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Keep

LEFT

Official paper of the Young Socialists

A WEEKEND YOU WILL REMEMBER!



YOUR WEEKEND TIMETABLE
APRIL 5-7

FRIDAY 10 p.m.—TRAVEL overnight to Morecambe from the social or discotheque in your local area, in luxury coaches on the motorways.

SATURDAY 8 a.m.—ARRIVAL in Morecambe, leave your luggage at the hotel and look around.

SATURDAY 2.30 p.m.—ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Young Socialists opens to discuss the socialist alternative to Wilson, and how to take a lead in the trade unions.

SATURDAY 8 p.m.—Civic reception by the Mayor, free buffet and GRAND DANCE at the Winter Gardens ballroom to the RICK'N'BECKERS and a top-line supporting group.

SATURDAY night—Bed and Breakfast in Morecambe's comfortable hotels.

SUNDAY 9.30 a.m.—CONFERENCE re-assembles to discuss the struggles of international revolutionary youth, and how to build and expand similar movements overseas.

SUNDAY 5 p.m.—RETURN by coach to build the biggest revolutionary youth movement ever seen in Europe.

For further details write to Sheila Torrance,
186a Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.

8th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS



8 GOOD REASONS FOR COMING TO MORECAMBE APRIL 6-7

Writers trial raises historical questions



Youth v. Soviet bureaucracy

by Ray Hefford

ON JANUARY 12 four young Russian writers were sentenced from one to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour by a secret court in Moscow.

After being held in jail for a year before coming to trial, they were accused of 'anti-Soviet activities', including an allegation of associating with an anti-Soviet organization based in West Germany.

The four accused, Yuri Galanskov, Alexander Ginsburg, Alexei Dobrovolsky and Vera Lashkova, have, in fact, been jailed because they wish to write what they think and not what the Soviet bureaucracy wants them to.

They follow in the footsteps of Daniel and Sinyavsky, jailed two years ago after their writings were published abroad.

The imprisonment of these six writers shows the way in which the bureaucracy is now forced to move against the young intellectuals and workers in Russia.

Many young writers, poets and artists have been expelled from the Communist Party and thus deprived of many opportunities and privileges.

Alexander Solzhenitzhin, who is himself barred from speaking at writers' congresses, has explained how many young writers cannot get their work published because it would not pass the 'censor' and they are forced to use the underground press.

All these repressions have not deterred the youth in their criticisms of the regime and their desire to express themselves.

They serve to increase their militancy and growing hostility to the bureaucracy.

After the most recent trial, Pavel Litvinov and Larisa Daniel—wife of the imprisoned writer—demonstrated this by declaring publicly that the trials were a frame-up from beginning to end, that many witnesses were not allowed to give evidence and that the judge and prosecutor had encouraged Dobrovolsky—who turned state evidence—to give false evidence.

They called for a public trial and the removal from office and punishment for those responsible for the trial.

At the end of their statement, Litvinov, grandson of a former Soviet Foreign Minister of the 1930s, and Larisa Daniel compared the trials with those in the 1930s when Stalin slandered then liquidated the majority of the leaders of the Russian Revolution.

As the bureaucracy is forced closer and closer to imperialism it takes action against the Soviet youth.

The youth question not only the bureaucracy as it is at present, but its whole history.

In this process of criticism, as Litvinov has shown, they must inevitably return to the Moscow Trials of 1936-1938 and this means the whole history of the Revolution, its leaders and the fight of Trotsky against the development of the bureaucracy.

Thus we can see the beginning of a movement which will fight for a return to workers' democracy in the USSR based on 1917.

When we raise the demand for the rehabilitation of the victims of the Moscow Trials of the British labour movement, we not only strike a blow at the betrayals of the British Communist Party—which still defends the Trials—and their masters in the Kremlin, but we assist the youth in Russia who join with us in the fight against bureaucracy and capitalism.

