INSIDE: FOUR PAGES ON
THE DJILAS CASE AND
THE CRISIS OF TITOISM

Will the UAW Speak Up?

State Dept Acts To Deny Passport For Schachtman

After almost a year's silence, the State Department has finally gotten around to a decision in the application for a passport made by Max Schachtman, national chairman of the Independent Socialist League, in February of 1954.

The department came through with an official communication stating that the Schachtman passport had been denied. While this has virtually been certain, the lack of any official statement had made impossible, up to now, any further steps to press the case.

Headquarters of LABOR ACTION will recall that for a period of ten months the Passport Office either failed to acknowledge Schachtman's application, to grant a passport, or to reject the request. Correspondence from Schachtman failed to elicit any response until on the assumption that the application for a passport had been rejected, he requested a hearing where he might appeal the action of the State Department.

The informally hearing last November with Ashley Nicholas of the Passport Division failed to produce a satisfactory standpoint from the Department. The hearing merely established that the basis for the denial of the passport application to act in the matter was the fact that as chairman of the ISL, Schachtman (Continued on page 2)

PALAVER IN BERLIN: The Big Four Are Going Through the Motions

By GORDON HASKELL

The Big Four conference now meeting in Berlin has one distinction. No one, literally no one, even claims that there is the slightest possibility that this conference will achieve the purpose for which the governments pretend they are meeting. Almost no one believes that it will achieve even a small part of this purpose, or that it will open a road along which further progress might eventually lead to its accomplishment later on.

Even the most ardent advocates of "peace in our time" between Stalinist and capitalist worlds do not pretend that if there is good faith on both sides, real progress can be made toward the settlement of a long-term agreement. At least, this time, there are no illusions to be dispelled.

But then, why have the governments of the most powerful countries in the world agreed to meet through this conference? And especially why have the Russian and American governments agreed to it, when it is pretty clear that most of the participants, these Americans at the conference least?

The answer is that neither of them could afford to dodge it; they could no longer afford to act in their mutual interest. It is clear that, in the current world situation, any attempt to dodge it would be the same as to act against the interests of the peoples of the world and of all those who want peace. The weaker governments in the American bloc want to trade with the Stalinist empire, and they want a taxation of the cold war to a point where they can cut down on their armaments and get a little more freedom of economic action. They have put the heaviest pressure on the American government to agree to this meeting.

And the Stalinists, for their part, must keep alive the illusion that they are not doing anything but "peace-loving" government, for both internal and external reasons. They could not afford, for too long a time, to evade the upsurge of the reluctant State Department without rubbing the snare of that illusion dangerously.

The alleged purpose of the conference is to seek a settlement of the "stalemate" and seek some comprehension of the settlement of Germany and Austria. It is generally agreed that some deal on the latter may not be impossible. Soviet and western capitals to Europe is Germany, and neither the United States nor Russia is willing to let go of that deal.

Even though neither side sees the possibility of winning the unification of Germany on its own terms, both are looking for some way of coming out of this conference in a better position, or at least in a worse position than they occupied when they entered it. The Russians hope to drive a wedge between the United States and her allies. The Americans hope to demonstrate to more of the doubters that the Russians, and they themselves, are not going to accept the continued partition of Germany and thus for the cold war which cannot end so long as Germany remains divided.

DUBIOUS ALLIES

As the Russian objective is a mere acquiescence of the other three, there is no point in discussing them. The French government is particularly open to the Russian influence. The British government is a facade of the cold war illusion, the neutralization of Germany is still the Russian objective. They are not at all anxious to see rearmament and thus anxious to see rearmament, could have a strong appeal. Important circles in Britain, too, are doubtful about the agreements which would flow from a United Germany. They also want to open the door of negotiation and see how much of German and Russia and China so passable. The Russians, as they may be about the United States, are reluctant to deal directly and as a rearmament becomes possible, they are still too dependent on the United States to come to the conference with the necessary full swing over to back the Stalinist position at this conference or in the negotiations that it will be difficult to make it appear that Russia alone is responsible for their failure.

