

Historical and Ideological Basis:

The history of socialism in the United States has had some interesting trends, most specifically the combination of the American founding principles and respect for the Bill Of Rights with socialist economic and social theory.

For example, to quote the modern CPUSA platform: "Socialism in the United States would be built on the strong foundation of our Constitution's Bill of Rights. This includes making the promises of freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and equality for all real. The rights to a job, to health care, and education must also be guaranteed by the Constitution."

Likewise, this trend has existed in some sort during the interwar period as well - during the period of collaboration with the ComIntern under Stalin, there was a strong trend of people who supported American exceptionalism being expelled from the American Communist Party. However, this was not particularly successful, and American socialism was never quite able to escape the tendencies of American exceptionalism. This will be a key point in the L-NPP - the belief in American democratic tradition and the rights granted by the Bill Of Rights.

One must, however, note that American history and the American national character is hardly kind to socialism. The United States is a unique nation, founded on the principles of capitalism by a wealthy settler class that practiced slavery. Socialism was hardly ever a prominent movement within the USA, and one could say that it fundamentally goes against the founding of the United States as a nation founded on liberal capitalist philosophy.

The split between the Old and New Left in the late 1960s and early 70s is quite possibly the most notable relevant moment in American socialism. Essentially, the Old vs. New Left split was a split between established Marxism and more 'new' forms of socialism - Maoism, Eurocommunism, anarchism, and others. The New Left is what is responsible for extremist anti-American movements within the United States, and the rise of tendencies towards American decolonization and Maoist third-worldism.

The theory of the New Left diverge from the Old Left in several ways, which I will note below:

- A decreased emphasis on class conflict as according to Marx - the New Left placed a higher emphasis on other conflicts within society, placing things like racial or anti-colonial conflict as independent conflicts within society, rather than mere products of class conflict.
- A rejection of traditional trade-unionism - trade-unionism was the traditional means of socialist organization within the United States, and was criticized due to what the New Left saw as the labor movement being easily subverted towards rightist ends. For example, a theory posited by American Maoists is that American trade unions focused on elevating the white working class at all costs, serving as agents of the ruling class to oppress blacks, rather than as a united proletarian movement.
- An increased focus on environmentalism, feminism, and other radical social movements at the time - especially opposing the practice of previous socialist leaders that ignored environmentalism in favor of securing union jobs for workers.
- A generally highly socially libertine and anti-authoritarian trend - the New Left is where the stereotype of socialists as radical college students who give out free drugs, hold orgies, and send mail bombs to police stations came from.

To contrast, the Old Left was more classically inclined, focusing on pure class conflict, considering social issues as a byproduct of class conflict within society, favoring trade-unionism as a means of organization, as well as the classical Party organization. The Old Left followed the old doctrines of orthodox Marxism, Marxism-Leninism, and trade unionist socialism, while the New Left followed the new doctrines of Anarchism, Maoism, and a whole variety of radical doctrines that never really got anywhere.

The New Left is organized primarily by young college students, whilst the Old Left is organized primarily by older politicians, theoreticians, and workers.

While in OTL, the rise of China and the Sino-Soviet Split lead to the rise of the New Left, in TNOTL, there is no Sino-Soviet Split. Indeed, there is *no global pre-eminent leftist movement*. This is exactly the sort of environment that would allow for an Old Left-New Left split - the aging and marginalization of the

original Marxist-Leninists and trade-unionists who took inspiration from the USSR, and the rise of students who came of age into a world with no central leftist authority.

Leftist Conflict - Old vs. New

While Presidents would stay the same, the Old vs. New Left split should absolutely be represented within American politics. I would propose that the strength of the factions is calculated based off of the repression of the American left. The more that the traditional left - unions and established socialists - are targeted and repressed, the more the New Left is able to grow in size under the scenes. Goldwater's union-busting would almost guarantee that the New Left would dominate the L-NPP, while the assassination of RFK and rise of Thurmond would allow the Old Left to keep its dominance, for example. This would of course be variable-driven and 'hidden', as the conflict only becomes notable if the L-NPP gains prominence.