WORLD NEWS

Drugs and the Negro struggle

by PAT LEONARD



AMONGST American youth there is an alarming increase in the numbers of heroin and cocaine addicts. This is especially true in the slum and ghetto districts of the large towns, among Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

At the same time there is, as the UN Commission on narcotic drugs reports, a colossal increase in the manufacture and distribution of barbiturates and amphetamines, the 'soft' drugs.

In the ghetto areas of the American big cities, coloured youth especially have no future. They are forced to live in squalid, overcrowded conditions, denied any opportunity for decent education or training.

Those few who can find jobs have to work for low pay in factories or sweat-shops. As the crisis of American capitalism deepens, these conditions become worse.

The reply of youth to these conditions is seen in last year's rebellions in many of the ghettos—rebellions which were crushed by State and Federal troopers in the most brutal way.

The drug 'pushers' merely follow up the troopers. It is their job to encourage addiction amongst depressed youth, hoping to destroy them mentally and physically, and thereby prevent

them from organizing politically against these conditions.

It is significant that when tension is high, the price of heroin falls from 10 dollars to two dollars a 'bag'; but as soon as tension slackens the price goes up again, ensuring that the police, judiciary and state officials maintain their rake-off in bribes.

New addicts are then forced into crime to get money to buy drugs and are ready bait for the police and the authorities, who send them either to jails or mental asylums.

The Johnson government is well aware of the illegal importing of large quantities of heroin and cocaine, together with the activities of the big drug firms in their manufacture of drugs for illegal sales. It acts faithfully on behalf of the employers in doing little or nothing to prevent drug addiction, but instead encourages it under the cover of the Narcotics Addiction Central Commission, the publicity for which was only intended to spread addiction.

The government, in fact, through its control of the corrupt judiciary and police, who protect the 'pushers', is able to ensure an adequate supply of drugs to meet its drive to spread addiction.

In precisely the same way, it ensures the supply of drugs to the troops in Vietnam to prevent the mass desertion of disillusioned soldiers.

The attitude of the Labour government and the British employers is in no way different from that of their American counterparts.

The increase in drug-taking amongst British youth receives full support and encouragement from all those who are afraid of

the political organization of youth.

While a few small-time pushers and smugglers are arrested, the big fish go scot-free, with the consent and good wishes of Wilson and big business.

Both in Britain and the USA the only way to fight drug addiction is to fight for the mobilization of youth behind a programme for the overthrow of the capitalist system itself.

MANY respectable United States citizens have been outraged recently by the news that some of 'their boys' were on trial for cutting off the ears of dead National Liberation Front fighters as 'souvenirs'.

But this is not a moral question. This war is now being fought with a brutality and sadism that reaches the point of perversion.

Apart from incidents like these the US military has to contend with enormous problems in the South Vietnamese government army.

Large numbers of Vietnamese youth, if their efforts to avoid conscription fail, desert at the first opportunity. Even after the introduction of severe laws to prevent this, the de-

sertion rate is still more than one in ten.

It is also now admitted that more than 20,000 'phantom soldiers' still remain on the government payroll: soldiers who have returned to civilian life allowing their officers to pocket their pay packets.

The US and their puppet government in Vietnam now has increasingly to rely on an army in which the rank and file is either hostile or apathetic, whilst corruption runs riot in the higher ranks.

For example positions can be bought quite freely: a provincial chief's chair sells for 25,000 dollars—a good investment, for exploitation of the local population will ensure rapid returns.

FROM CHARTISM TO THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS



After 1905 the Liberal government allowed unions to function. But the Labour Party under MacDonald achieved little else. The National Unemployed Workers' Movement was organized after the formation of the CP. (See also book review page nine.)

Birth of the Labour Party 1914-18 war and formation of the Communist Party



THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION of 1917 had the greatest impact upon the struggle for socialism throughout the world.

In 1914 the leaders of the big social-democratic parties in Europe had betrayed the struggle of the working class. All these leaders, including the leaders of the Labour Party and trade unions in Britain, had found good reasons for supporting their 'own' ruling class.

They had shown beyond any doubt their inability and unwillingness to fight for the united struggle of the working class throughout the world.