(Continued on page 2)

DJIILAS AND THE CRISIS OF TITOISM:
The Program of the Democratic Opposition

By HAL DRAPE

The crisis in Yugoslavia over the Djilas case is the most important development in Titoism since the break with Moscow in 1948.

It is not simply a power struggle of leaders or cliques, even in the sense that the Malenkov-Beria" scrap was. In fact, the role of Djilas, while the most dramatic element, is not the most basic.

At bottom, the crisis is one which we (and of course not only we) pointed to in anticipation some years ago, which we expected and looked forward to. It is here, and it has broken out into the open around Milovan Djilas.

After 1948, in its efforts to consolidate itself after feeling from the effects of the break with Moscow, the Tito bureaucracy entered on the road of planning and making convulsions to the mass of people. One important element in this was a campaign of talk about "socialism from above," and some steps of beginning up, politically, all of which was designed to convince people that there had been a break not only with Moscow but also with the Stalinist system of bureaucratic totalitarianism in every essential respect, remained a show, and to basic slogans were made concerning the political monopoly exercised by the ruling party. But the real change which accompanied this effort was from the start, a danger for the regime. The pattern was one that is familiar to history.

There was not going to be any "democratization from above," as many believed, but the talk and loose promises and demagoguery that came from the top bound to convince wide sectors that something should be done to implement the talk.

The Titoist regime remained what it was, a nationalistic Stalinist-type regime in social system and political structure, though not one subordinated to Russian Stalinism. But, if democracy was not going to be handed down from above by the bureaucracy, the pro-democrats were bound to be convinced to win democracy against the bureaucracy.

Such a movement formed up, as its leading spokesmen, the man who has been generally called the No. 2 top dog,

Djilas. The issue was unexpected in the development, but the very stature which Djilas possesses in the regime, taken in connection with his new fame, has served to undermine not only in terms of its own importance but in the negotiations that it will be difficult to make it appear that Russia alone is responsible for their failure.

(Continued on page 4)

*Specifically, this information is based on the facts of some of the articles which Djilas published in Bucha during Dec.-Jan. presenting his views, and on the text of the reports and speeches at the Jan.-Feb. Central Committee plenum by Tito, Djilas, V. Jelacic, Kardelj and the other leaders.
Un-American Activists to Bring Another Witichunting Ogre to Detroit

"Will the UAW Speak Up?"

By H. W. BENSON

Representative Veale’s House Un-American Activities Committee is scheduled to arrive in Detroit for its next session.

Where the sinister red trail leads, man is now quite clearly, he is on the run. The House Un-American Activities Committee and its director, Rep. Leo J. McGovern of Minnesota, are in the process of closing in on the communist movement in this country.

The committee’s activities have been described by many as a witchhunt, a campaign designed to silence those who oppose the policies of the government.

About the Silent

It is necessary to inform political thinkers of the UAW that Veale and his committee symbolize the growing spirit of enforced conformity. This is a threat to free thought and democracy in this country.

The UAW movement, in its civil-liberties defense, has been called upon to resist these advances. The UAW铮 must stand up to this challenge.

FORD LOCAL ACTS

UAW leaders did go to the aid of workers who had been fired or run out of their jobs by the dishonest acts of others. They have helped by all methods, of course, to further the interests of their allies. They are helping by the political cowardice of those leaders in both parties who, by their inactivity, are giving aid to their own destruction.

And it called for a campaign to “fight back” against the efforts of those who opposed the UAW, and to promote the membership’s unity with all others in the labor movement, including those who disagree with their policies.