The most important thing to note from this section is that presidency years would be decided upon which faction is dominant - if the New Left is dominant, the L-NPP could only be elected in **1976**, after the failure of Hall (as the Old Left are too weak to force party unity and get Hall elected). If the Old Left is dominant, the L-NPP could be elected in **1972**, and the New Left's candidate would never come up for election. If Gus Hall loses in 1972, likewise, this discredits the Old Left, and results in the New Left taking control of the Party.

The conflict between the policies of a New Left vs. Old Left dominated NPP would be more or less as I described above - the New Left would be far more radical and 'wacky'. I, personally, would recommend that the New Left would be near a failstate for the USA, as either they would bring the country down in flames, leading to a coup, or they would get nothing done and have their entire movement blow apart into flaming wreckage.

It must be noted that the New Left isn't *anti-union*, per se. Rather, their opposition is to trade-unionism as the primary method of socialist organization. The New Left would prioritize democratically organized

movements such as the historical [Students for a Democratic Society](#) movement, and favor mass organization.

The Old Left would be more centered and 'sane', but also more authoritarian and calculating. As a comparison, it would function more like Yockey than anything else - slowly making use of popular policy to set the United States down a course where it couldn't be stopped. The precise policies and paths of the L-NPP shall be detailed below.

The 1972 Election - Gus Hall/Jarvis Tyner

Cabinet

First Term HoG - Paul Robeson

Second Term + HoG - Jarvis Tyner

EconMin - Larry Itliong

ForMin - Alger Hiss

SecMin - William Martin

Justification:

Gus Hall was a devout Marxist-Leninist and leader of the CPUSA at the time, and Jarvis Tyner was his OTL Vice President.

Presidency:

Throughout his Presidency, Gus Hall lays the framework for a new socialist United States, in an orderly and appealing fashion. To build support, he calls upon the ideals of freedom, democracy, and the Bill Of Rights, while working behind the scenes to eliminate opposition. He will first focus on democratic reform, doing some token work to improve education and civil rights. His first large bill will be the installment of universal healthcare, before his first gamble at increasing the power of the American Left.

Hall's first big crisis moment is organizing an intentional massive leak of FBI and CIA documents, detailing their illicit activities, and using this as an excuse to have full support to fire enormous numbers

of veteran CIA and FBI personnel. He will then either, depending on support, curb the agencies' power significantly, or appoint a bunch of politically reliable personnel to the agencies. This will cripple the American intelligence service for a long time to come, as well as weakening federal law enforcement. If this move succeeds, the United States' ability to win the Cold War is lessened, as well as its internal stability, but the largest threat to American and international leftism is eliminated. Additionally, no matter what, Hall will be able to appoint a loyal FBI director, which will be useful later on.

Depending on how this is handled, if Hall goes too far or the leak is traced back to him, this can result in his popularity tanking, and him being rendered a lame duck president.

His next policies are, again, laying low, and focusing on another issue that vexes the L-NPP - the problem of gerrymandering, and elections. Under Hall, after the first part of his purge, the L-NPP will begin a huge movement to ensure that formerly disenfranchised voters are able to participate. In addition, Hall will address gerrymandering, but not in a particularly egalitarian way. Rather, he will take steps to utilize legal loopholes to gerrymander states that vote L-NPP, and ensure that their influence in local and state legislatures are constantly growing. In addition, Hall will attempt to appoint as many judges as possible to the courts over the course of his term.

Following this effort, Hall will make another round of purges, this time focusing on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the military high command. Using evidence gathered from the South African and Indonesian Wars, Hall will again leak information implicating key military personnel for war crimes, dismissing them from service. Likewise with the intelligence agencies, Hall will then appoint loyalists to key positions on the Joint Chiefs. This will result in slow policy changes in the military. Additionally, he will cut the funding to certain sectors of the military that are notably conservative or could pose a threat to the government. The goal of this plan is to prevent a military coup, and it serves as the second round of crises that could get Hall rendered a lame duck president.

Before the 1976 election, and his attempt to get re-elected, the last thing that Hall shall do is pass some more economic reforms, empowering labor unions, and enacting other popular policies that wouldn't

be too intrusive to the American people. Right before the election, Hall can pass a bill abolishing toll roads and putting all road infrastructure under government control, as well as providing a significant infrastructure grant to the states, in order to maintain the no-longer-toll-roads.