New international

The only party that fought for a truly international line, that fought to turn the world imperialist war into a civil war against the capitalist class in each country, was the Bolshevik Party in Russia, led by Lenin.

After the Revolution in 1917 the first task confronting the Bolshevik Party was the creation of a new International to fight to extend the gains made in Russia to the other major capitalist countries.

In 1919 the Communist International was established by the coming together of new parties dedicated to the fight for the overthrow of the capitalist system by the working class.

Part Three of a series by P. Jeffries

It was as a result of these developments that the Communist Party of Great Britain was formed in 1920, bringing together revolutionary socialists from several different groups which had existed in the period before 1920.

Among the several groups from which the Communist Party was founded were the British Socialists, the Socialist Labour Party and 'left' groups from the Independent Labour Party.

Right back from the middle of the nineteenth century when Marx and Engels had written their major works outlining their conception of scientific socialism, that is Marxism, their followers in Britain had attempted to take the fullest part in the struggles of the British working class.

The growth of the Marxist movement had reached a new and important stage with the upsurge in the class struggle which occurred in the 1880s. This was the period when new, unorganized layers were drawn into the unions and politics for the first time and when the employers began a systematic attack upon the organized working class.

It was out of these developments that the Labour Party was created in 1900.

One of the groups which took part in the fight for the Labour Party was the Social-Democratic Federation, led by ex-Tory financier, H. M. Hyndman, who had been 'converted' to Marxism after a number of discussions with Marx and a reading of 'Das Kapital'.

The history of this group was to provide valuable lessons for the future struggles for a

Marxist movement.

Engels, who was actively engaged in these developments, continually fought with the members of the SDF to take the most active part possible in all the struggles of the British working class. There was a constant resistance to this drive by Hyndman and others in the SDF who tended always to see Marxism as merely a method of thought, divorced from the living, day-to-day struggles of the working class.

For large sections of the working class the formation of the Labour Party proved a bitter disappointment.

Syndicalism

Although the Liberal government after 1905 altered the law so that the unions were allowed to function freely, the Labour Party, under the leadership of Ramsay MacDonald, achieved little else.

They were more interested in making deals with the Liberals, to 'keep out the Tories' than they were in fighting for the independent interests of the working class.

As a result, in the years leading up to the 1914 war, many workers turned away from 'politics', believing that they could solve all their problems in a struggle against the employer on the factory floor.

In the big wave of strikes which occurred immediately prior to the outbreak of war these ideas, which we normally call 'syndicalism', were dominant.

Many of the strike leaders believed that the working-class

movement could best develop through a struggle to 'democratize' the unions, by making the leaders subject to control by the rank and file, and by the amalgamation of many small and scattered unions into big industrial unions catering for all the workers in a particular trade.

Such ideas reached their highest point in a famous pamphlet, published in South Wales in this period, 'The Miners' Next Step' (1912).

The 1914-1918 War faced many of these leaders with fundamentally new problems.

The full-time union leadership virtually handed over the unions to the government during the war. Many gains won in the struggles of the pre-war period were given up in the so-called 'national interest', with the employers given a free hand to do as they pleased in the factories.

How were the employers to be defeated in this new situation where they were getting the full backing of the government of Asquith and Lloyd George?

The most militant elements found themselves forced to take up political questions once more. The nature of their problems were clearly seen when, after 1916, the government began a deliberate policy of drafting all 'trouble-makers' into the army.

This issue came to a head in the famous strike in Sheffield in 1916 which was against the right of the government to take such actions.

Similar struggles took place to switch unskilled labour into skilled men's jobs.

It was in these struggles, centred especially in South Wales, Sheffield and the Clyde that the most class-conscious workers began to see the need for political action which could link up the struggles of the working class in all industries in a fight for power.

The experiences of the Russian Revolution were decisive in this respect, because it was in Russia that the need of the working class to smash the capitalist state in a political fight and establish its own dictatorship had been demonstrated in practice.