February 1, 1954, Vol. 18, No. 5

Published weekly by Labor Action Publishing Company, 124 West 24 Street, New York 11, N. Y. — Subscription rates: $1.00 a year (12 issues), 75¢ a quarter; $2.00 (24 issues). Single copies 3¢. Orders should be addressed to Editor, Labor Action, 124 West 24 Street, New York 11, N. Y. Articles appearing in this issue are copyrighted and reprinted with the permission of the author and the publisher. For reprints, address request to Business Manager, L. O. SMITH
LONDON LETTER

by david alexander

LONDON, Jan. 19—Round 1 of the battle of the British Post Office, which has employed over wages finished last week, won by the company and the postmen over the entire country. The employers claimed that they had lost about 9,000 experienced men on strike in the kingdom, and that the DTU said that they had agreed to plan, and were continuing the campaign in a definitely indefinite way.

The DTU in Round 1. All electricians belonging to the BTU, numbering about 2,500, were on strike from telephones at post in mass meetings, at which 53 workers voted against the Executive.

The strike was supported by electricians in support, except for workers in a few small firms in the area. 9,000 electricians came out in London, 1,000 went on strike in Newcastle, 1,500 at Leeds, etc.

The employers were on the spot. W. H. Smith threatened to sack anyone who took part in Monday's strike. Morgan, area organizer of the union said that the union would bring out the 1,000 men employed in the 60 different factories throughout the country belonging to this company, in the next few weeks, unless the action threatened.

The employers reacted to the strike by the one-day booklet of all workers in the electrical industry who had not struck, in the interests of the employers, some employers did not observe that the union was formed in the interest of the members of the National Federation Electricians, and others said that it was forbidden only by the industrial unions and not by the employers. In Scotland, the lockout was only about 45 percent, as the ETU had bolted its hand to the strike, so that the employers have not threatened reprisals.

SLAP AT U.S.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 27—Today, when the ETU called out 6,000 electricians on contract-breaking strikes Tuesday, the strike was called off at 2 p.m.

The strikers are in a particularly strong position. Much of the work they are called upon to do would not dare to rehire, even if it could be hired, as the public is not directly affected by the strike because of its sporadic character.

The strike is a battle for the union's right to work, and having nothing left, even then it could not act otherwise.

One week ago, Schachtman requested the Post Office to go to the Department of State.

Bilad's, chairman of the executive, failed to get the DP Postal Board to set up its Board of Passport Appeals.

One week ago, Schachtman requested the Post Office to go to the Department of State.

State-Dep't Acts

(Continued from page 1)

man represented an organization on the attorney general's list of "subversive organizations."

After this informal hearing, Judge John S. J. W. Sargent of the US District Court, sitting in Washington, D.C., ordered an injunction against the ISL. The attorney general will be notified in accordance with the Attorney General's order. The case involves a group of about 3,000 American citizens for the suppression of the ISL.

One significance of the Passport Division's letter is that the government has generalized the use of the list beyond its formal purpose. Naturally, everybody knows this, but the State Department has put it into writing.

Michigan

(Continued from page 2)

from the UAW in the terms of a "secret agreement between the union and the management." The department of labor did not know about it.

If filed, if the UAW had known that Ritchie had told, they would have held up passage of the Bill. Furthermore, it could have been caught easily, simply by treating his wife even after she received the money.

Of course, the prosecutor's office blew their collective toes when the rate of the UAW came out. How could the testimony of the podiatrist stand up in court, to an ex-union organizer asked.

That a man started for Ritchie in Canada: it failed to uncover. Finally, a drunk at a bar committed a cab as union and the same冬天 was recapitulated. The very nature of his phase of the Joint Committee on the reliability as a witness.

Next, Ritchie denounces his confession, agreed to it again, and in the last, but not before crossing the line of 300 postmen of an organization which has been classified by the attorney general as "subversive," by the postmaster general of such a staff to travel abroad on behalf of such organization.

Judges and when and if there should be a change in the classification of the organization by the attorney general, the Department will give further consideration to the question of granting you passport facilities.

Needless to say, this decision will be appealed to the Board of Passport Appeals, and failing to the Supreme Court of the US.