Hall's second term shall be more radical, and he will focus on a three-pronged policy platform, of which the specifics shall not be made public. These will be **sponsoring socialist movements abroad**, **crippling the military-industrial complex and nationalizing utilities**, and **installing a socialist judiciary**.

The absolute first thing that Hall shall do, and his first crisis of his second term, is to install two new judges on the Supreme Court - L-NPP hardliners. This, however, is not the first and only judicial reform that he's made. To take advantage of the all the lower court appointments he's made in his first term, he will attempt to pass a grand new bill that completely reforms the Supreme Court, making it official policy that the Supreme Court shall be made up of a rotating panel of Court Of Appeals judges, which are rotated in and out every two years. If successful, this will nullify past attempts to stack the court with conservatives, and allow for far more politically reliable judges installed by Hall and the wider L-NPP to be rotated in.

Additionally, Hall's second term shall start with the CIA being utilized, with its new administration, to sponsor left-wing radicalism abroad. While previous administrations also did this, Hall's CIA will do it slightly differently. Previous administrations created nominally socialist American client states, while Hall's CIA will sponsor far more radical movements, with the intent of actually disrupting global capitalism and fascism. Likewise, Hall will institute regulations on American businesses' activities abroad, seeking to erode the "American imperial sphere" from the inside, and turning its own institutions of foreign power against it.

Crippling the military-industrial complex, and bringing it under national control, shall be another priority of Hall's. Hall will nationalize water and power companies first, using eminent domain, before going for the military industry, and arms corporations. This can be done legally, to an extent - any

stretching of the definition of 'just compensation' will be addressed in the Supreme Court that Hall has just taken over politically. The nationalization of water and power will enable Hall to make electricity and water completely free for all citizens, and spin this as a huge victory for the people.

Hall's last action shall be instituting a wealth tax, and ramping up the highest brackets of the income tax to get all of the money he needs.

Hall, much like Yockey, will run for a third term. The longer a player can keep him in power, the more entrenched he gets, and so, his final policies shall be the most radical of all. These being **nationalizing agriculture, redrawing state lines**, and **beginning the transition to socialism in earnest**. Needless to say, Hall cannot really succeed at all of this.

The nationalization of agriculture is the second-to-last major thing Hall can do, and involves nationalizing major food and farming companies, strategically leaving smaller farms and markets more or less untouched, in the name of populism. Price caps on food shall be instituted, to keep food cheap for the lower classes, and community cafeterias much like Soviet Stolovayas, offering free food in lower-class neighborhoods.

At this stage, mass prosecution of the upper class will begin, now that the courts are sufficiently saturated with L-NPP appointees. Hall's FBI director will have assembled lists and evidence on the illicit gains of the American wealthy, and, starting all at once, mass arrests will be carried out of the most unsavory individuals. This is a crisis as well, as this upheaval causes capital flight from the United States, which Hall can react to in a variety of ways - including shooting down private planes. This is an assassination trigger for Hall, and a trigger for the failstate, if not carried out right. If it is carried out correctly, the mass prosecution of the captured wealthy will be a success, their assets and companies will be nationalized, and a huge step towards American socialism will have been made. If not, the failstate will begin.

Redrawing state lines in order to gerrymander the senate is the red line, which will lead to the assassination of Hall, and the collapse of the L-NPP as a political organization. The United States is *doomed* after Hall's third-term assassination - this is where the waco-every-Tuesday failstate becomes a thing, and paramilitary street battles, bombings, and political assassinations become commonplace.

Of course, Hall doesn't have to do this.

The 1976 Election - Bill Epton/Abbie Hoffman

Cabinet:

Head of Government - Abbie Hoffman

Foreign Minister - Noam Chomsky

Economy Minister - Fred Hampton

Security Minister - Philip Agee

Justification: *The pairing of two young leftists - a Maoist and an Anarchist, both strong ideologues, militants, and idealists, is perfect for the New Left.*

Presidency:

Oh, goodness me.

To start things off, one must know that the New Left ticket is essentially a suicide path. A Maoist president and Anarchist VP, essentially, will result in the end of the ability of the L-NPP to function, and crippling damage to the United States as a whole.