Fusion

Lenin's 'State and Revolution' had the profoundest effect upon the syndicalist leaders in the trade unions, as well as those Marxists in the British Socialist Party and the Socialist Labour Party.

Under the direction of Lenin and the new Communist International negotiations began to fuse the several small Marxist groupings and the leaders of the Shop Stewards' Movement into a United Communist Party which would be dedicated to the overthrow of capitalism in Britain and the establishment of workers' power.

Despite many early difficulties, the task was successfully completed in the period 1920-1921 when the Communist Party of Great Britain was founded.

The big question was: could this new party, inspired by the lessons of 1917, and learning from the mistakes of the previous Marxist groups, provide a new leadership to take the British working class forward to socialism?

Our next article will explain why the Communist Party of Great Britain failed in this new historic task.

'CLEAR OUT THE FASCISTS! Drive them off the streets!' This was one of the chants of the 250-strong Young Socialists demonstration through the snow-covered streets of Tottenham on Saturday, January 13. It was a march the people of Tottenham will not soon forget. They are still talking about it. The local press, worried by its impact, has opened up a witch hunt and the local Labour Party has joined in. At a school hall afterwards, Sheila Torrance addressed those who had taken part.

This meeting has been called by the Young Socialists in the Middlesex area because a Young Socialist, Alan Bristow was brutally beaten by a gang of fascists in this area on Saturday night, December 22. Ten of them attacked him when he was on his way home for Christmas and he was taken unconscious to hospital.

The Young Socialists are determined to drive the fascists out of this area. This attack was an attack on our policies and everything the Young Socialists have stood for and we are determined to build a large Young Socialist movement in this area to drive the fascists out.

The actions of the Labour government have opened the doors to large numbers of people being dissatisfied with socialism.

We must build a mass YS movement to cater for all levels of young people and bring them into our movement. We will not allow the fascists to win.

"The future is with the YS"

Sheila Torrance then introduced Arthur Lennon, Convenor at the BOC factory in Tottenham.

I have known Alan for two years or more. Last year we had a dispute in our factory and he supported this dispute and helped me along very hard to get victory.

He always fought in the trade union branch to get resolutions through against stiff opposition—against the middle-of-the-road men. Alan always fought in the union right from when Wilson started and at every stage made it clear that the most important task in front of a militant is to prepare to build an alternative leadership that will lead workers in the fight against the bosses and the government, to smash capitalism once and for all.

You have carried on this work in the YS. Only the YS warned against the cuts in the social services which the Cabinet is deciding now, and against the attacks on the trade unions which will come in the next few weeks when the Report of the Royal Commission on Trades Unions comes out and which is going to try and curb the power of the trade unions.

The YS has got to give the lead. If they don't, no one else will take up the fight against the employers and give a lead to the trade union movement and show it how to organise to fight. Only young people like Alan Bristow can give this lead.

The future of the working class depends on the youth. You have got to bring young workers to fight in the unions amongst the workers to defend the YS and the working class against attacks like the one made on Alan Bristow. Only you can do it.

"Linked with Attacks in France"

Alleen Jennings, 'Keep Left' editor, spoke next.

This attack which took place in Edmonton comes at a time when, throughout the world, youth, particularly organized socialist youth, are coming into the forefront of many of the

struggles of the working class, against the ruling class and against capitalism.

It is therefore no accident that at the same time as Alan Bristow was beaten up on Christmas Eve, comrades of ours in France were also beaten up in a meeting—not by fascists, but by a gang of Stalinist thugs. The attack on the Young Socialists in France was a premeditated attack. The young people attacked were so seriously injured that they, too, had to be taken to hospital.

In France Young Socialists have to face attacks from the Stalinists, here in Britain from fascists. I think that these two incidents are not unconnected.

They come at a time when because of the policies of capitalism and its henchmen in the Labour and Stalinist bureaucracies, the working class are beginning to realise that they are being hoodwinked. The working class are beginning to realise they have no future under capitalism and they are beginning to organize against it.