One significance of the Passport Division's letter is that the government has generalized the use of the list beyond its formal purpose. Naturally, everybody knows this, but the State Department has put it into writing.

READ ABOUT SOCIALISM

The Right for cloth S.50

Socialism: the Hope of Humanity

by Max Shachtman

Marxism in the U.S.

by Leon Trotsky

Plenty for All: The Meaning of Socialism

by Karl Marks

The Principles and Program of Independent Socialism

by William A. Lewis

Independent Socialist Press

114 West 14 Street, New York City
JULIUS AND THE CRISIS OF TITUSIA:

What I want to emphasize is the exceedingly serious and the AC请您访问CC原始文章级别中包含的高度敏感的和新闻级别的文章，因为这些文章可能包含保密信息。

break the Monopoly!

The trouble is that during this period, the government and the opposition could not solve all problems, but they could. It explains (Boroo, Jan. 1-3) why the government tried to be as transparent as possible.

JULIUS AND THE CRISIS OF TITUSIA: break the Monopoly!

The trouble is that during this period, the government and the opposition could not solve all problems, but they could. It explains (Boroo, Jan. 1-3) why the government tried to be as transparent as possible.

break the Monopoly!

The trouble is that during this period, the government and the opposition could not solve all problems, but they could. It explains (Boroo, Jan. 1-3) why the government tried to be as transparent as possible.

JULIUS AND THE CRISIS OF TITUSIA: break the Monopoly!

The trouble is that during this period, the government and the opposition could not solve all problems, but they could. It explains (Boroo, Jan. 1-3) why the government tried to be as transparent as possible.

break the Monopoly!

The trouble is that during this period, the government and the opposition could not solve all problems, but they could. It explains (Boroo, Jan. 1-3) why the government tried to be as transparent as possible.
the character of the organization. It should in truth no longer be possible.

Above all, what he proposes and spells out is the abolition of its role as the monoplastic guardian of politics and its becoming a true broad-based socialist alliance (as Peoples Front), where there will again be a wide range of views and opinions, thereby being necessary, a free-for-all for discussion before deciding on a line.

Most of this proposal can be read in Djilas’s article on page 4-7 and need not be extensively quoted. Djilas’ proposals are, in my view, the only realistic proposals for solving the current problems outside the Socialist Alliance that is, such as those who think ‘Leagne’ and ‘pass exit’ only after they have been defeated by the mass movements. In my view, these units (local branches) are no longer to take up ‘daily political activity’. Their ‘internal life’ is no longer to be a mere struggle for power, but rather for the masses. In this way the Leagne would become simply a group of people, a group of comrades, a group-union of the people, and the careers of the leaders would drop away, and only the pure ‘Comes miable.

Meanwhile, as we have explained, the key to the totalitarian structure is the political monoply of the ruling party. Djilas attacks the concept of totalitarian monoply explicitly, vigorously and repeatedly.

Strong Words

Djilas, of course, officially denies that he is for the liquidation of the party. What he is for is the liquidation of the party as the keystone of a totalitarian structure and its transformation into a mass organization. It is not to fit into a democratic structure. But when Tito and the Cominform accuse him of liquidating the party, he is essentially both sincere and correct—from their own point of view. Djilas is for the liquidation of the party.

In this connection, we should point also to Djilas’ failure to distinguish between party man and the party bureaucracy (also to be found in the article reprinted here). He is talking about a well-known state of affairs when he says: ‘The Tito bureaucrat is the more its character becomes predominant—since that of the opportunists and background-jumpers, unsurpassed qua fiscars and ex-officers of the party.’

‘Bureaucracy More Dangerous’

The bureaucracy, he implies, has only pretended to obey its concepts from the good old Cominform days. ‘Achieving the same end, by different methods, they use similar patterns for positions on the political and ideological administration. The political and ideological administration is not to be a service of the party, it should be a service of society and the workers.’

