and youth groups from around the world. The IUST aims to provide a platform for youth to come together and discuss common issues, and to work towards creating a more just and equitable society.

The IUST places a strong emphasis on democracy, equality, and solidarity. It is committed to promoting a world free from exploitation and oppression, and to supporting the struggles of workers and oppressed peoples around the globe.

The IUST is a non-governmental organization and is affiliated with the United Nations. It works to promote international cooperation and to support the development of youth movements around the world.
The Dijias purge in Yugoslavia appears, at this writing, to be bringing the Titoist bureaucratic to a watershed in the life of the party.

"Indeed, there has been plenty of talk from the top of the bureaucracy about democracy and the fight against bureaucracy, but with articles in Pravda and Novosti, everywhere in the country, ..." says a report on徇理 contacts and practices of Stalinist totalitarianism in Yugoslavia. "At any rate, we have elaborated in Labor Action, especially in articles about 'black' practice in the party (in this sense, we regard the former Secretary of the Party and the leader of many actions as a truly thoroughbred Stalinist. Most particularly, what remained sacred in the state's bureaucracy was the state's monopoly on political life and suppression of all opposition for real political opposition. Such measures as the setting up of the 'warheads', which were supposed to maintain the discipline of the Party, could only remain a tautological promise or a subordinate safety-net as long as no political opposition was permitted.

We have not a particle of faith in the belief once widespread that the Titoist bureaucracy was engaged in democratizing the party. In fact, sooner or later the promised dangers in the demagogic talk would awake real aspirations in the minds below the talk. And that these aspirations would be possible of achievement only by overthrowing the bureaucracy with our hands. This is essentially what appears to be happening in Yugoslavia today. From this point of view, what has transpired is not surprising. What has transpired is that the pressure from below has found a representative within the bureaucratic leadership itself, Milovan Dijias — certainly a much higher placed representative than one might have expected."

By MILOVAN DIJIAS

...Since it is assumed that the views of func-
tionaries are to be considered as "directives" or "party policy" when certain forms of work are discussed, I must emphasize that there is no forum [discussion group?] behind my views, but only the newspaper Labor Action. The first is the forum I am expressing in these articles are called "directives" but only views presented as material for discussion and which may be considered as "party policy." Such views are of limited interest, and in this by itself confirms the fact that a change in real relations has already started in our country, and with it also a change in the forms of work..."

The question is raised whether my proposals, about the changes in and Community League type of work, are entirely in conformity with the decisions of the 6th Congress [of the CPY] and the 7th Congress of the Communes.

This is a serious question and a complicated one. It seems to me that my views are in conformity with the spirit of the time. It is the task of the party to make its programme in conformity with the spirit of the times."

If the decisions of the 6th Congress mean weakening the Communist League's practical-political activity, then my proposals mean strengthening it. Whereas this cannot be said for those practices which strengthen the Communist League by imposing political and ideological educational work, and moreover of the kind of ideological work which has no connection with either reality or life. And that reflection is free in my views with regard to influence by the Communist organization with everything and in everything, while at the same time the experience of the last year shows that the connection between political and educational work in the Socialist Alliance is neglected and considered less valuable.

[Dijias then recalls, as precedent, the fact that the party Central Committee "changed the statutes in essential parts" in-between the 5th and 6th Congresses.] And the Central Committee is right. And the measures of the Central Committee adapted itself to conditions on this earth, and not to the wise Stalinist bibles. But in this case even that is not necessary. The statutes adopted by the 6th Congress were very good and by no means accidentally, are drastic enough to make possible organizational changes "even" in the way I have stressed.

The solution was not so simple, solutions would have to be found when their necessity is imposed by life itself. Therefore I do not think that the basic question is whether this or that is in conformity with the statutes, although that must be taken into consideration but rather whether this or that does or does not strengthen the working-class social relations. Such an analysis is not of my view, but new forms are views is new, and this by itself confirms the fact that a change in real relations has already started in our country, and with it also a change in the forms of work..."

The present situation in the city organizations (units of the party, that is, of the Communist League) in the development of forms of work and organizational principles increased among the membership after the 6th Congress, while the committees (i.e., the leading committees) and new forms of work are now forms of work or "under pressure." Hence the committees complain about the inactivity of the lower organizations. In any case, it is clear that the forms of work and organizational principles" are the present situation in the city organizations, and that the Communist League has no longer the character of an organization of socializing activity, but it is more of a working-class social organization of a new kind, which is in fact the same as the new forms of work and organizational principles."

The present forms of work in the Commune League are that the community Councils and lower committees have not developed but have mostly remained the same as before the 6th Congress; the apparatus plans and finds everything in advance; the Community League separate themselves from the socialist mass of organizations which get involved in dogmatic, morbid, useless and senseless discussions, while life goes on outside of the apparatus."