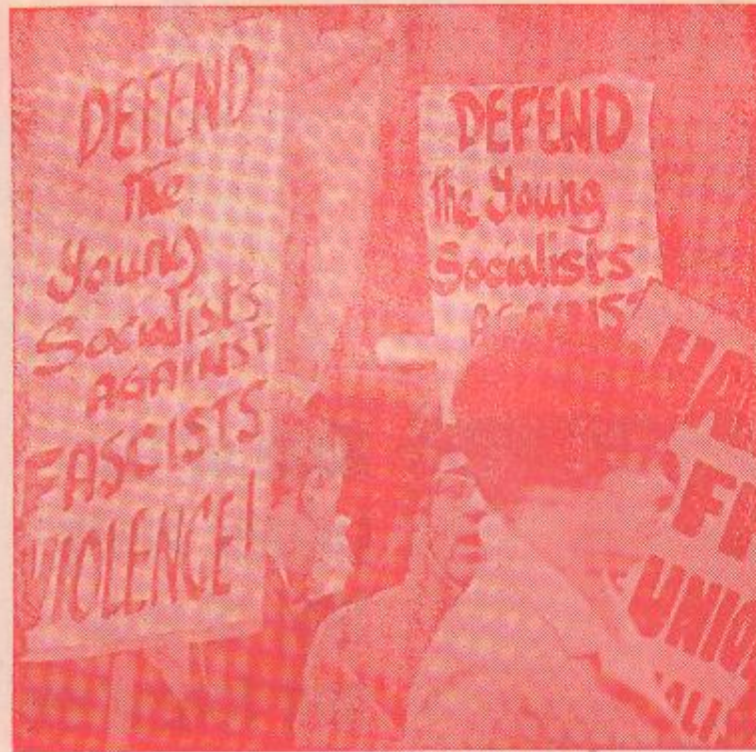
And because we in the Young Socialists have always fought to be conscious of the role of the Labour bureaucracy and of the Stalinist bureaucracy and their betrayal of the working class, because we have always fought to explain to the working class that capitalism cannot continue, that it is in mortal crisis, the Young Socialists in England and Révoltes in France are out in front. This is why the fascists choose to attack a member of the Young Socialists and the Stalinists choose to attack members of Révoltes.

These were political attacks against a socialist revolutionary programme, against the mobilisation of youth to fight to end the capitalist system. And that is one thing we have to get clear in order to fight against these attacks. We are not advocating that we just look upon it as getting our own back.

The aim of the YS in fighting back against the fascists must be to go into the working class movement, out amongst thousands of youth to make them conscious and realise the situation in which we are living. That it is a Labour government and its policy of attacking the working class that is opening the door to this kind of reaction and our campaigns must have this programme in mind.

Of course the YS are no strangers to campaigns against fascism and against racialism and extreme reaction. The Young Socialists are very proud that they organised a fight in Paddington against the fascists who attacked a Young Socialist. They mobilised a demonstration through Paddington against the fascists who attacked one Young Socialist after a dance late one night and the fascists haven't dared to intimidate Young Socialists again in the Paddington area.

We are no strangers to the attacks on the youth by the Labour government and by the Labour leadership. We think it is no accident that the Labour leadership and the Stalinists should choose to have a go at



Clear the Fascists off the Streets!

the youth because right through our history we have had to face a fight against the Labour leadership and its plan to stifle the youth and to stifle the building of a mass socialist youth movement.

In the early period of the Labour Party Young Socialists we had to fight a long campaign against people like Wilson and Co. who wanted to stifle youth who didn't want the youth who came out and campaigned in the workers' movement on issues like fascism and racialism.

We defeated this bureaucracy which is today the Labour government and that is our strength. When we go out to fight against the fascists our strength is our record in mobilizing the trade union movement and the youth behind our programme. And that is why I think that this demonstration has been extremely important.

I would like to finish on this note. The YS campaign in Edmonton has been very important, but I don't think that we can sit back. We have to recognise that the Labour government has opened the door to reaction, to all the kinds of things which go with 'Backing Britain'. They have opened the door to ideas that workers who strike are going against the country.