Djilas goes on to say: ‘This theory and practice must separate Communists from the masses and transform their rights and possibilities of socialism (as it is true in Soviet Russia) into such tendencies that existed and still exist in any case.’

Within Yugoslavia, the break with Moscow meant one thing that the Titoist bureaucracy was about to lose its monopoly on the masses. The bureaucracy saw only the necessity of adapting itself to the present situation. djilas’ break with Moscow is a break open to an end to the dictatorship and to open up possibilities of creating a new democracy. Precisely because there was no revolution [in 1949], because the break occurred under a general atmosphere of weakness, the masses as passive as possible, the ‘urban masses, whatever their party sympathies, who want more a “socialist” of the administration, who want the old order to go on, to want the bureaucracy to go on to the ground in the same way. The people who, instead of expecting what Tito has said, expected what Tito’s first, certainly, if the Russian workers had had no illusions, had been able clearly to see the tendency and to have fought against. But in many a situation, even active illusions can be a danger to the regime that creates them. This is precisely what Trotsky pointed out about the new Russian constitution. It was a maneuver to excite the danger of a counter-revolution, he would say. “In introducing the new constitution, the bureaucracy shows that it feels this danger and is taking preventive measures. Here there is, therefore, a great deal more than that a bureaucratic dictatorship, seeking salvation in party terror and in the ‘reform’ of Stalinism. With posing Bureaucratism, the new constitution creates at the same time, a political one for the sake of the bureaucracy. The rivalry of bureaucracy elites at the top levels (which was so well shown in Russia) may become the beginning of a broader political struggle for the top positions. I am still not clear at the moment that the bureaucracy will not give up its positions without a fight. The development of the crises of the revolution.” (Revoluonschetoglobin, p. 267.)

I should probably follow up Djilas’ observation on Yugoslavia—vice Tito’s workers’ councils specifically in mind—among others—with the obvious qualification that no progressive or any ensuing ferment is possible without the creation of a socialist vanguard.

The Program of the Democratic Opposition

February 1, 1954

Page Five

What Underlies the Djilas Crisis?

Back in 1950 we discussed, in LABOR ACTION in terms which are not quite today, a basic explanation of the Djilas crisis, “The Effect of the Tito Break on the Yugoslav Workers, including Rank-and-file Communists.” The discussion which we reprint below will do as an explanation of the underlying motives of the present split in the Titoist camp—H.-R.]

Within Yugoslavia, the break with Moscow meant one thing that the Titoist bureaucracy was about to lose its monopoly on the masses. The bureaucracy saw only the necessity of adapting itself to the present situation. djilas’ break with Moscow is a break open to an end to the dictatorship and to open up possibilities of creating a new democracy. Precisely because there was no revolution [in 1949], because the break occurred under a general atmosphere of weakness, the masses as passive as possible, the ‘urban masses, whatever their party sympathies, who want more a “socialist” of the administration, who want the old order to go on, to want the bureaucracy to go on to the ground in the same way. The people who, instead of expecting what Tito has said, expected what Tito’s first, certainly, if the Russian workers had had no illusions, had been able clearly to see the tendency and to have fought against. But in many a situation, even active illusions can be a danger to the regime that creates them. This is precisely what Trotsky pointed out about the new Russian constitution. It was a maneuver to excite the danger of a counter-revolution, he would say. “In introducing the new constitution, the bureaucracy shows that it feels this danger and is taking preventive measures. Here there is, therefore, a great deal more than that a bureaucratic dictatorship, seeking salvation in party terror and in the ‘reform’ of Stalinism. With posing Bureaucratism, the new constitution creates at the same time, a political one for the sake of the bureaucracy. The rivalry of bureaucracy elites at the top levels (which was so well shown in Russia) may become the beginning of a broader political struggle for the top positions. I am still not clear at the moment that the bureaucracy will not give up its positions without a fight. The development of the crises of the revolution.” (Revoluonschetoglobin, p. 267.)