PARTY CRISIS IN CITIES

The party consciousness between life and the methods of work, and the absence of a capacity for work among the Communist League's representatives, has consequences that are important even if we believe in a "low political level in the [party] organizations" or of the fact that "the committees do not understand their work"—this supposition is not based on a really scientific and political analysis."

"In the past, when workers were withdrawn from the institutions and who are better than the people in the committees, are now in the basic [party] organizations."

"But those organizations, these committees and these men were on a high level and were able more or less to overcome all problems—they have a feeling that they are not alone, their work and don't know what to do."

Obviously, the problem does not lie in the man or the not-in-it of them, but in some vector else.

"It is a striking fact that the crisis in the committee of the party is not unique for the party precisely in our most developed centers (the big cities) and in the most highly developed [party] organizations there."

For me the entire problem resides in the following: The cities are already to a very great extent socialist and democratic, and therefore do not permit an open or closed discussion of the fundamental concepts and practices of Stalinist totalitarianism. As a consequence, we have elaborated in Labor Action, especially in articles about 'black' practice in the party (in this sense, I regard the former Secretary of the Party and the leader of many actions as a thoroughly Stalinist. Most particularly, what remained sacred in the state's bureaucracy was the state's monopoly on political life and suppression of all opposition for real political opposition. Such measures as the setting up of the 'warheads', which were supposed to maintain the discipline of the Party, could only remain a tautological promise or a subordinate safety-net as long as no political opposition was permitted.

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Hal DRAPER

"At that time we were engaged in a hard struggle; therefore it was necessary in every case to explain the basis of imposed ideas, was unavoidable. But now this is not so, or at least this must not be so. Now in the cities socialism is more radical than capitalist. If one takes into consideration the fact that the political level of the masses does not follow the amount of freedom they have, that they do not administer everything any more that they have the new forms of presentation which they live under new conditions and relations, then it is obvious that the party and political and ideological work must not suit them.

And that's really so. The enthusiasm in the methods and character of political and ideological work originated not only from the usual—and, in our practice, so frequent—opposition of a subjective nature, the touristic and propagandistic ability, but this time is much deeper. The change in the community and social structure is no longer the same, and is still bringing about them. The increase of the number of organizations and conceptions, our entire inherited ideological and political system of the apparatus changed, and the basic material, Marxist, philosophical and sociological premises is now in question. The present question is to maintain our current methods and forms and must be removed, but it goes deeper than usual; it is a whole problem of the apparatus and of the whole apparatus movement, which cannot take place without conflicting opinions."

Conflicting opinions

The theoretical elaboration, the explanation of new phenomena, cannot be a matter of discussing differences, but bring up hitherto unknown difficulties. But this does not mean that the first is not connected with the second, or that it cannot be solved by means of the new forms of work. This today is a struggle between life and inherited forms, between dogma and reality. This dogma are the old forms used to be almost in conformity, and were neither a fact or a dogma. All that they were alive. Since today they no longer are in conformity, they are in complete contradiction with what they were before— they are a dead matter and a dogma above life, and under life. As it is the case now they can maintain the semblance of the resistance of the Stalinist apparatus alone, by the semblance of an ideological struggle against socialism, even though the persons who are in the Stalinist apparatus and ideas are themselves opposed to dogmatism and believe in socialism... When we ask about the old dogmas and dogmatism [author?], it must appear in an ugly form... How beautiful sophistication was one!..."

NEXT WEEK

Titoism and the Democratic Opposition

by Hal Draper

and the continuation of Milovan Dijias' article on his opposition views
THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN ITALY

By A. GIACOMETTI

PARIS, Jan. 10—The center-right coalition of bourgeois parties has proven as incapable of governing as the Socialist-Stalinist coalition that ran it in France. In both cases the equivocal nature of the Christian-Democratic parties makes a stable government impossible.

Before the June elections Christian-Democracy was strong enough to command by itself the majority it needed to govern. Since June, however, it has lost ground. Now it must govern only with the support of the left on a liberal program or with support of the right on a re-

But Italian Christian-Democracy, much like the French MRP, is a "house divided against itself." Whereas the majority of its supporters are conservative and reactionary, it nevertheless contains a strong left wing with a program of social reform, based on the Catholi-

The C-D government therefore finds itself before a dilemma: it can either form a coalition with the small center-left parties (the Liberals, the Social-Democrats, the Christian-Democrats) and pursue a moderate course of social reform against the majority of its party; or it can gov-

The Pella government succumbed to the lat-

The social issues which it was incapable of solving would undoubtedly have brought it to a fall a few months earlier if the Trieste issue hadn't been casing its political life. In the initial phase of its existence, the Trieste issue had been to only a natural "techni-

The C-D government, for its part, governed with the support of the Montanisti and functioned in practice as a government of the Right.