In a few months we have the 8th Annual conference of the Young Socialists.

Let us make that conference a real force to show that the YS condemn this kind of rubbish now being put in the minds of people through the press. Let us show that we have an alternative to the policies of Wilson, the betrayal of the working class, an alternative for the trade union movement to the attacks against the working class.

Let us show that we can build a mass youth movement to face the fascists and the forces who want to see the working class defeated.

"Reactionary Nationalist Propaganda"

Finally Gerry Healy, National Secretary of the Socialist Labour League, addressed the meeting.

I was proud to participate in this afternoon's demonstration which has a very real relationship to the present political situation in this country, and the enormous dangers into which the Labour government has led and betrayed the working class. It was a demonstration carried out on a very bad day, perhaps one of the worst days of the year, and we all appreciate the great sacrifices of the comrades who came from the various scattered districts throughout London.

We are living at a time just a few days before the Labour government turns its back completely on the working class, on the people who elected it to power. What the Labour government is going to do next Tuesday is to take massive decisions to reduce the standard of living.

This attack on the working class means that it is virtually out of the question for a Labour government to be elected any time in the coming period. Next Tuesday they open the door to the employers, the monopolists, the bankers and the businessmen to come back to

power.

What they propose to do is to hand over the working class lock, stock and barrel to the employers. "Do anything you want with them. Take them away".

Enormous reactionary influences are now beginning to emerge on the political scene.

This 'Back Britain' movement is nothing more than the lowest type of reactionary nationalist propaganda. It means back the bosses.

It is an attempt to drag people's attention away from the sharpening of the class struggle taking place and replace it with reactionary anti-class nationalism. This is the real intervention of people preparing the ground for fascism, because nationalism is always the last refuge of the scoundrel who wants to drag people's attention away from what is really taking place in the struggle between the class forces.

That is why this movement, which has the support of the Labour leaders, is the opening shot in a fantastic propaganda barrage to confuse the working class.

TU Branches defend YS

TWO trade union branches have moved to defend the Young Socialists against the recent press attack on the YS in Edmonton.

Tottenham AEU No. 7 carried the following resolution:

'This branch condemns the attitude of the "Weekly Herald" in its report on the Young Socialists' demonstration in Edmonton, and affirms that the Young Socialists play an important and active role in the trade union movement.

'We call on all sections of the Labour movement to prevent the recurrence of attacks such as that made on Bro. Bristow, by organizing to build a leadership that will fight the betrayals of the Labour government.'

Edmonton AEU No. 3 passed this motion:

'This Edmonton No. 3 AEU branch condemns the recent slanders by the local press against the Young Socialists movement as complete lies, and calls upon all trade unionists to defend the YS in these cases.

'It is no accident that this occurs at a time when the government is going to implement Part 2 of the Prices and Incomes Act.'

Taken together with the growth of racialism, we have now entered a period when this kind of propaganda will be used more and more to direct the working class away from the real struggle. Then you will have the great monopoly capitalists preparing dictatorship. More and more the capitalist class in this country look to General de Gaulle and like regimes throughout Western Europe. More and more they dream of a situation in which the trade unions are powerless—a situation in which decrees are made by small groups of men. The pattern of dictatorship raises itself more and more over the political scene in this country—and after next Tuesday they are all set to go.

It is with this political background in mind that we must examine what happened in Edmonton.

The beating up of a Young Socialist was a political act, not something carried out by people who were mistaken.