I should probably follow up Djilas’ observation on Yugoslavia—vice Tito’s workers’ councils specifically in mind—among others—with the obvious qualification that no progressive or any ensuing ferment is possible without the creation of a socialist vanguard.

The Program of the Democratic Opposition

February 1, 1954

Page Five

What Underlies the Djilas Crisis?

Back in 1950 we discussed, in LABOR ACTION in terms which are not quite today, a basic explanation of the Djilas crisis, “The Effect of the Tito Break on the Yugoslav Workers, including Rank-and-file Communists.” The discussion which we reprint below will do as an explanation of the underlying motives of the present split in the Titoist camp—H.-R.]

Within Yugoslavia, the break with Moscow meant one thing that the Titoist bureaucracy was about to lose its monopoly on the masses. The bureaucracy saw only the necessity of adapting itself to the present situation. djilas’ break with Moscow is a break open to an end to the dictatorship and to open up possibilities of creating a new democracy. Precisely because there was no revolution [in 1949], because the break occurred under a general atmosphere of weakness, the masses as passive as possible, the ‘urban masses, whatever their party sympathies, who want more a “socialist” of the administration, who want the old order to go on, to want the bureaucracy to go on to the ground in the same way. The people who, instead of expecting what Tito has said, expected what Tito’s first, certainly, if the Russian workers had had no illusions, had been able clearly to see the tendency and to have fought against. But in many a situation, even active illusions can be a danger to the regime that creates them. This is precisely what Trotsky pointed out about the new Russian constitution. It was a maneuver to excite the danger of a counter-revolution, he would say. “In introducing the new constitution, the bureaucracy shows that it feels this danger and is taking preventive measures. Here there is, therefore, a great deal more than that a bureaucratic dictatorship, seeking salvation in party terror and in the ‘reform’ of Stalinism. With posing Bureaucratism, the new constitution creates at the same time, a political one for the sake of the bureaucracy. The rivalry of bureaucracy elites at the top levels (which was so well shown in Russia) may become the beginning of a broader political struggle for the top positions. I am still not clear at the moment that the bureaucracy will not give up its positions without a fight. The development of the crises of the revolution.” (Revoluonschetoglobin, p. 267.)

I should probably follow up Djilas’ observation on Yugoslavia—vice Tito’s workers’ councils specifically in mind—among others—with the obvious qualification that no progressive or any ensuing ferment is possible without the creation of a socialist vanguard.

This ‘Yugoslav-Stalinism’—this national-Stalinism of the Titoists (Djilas rightly says), stinks with the stink of Russian Stalinism. It is not that Djilas is not fighting, but he is not equating the two any more than we must do.

In his January 1-3 article, Djilas wrote again, though somewhat less strongly, that Stalin was the only one that is still that are generally dominant, more than one would suppose. His experience of the split from the Stalinist ideology as a whole but had not de-}
By Milovan Djilas

Djilas and the Crisis

(Continued from page 2)

"Not from the Top"

Djilas understood perfectly that the Titosist bureaucracy had done a great deal to make possible economic "democracy" in spite of the fact that he "politically" reorganized only as the one could be separated from the other. In any case, Djilas apparently failed to be impressed by the fact that, elsewise, at no point did he manage to make clear what kind of "economic democracy," in spite of the fact that he "politically" reorganized whole "workers' councils" in the plants. (For analysis, see LA for Nov. 27, 1952.) This was because it is not possible to make possible economic "democracy" in spite of the fact that he "politically" reorganized whole "workers' councils" in the plants.

Furthermore, it is clear from the article written at the time that the party did not take into account the fact that the so-called "clean-cut" anti-bureaucratic stance could only be transformed into a true new social democracy. (For analysis, see LA for Nov. 27, 1952.) This was because it is not possible to make possible economic "democracy" in spite of the fact that he "politically" reorganized whole "workers' councils" in the plants. (For analysis, see LA for Nov. 27, 1952.) This was because it is not possible to make clear what kind of "economic democracy," in spite of the fact that he "politically" reorganized whole "workers' councils" in the plants.
of the past. By this I do not mean to say that society has not made progress. It has, and we have sacrificed much—our youth, their health, their traditions, and their survival—so that we can achieve the form of society we have.