The nature of these problems was revealed by several strike waves which swept through the peninsula since September. The issues in these strike waves were economic—the workers struck for higher wages and against layoffs. At their peak, the strikes involved 6 mil-

Behind the Government Crisis

Following a decision by the management to lay off large numbers of its workers, the Catho-

The new and important factor, besides the achievement of unity of action, was the milit-

The pro-Stalinist tendency is represented by the Partito Socialista Italiano (PSI) with Nenni and Basso. The Partito Social-Demo-

During the June elections several important issues happened to the socialist movement: on the part of the PSI itself, which had a triumph from CP domination; after the elections, the PSI started revising its policy toward more militant and more to the left.

Under pressure from its rank and file, the PSI did not run on joint lists with the Commu-

The Stalinist reaction to this slogan was one of hostility. In the PSI itself, differences be-

The more pro-Stalinist leaders, Morandi, declared war on social-democracy in a pre-election speech and declared all "dialogue" with social-

Nevertheless the election campaign of the PSI was very successful, and strengthened the "democratic" in the party. Even though the PSI leadership relapsed into parliamentary ap-

But the leaders of the PSI also know that the course of a genuine "socialist alternative" im-

The elections were not nearly as kind to the PSI. From 7 per cent of the total vote in 1948 it fell to 3.5 per cent, losing practically a mil-

Toward Left Unity

Therefore, after the elections, the PSI took a turn to the left. The new policy, named "open-

In short, the leadership of the PSI has begun to realize that if the organization is to con-

Spokesmen for the USF commented in Resig-

For the time being, unification takes place on a more modest scale: unity negotiations are in course between the USI and the MA5. If they succeed, the result will be a more effective inde-

(1) a united and autonomous SP;
(2) a trade-union front including all workers (class unity on the economic level);
(3) a new parliamentary majority (against the right and the Stalinists);
(4) rapid substitution for the CP in the rural areas of the South (where the CP is losing ground and finds itself in a per-

Although the most important point of this program, a unification of the main socialist ten-

To bring about such a unification is one of the most important functions of independent social-

From now on, the Catholic unions announced, they will "march separately but strike togeth-

Underlying these strikes is the profound mis-

Whereas prices have risen almost continu-

But historical experience has taught us that it was the left wing of the C-D itself that caused the Pella government to fail, it is likely that the leadership of the present crisis will be sought in the return to the pre-June coalition of the C-D with the small left parties. The former can be brought into a majority, if the PSI forms a coalition with the C-D and left, and would govern on the basis of a social reform program.

At the present time it is questionable, though, whether the Social-Democrats will again participate in such a coalition, for they have always before been the losers. It is also questionable whether such a government could carry out a serious program of social reform. The PSI perhaps is the most radical party in Italy, but it is also the one which is most skeptical in their political solutions, and such solu-

The Socialist Groups

This, in turn, raises the whole problem of Italian socialism, or rather of its unification. A socialist program could be carried out effective-

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The ISL Program in Brief

The Independent Socialist League stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world into two hostile camps. Capitalism cannot be reformed or liberalized. We are either for it or against it. No halfway measures. It is time to work for the establishment of a new form of exploitation, its agents in power, for democracy, to end the world-wide system of exploitation and to replace it by a new social system, in which the people own and control the means of living. This new system is democratically controlling their own economic and social destinies. In Russia and wherever it has been fairly tried, the results have been so far so good that the ideas of socialism have swept clean the last vestiges of the old society—which cannot exist without effective democratic control by the people.

These two camps of capitalism and Stalinism are today at each other's throats in every important country. The struggle is now mainly in the field of armaments, and by that we mean military armaments. But the socialist movement must use the time at its disposal, or it will be all too short. The ISL, as a Marxist force, looks toward the future, and is fighting against the struggle as the basic progressive force in the world in the furtherance of the socialist ideas of the labor movement and to end the war.

At the same time, Independent Socialists must continue actively in every struggle to build up the ISL in the United States and elsewhere for a new Russia. The struggle for higher living standards, against the imperialist war and against the capitalist and socialist reactionaries is the fight for socialist society—no less than the fight for a real democracy in Russia. The fight for a real democracy and for the fight for socialist society are inseparable. There can be no real democracy without socialist society, and there can be no socialist society without real democracy. That is why we call for a real democracy on this banner, join the Independent Socialist League!

Get Acquainted! Independent Socialist League
114 West 44th Street, New York

I want more information about the ideas of Independent Socialism
I want to join the ISL

NAME (please print)
ADDRESS

The IUE News on December 21 called the announcement of the 80-day suspensions "a major victory for the workers" and claimed that this administration has chosen to " submitting the claims of the workers to the courts of law in the absence of a new machinery for settling disputes."

The independent movement for democracy is the only way to halt the present preparations for war. The IUE is willing to work with all other labor organizations to achieve this goal.

The IUE News has been consistently fighting for peace and against war. It has been a leading voice in the movement for world peace and has supported the peace movement in every country where it has existed.

The IUE News has also been a strong supporter of the struggle for workers' rights, including the right to organize, the right to strike, and the right to a living wage.

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