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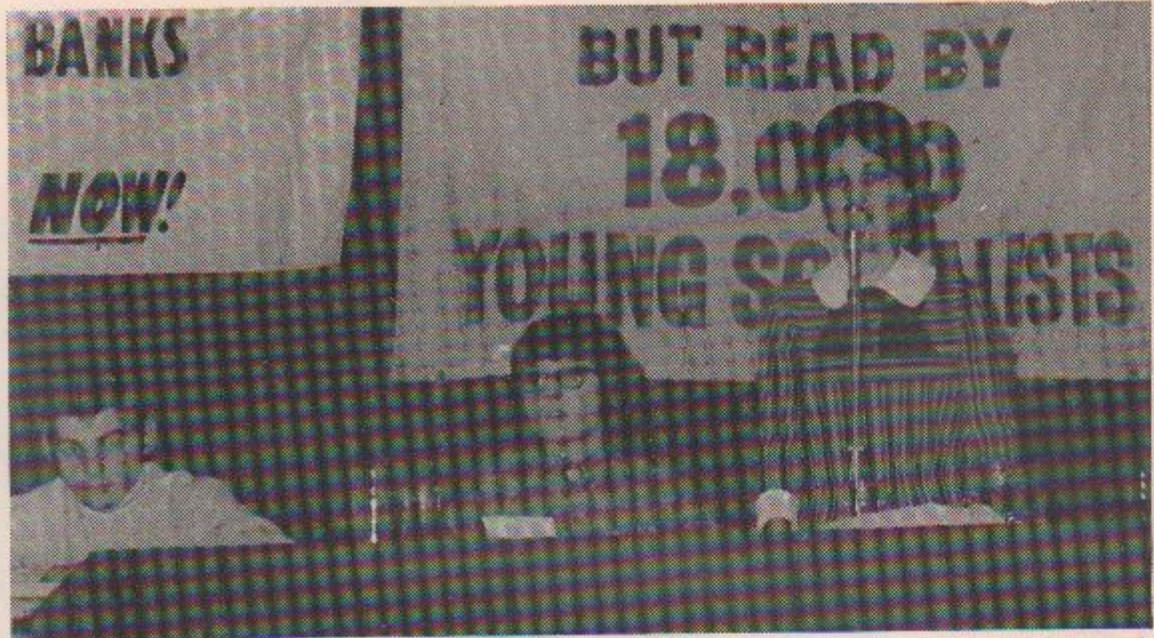
Good news from the Editor at the AGM

Paper gains support in 1967

WITH the most successful year in the history of Keep Left behind them, Young Socialists from all over the country met at Peckham on January 6 to discuss progress and future plans and to elect the editor and editorial board at the paper's annual general meeting.

The 700 young people who crammed into the Co-op Hall to hear editor Aileen Jennings give the annual report, had a lot to be proud of in 1967—12 months with a 12-page paper, an increased circulation to 18,000 and still Keep Left selling at only fourpence a copy.

The AGM was followed by a National Speaking Contest and a dance in the evening where the Rick 'n' Beckers and The Caution gave us a good balance of pop and R&B and Soul music.



INTRODUCING the report for the 'Keep Left' Annual General Meeting, the paper's editor Aileen Jennings said that exactly one year ago in the same hall the Young Socialists had warned the working class of the dangers which confronted them as a result of a growing economic crisis and the treacherous policies of the Labour government.

It had been the Young Socialists, as the only tendency today in the British youth movement, who had consistently stressed the importance of fighting back against the Wilson leadership.

'We see the fight against the present Labour leadership as being inseparable from the fight to take power and establish socialism,' she added.

However, the origins of the economic crisis, she explained, did not reside only in the economic bankruptcy of British imperialism. The United States, the foremost capitalist country in the world, was now the centre of the crisis.

This was first of all expressed in the instability of the dollar, which was now an inflationary currency. The whole world finance system, even according to American government spokesmen, was in danger of collapse.

In emphasizing this point Aileen Jennings said: 'We have arrived at a point in the development of the human race when the urgency of the struggle for socialism can no longer be avoided. Capitalism as a system, because of its own internal contradictions, is doomed.'

It was the system of private ownership for profit which had brought the world to the verge

'we have a following amongst youth because we have something different to say'

of disaster. One only had to look at the many areas of the world where there was mass starvation and degradation and at South-East Asia to see first of all the degradation of oppressed classes and secondly the dangers of world war, she said.