Yes, Communists—real Communists at that, are very conscious of the fact that we have not been making any greater progress than we needed in the future. But what I think is less important in historical perspective, the accomplished facts and functions, or the limitations of these facts and functions. What matters now is the process by which the majority of the people in the world are making a more productive and creative activity of the Communist party and the Communist movement, and in their own personalities, as an obstacle to the Communists' struggle for democracy, an obstacle to their useful transformation for the political and cultural life of the country. The present methods are a handicap for the people who, it seems to me, in their will to work, and are a source of confusion for their social role.

The final aim for a true Communist is not some kind of abstract party, but rather a society that is both friendly to the people and the society of their classes, and that will fight for democracy and preserve it within the framework of respect for law, of the rights of citizens.

CHANGING THE PART

One of the problems the Communists need no longer discuss is the current problem of the Socialism issue. It is, no need to discuss first in the Communist League's resolution on the Socialism issue, but we can do what little we have done to date. This need does not exist for the majority of the people in the world, and it cannot be followed in social life. Perhaps we can do something about it, and no longer about something that has to be done over again. Therefore, it is not in our current program that we need to have any more need to be preoccupied in our decisions.

The purpose of my discussion is to propose forms of organization that are not only acceptable, but are also inclusive, and the above-mentioned—allow me to give my opinion on that. Meetings of the basic organization of the Communist League is neither necessary nor useful if the only problem on that line is not the basis of political actuality for some special problems (important political changes or political events), but the whole range of the basic organization of the Communist League in the Alliance of simple marchers and workers.

The Socialism issue for means remains for the basic organizations of the Communist League. The election of a leadership that is directly affected and the above-mentioned—should not be done. It is true that the Socialism issue is not the only one which is present for the benefit of the most sensitive and decisive. It seems to me that the Communist party must be seen as the people of the party. The Socialism issue is not the only one which is present for the benefit of the most sensitive and decisive. It seems to me that the Communist party must be seen as the people of the party.

THE NEW LEAGUE

In this way the Communist League would change from the form of a real League of ideologically closely linked men. The corporatism and opportunism would lead to a strengthening of the struggle for power, for the image of a pure Communist party, and the working-class "purity" will be of a pure Communist party, and the working-class "purity" will be of the working-class people in general.
Racist Frats on the Campuses

by BOGDAN DENITCH

All observers note that racism in America is a major problem on the campuses. As evidence of this trend it is not necessary to look further than the recent riots on the University of Michigan campus or the racial integration in the armed services, which have not produced a harmonious society. In the United States, following President Roosevelt during World War II, there was a great court case against the integration and segregation itself in the armed forces.

There are many reasons for the widespread nature of racism in the American need to fully utilize its manpower now that it is the world leader of one of the two camps; and the other, the slave trade movement, particularly the CIA, and the effects of years of educational and cultural program on the American people, which many Europeans seem to think is daily occurring in their countries.

It is a matter, of fact that not only the Stalinists

Plan, put into practice at the University of Michigan, is very simple: all fraternities are given a special permit (of one year) in which to remove all restrictive sections of their charters. No泛 amid campus, in order to come to this with this many local fraternities, with the campus and off campus, only to find themselves expelled from the national fraternity (resulting in shibboleth) which has been one of the forces militating against racism in this country.

It is not odd, therefore, that the campus life of the University of Michigan has been marked down on the list hold-outs of racism in the country.

The question of fraternities and their discriminatory practices has been debated on many campuses and in the National Student Association. This latter organization, which represents more than any other institution in the United States of America on the campuses, in particular, people's minds (telepathy) and manifest a certain interest in the future prospects, it is believed that this is not a question of "minority" to influence "majority".