Epton's presidency is entirely unlike that of Hall - whilst Hall's goal is to establish a strong American socialist state to form a global leftist power bloc, Epton's goal is the opposite. Epton's goal is **destroying**

all vestiges of American imperialism, reforming American culture and society, and accelerating the collapse of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan. Whilst the first and third goals may seem to conflict, they, in fact, do not actually oppose each other.

The game, for Bill Epton, starts with his inaugural speech, in which he rains verbal fire upon the capitalist opposition, and the upper class in general. This is the infamous event which was originally mentioned for the L-NPP - radicals being elected that swear to utterly crush American capitalism in their inaugural address. Needless to say, this is the beginning of the most bitterly controversial Presidency in American history.

Epton's presidency shall not be ruled in the hierarchical fashion of Hall, either. It shall function more as rule by committee, with frequent cabinet meetings. Epton is the President, yes, but he is merely one face of a movement that is represented in his cabinet, Congress, and public support. All of Epton's initiatives are dreamed up collectively by himself and his cabinet - not just products of a planned-out Presidential agenda. Epton's rule is a bit more chaotic, to say the least.

Epton is much more radical than Hall in certain fields, and so, rather than passing universal health care as his first act, will perform a symbolic action - nationalizing certain corporations that are integral in the American military-industrial complex. He will then release these companies' sales records to the public under new government transparency laws - showing them just who the companies had been selling arms to, and how much money the United States had wasted on warfare in the past twenty years.

Transparency will be a watchword for a lot of Epton's administration - he shall emphasize "making government closer to the people", and enact transparency laws through regulation changes in federal agencies and executive orders. Making CIA/FBI records entirely public and releasing archives from America's wars and unethical experiments is step one - a step designed to build up public outrage against the agencies that could oppose Epton. Rather than Hall's controlled leaking, Epton does it openly, and turns leaks into a flood. The people shall have all the information that they want, all the data about every crime committed by America's intelligence services. Using the wave of support gained

from this “crusade for transparency”, Epton will blackmail and force massive numbers of State Department officials, CIA agents, and FBI agents to resign.

These agencies shall not recover - many of those State Department positions will never be filled again. By the time the dust clears, the American intelligence community is shattered forever, the FBI is neutered, and there are huge amounts of people with intelligence and law-enforcement training out on the streets.

However, this is not as far as Epton goes. The end of his crusade for transparency shall only end with an EO that officially enters the **personal addresses of politicians and individuals with net worth over \$10,000,000** into the public record, as well as forcing all of these people to release their tax returns in full to the public each year. This act is stated as in the name of transparency and public accountability (showing how much politicians' houses cost, etc), but the true purpose behind it is quite obvious - blackmail and outright threats. With this move, Epton will have the country on a knife's edge - as he has just threatened politicians and the wealthy directly. This move could flat out have him shot or impeached for abuse of power. If he is impeached, however, this will not be the end, as stated in the end.

The Crusade for Transparency shall make up the first year of Epton's presidency - until the start of 1978. It is in 1978, then, that the second phase of his reforms shall begin - carrying on his now incredibly enraged support base like a snowball into the elections. Epton's administration runs on outrage at the reactionaries and opposition - the scandals he reveals in his crusade for transparency fuel the anger of the people quite a bit, but he will need to continue the cycle, building more and more outrage and contempt for the establishment. In addition to this outrage, he will need to gain actual support, and so, will begin his pre-electoral reforms.

Epton, much like Hall, would launch a blistering campaign against gerrymandering - whilst simultaneously having “friendly” states draw electoral maps which would lead to enormous downballot gains, having extremely suspicious procedures regarding “historically reactionary” districts getting

insufficient voting booths - and ballots simply not being supplied properly to certain counties. Unless the courts can successfully stop him, of course. This is where it could all fall apart if Epton wasn't careful - escalating too hard with blatant gerrymandering and disregard for the electoral process, and not escalating hard enough with pressure on public officials (and threats of being assaulted by violent supporters), would lead to his maps being frozen by the courts, the election being a disaster, and him immediately being impeached and removed from office. Something this radical is a smash-and-grab of democracy, an extremely high-risk-high-reward move - succeeding would set a precedent for what you're going to pull later.

The 1980 Election - Angela Davis/Bill Ayers