

DEFINITIONS

Construction (100)

Material structures, policies and programs, communications and the media, e.g. after 1934 - Programs of the National Recovery Act (NRA or "New Deal"), such as Works Project Administration (WPA), Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Production (300)

Productive forces employing technology (esp. transportation & communications), e.g. armaments industry

Administration (400)

~~Governmental forms e.g. monarchy, socialism, bourgeois state, democratic socialism, national socialism (fascist)~~

data communications, procedures, methods, implementation

Legal (500)

Use of state power domestically, international law globally, e.g. army, police

Political (600)

Parties and political activities - Whom do parties represent, what is their role in the process, e.g. Democratic-Socialist, Republican, Democratic, Communist, National Socialist

Ideological (700)

Class outlook of the form of organization - e.g. Bourgeois: anti-Communism, patriotism, male & white chauvinism, pro-fascism. Proletarian: national liberation movements, internationalism

Organizational (800)

Forms of organization used by the different class forces in contention, e.g. labor unions, anti-lynching organizations, Unemployed Councils, Workers Alliance, Brown Shirts.

Theory (900)

Summarized practice (basis for 400, 500, 600, 700 classifications) - success or failure to apply summarized experience (the Comintern [3rd International] succeeding in summarizing Bolshevik lessons). US Isolationist theory, theory that Socialism impossible in one country only, theory of a peaceful path to Socialism

Economic (000)

Material stage of development of people - finance and resources, - who is served by the economy, conditions that lead to depression/prosperity