We believe that for each person a conscious existence in the life of the world, a naturalistic experience can be given and for each personal account of an unusual experience can be given a comparative advantage of the accounts as evidence of personal experiences of "psychic". The concept of "psychic" is not the same as "parapsychology". We realize that parapsychology is more than an account of personal, because not all personal experiences are evidence of the existence of "psychic".

An article in the Journal of Parapsychology is the article. The first is the classic one of pre- conscious experience. The second is the "frater-Dieter's death over aces. It develops life of the individual's existence in the few hours of the time her death. This is the moment of her consciousness of the personal. We believe that most of our minds is not recall what many "preconscious" experiences. To be sure, we recall many of these "preconscious" experience we think, and we are not aware of the existence of "psychic". An article in of Huxley's will be a very clear the case of the racist fraternities, which is to refuse to acknowledge the anti-Semites in the Jewish students or other categories. Such racist fraternities often use superficial arguments to prove that Jewish students should not be barred. They say: "This is only a matter of your religious beliefs. We have no such thing in this country. We are not concerned with beliefs in this country."

We believe that the student a political organization should be barred for any reason that is based solely on its religious beliefs (including racism), but only for overt crimes which are properly to be barred. Thus, let a fraternity "advocate" a philosophy which it wanted to, for instance, but it should be denied school recognition. This belief is supported by the following.

The Young Socialist Unity convention takes place February 12-14 in New York, as scheduled.

Reynolds at Forum

On Puerto Rico

The joint forum of the SYL-YPPL in New York, held the noted pacifist fight- ter, Jack Reynolds, on February 22. Miss Reynolds, daughter of Samuel J. Reynolds, speak on February 22. Miss Reynolds, although arrested by the island authorities for "inciting violence" against the U.S. government in Puerto Rico. In her talk Miss Reynolds outlined the long history of Puerto Rican independence and the terrible conditions on the island. She pointed out that the "famous "cruelty" (a) did not include the choice of inconvenience and (b) was deliberately boycotted for that very reason by a large proportion of the population in response to the anglings of the Nationalist Party. Under the present status Puerto Rico is a commonwealth of the United States, which still wants to be annexed by the same. The U.S. has not yet agreed to recognize the independence of the island.

An interesting sidelight on the industrialization of Puerto Rico is the method the island government uses to attract American capital. The corporations involved in the development of Puerto Rico is the method of the island government uses to attract American capital. The corporations involved are independent of any government and are owned by the government and a private firm (built by the government) to "induce" the foreign capital to come to "invest" in the island. In order to promote the development of Puerto Rico, the government of Puerto Rico has allocated to the government the" Puerto Rican Foundation's, which is the most important of the two being the University of Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rican Foundation.

New Bulletin

The third issue of the joint SYL-YPPL Discusses Bulletin is now available. This issue includes the draft program and draft constitution for the proposed Young Socialist Nationalist Party, in view of the proposed merger of the two youth organizations. A copy of 10 copies may be ordered from either the SYL or YPPL national offices.

THE LAST WORD

Conrade Richard Defrance, the editor of the latest "News of the Left," in his Jan. 18, 1975, issue, says: "I am very pleased to announce that "The Last Word" is now on the list of the "New York" publication of the "New York". We believe that the student political organization should be barred for any reason that is based solely on its religious beliefs (including racism), but only for overt crimes which are properly to be barred. Thus, let a fraternity "advocate" a philosophy which it wanted to, for instance, but it should be denied school recognition. This belief is supported by the following.

You're Invited

George Washington University, February 12-14, 1975, will host the Socialists for Peace, an organization of former members of the Socialist Workers Party. The Socialist Workers Party is a national organization of former members of the Socialist Workers Party. The Socialist Workers Party is a national organization of former members of the Socialist Workers Party. The Socialist Workers Party is a national organization of former members of the Socialist Workers Party.