'Ever since the first copy of the "Keep Left" was printed 16 years ago our paper has stressed one thing continuously—that the youth must lead the fight to overthrow capitalism—not just here in Britain but all over the world,' she explained.

'Our job is to mobilize the working class to fulfill its his-

toric task. No one else can or will do it except us. Our methods of struggle are derived from Marxism, the most advanced science of thinking of our time—a guide to the working class into action to defeat capitalism.'

This, she said, was the central message to the 'Keep Left' Annual General Meeting for 1968. Capitalism was bankrupt and the policies of its watchdogs, the Stalinist and Labour bureaucracies, were also bankrupt.

Outlining the position and role of bureaucracy in the present period Aileen Jennings said that it preached peaceful co-existence

with capitalism in order to disarm the working class precisely at a time when the strength of the working class had to be built up. Both the Stalinist and the Labour bureaucracies were, therefore, nothing more than agencies of the ruling class.

Young Socialists knew from experience that both sections of the bureaucracy had one thing in common—they hated the youth.

Aileen Jennings described how the Wilson leadership, even before it came into power in 1964, proceeded to expel 100 Young Socialists from the Labour Party in an effort to stifle what 'Keep Left' had to say. But they did not succeed.

'In the same way the Soviet Union's Stalinist bureaucracy imprisons young writers such as Ginsburg, Daniel and Sinyavsky, whose only crime is that they want to write what they believe in.'

This was why the Young Socialists and 'Keep Left' demanded that an all-out fight had to be made against Wilson by all those who said they opposed his present policies.

She added: 'We insist that he and the rest of his ministers should be removed from the leadership of the Labour Party and those "lefts" who talk so loudly about opposing Wilson should fight the leadership.'

'In this way we fight to ex-

Continued on page six →

EIGHTY students from over 30 British universities and colleges attended the conference called on January 8 and 9 by the Marxist wing of the National Association of Labour Student Organizations.

Resolutions were passed condemning the Labour government's betrayal of workers and students, and the imprisonment of young writers in the Soviet Union.

As the opening of a national campaign a delegation went from the conference to the Soviet Embassy and presented a letter demanding the release of Ginzburg, Dobrovolsky, Galanskov, Lashkova, Daniel and Sinyavsky, and the rehabilitation of the Bolshevik leaders falsely tried and murdered in the Moscow Trials of 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Student supporters of the Communist Party and the 'state capitalists' (a group which refuses to defend the Soviet Union and maintains that the Russian Revolution of 1917 was not a proletarian revolution), who try to cover-up both the Trials and the Wilson leadership's reactionary policies, were soundly defeated at the conference.

These tendencies have made up the majority of the NALSO executive committee since the Annual Conference last Easter

NALSO Conference takes stand on Soviet Trials

and have consistently refused to carry out the policies of the conference for a campaign against the Labour government's incomes policies or make the 'left' MPs in Parliamentary fight within the Parliamentary Labour Party against Wilson.

In support of the Conference policies Young Socialist students on the executive have mobilized big delegations from college socialist clubs for demonstrations in 1967 such as May Day and the December 12 against unemployment.

They also worked for students to attend the International Assembly of Socialist Youth, organized jointly by Young Socialists in Britain and in France, last summer.

The tendencies in a majority on the executive refused to answer those clubs which were growing increasingly hostile to their policies.

It was only because at the insistence of the Young Socialist students that the Special Con-

ference was called at all. They won the official support of 75 per cent of the clubs which attended the conference.

As students will undoubtedly be heavily affected by Wilson's further massive attacks on the working class, the development of a big student youth movement linked to the fight of the trade unions and young workers for a revolutionary alternative to Wilson is essential.

Those who gather around the tattered flag raised by the Communist Party and the 'state capitalists' are the fainthearts who do not want to fight the Labour government on the student issue, or any other issue for that matter.

These tendencies, along with the Pabloites, cannot carry out the policies of last Easter's conference because they won their executive positions by organizing with Communist Party student officer Ferguson Nicholson on one issue—opposition to 'Keep Left', the Young Socialists and

the Trotskyist Fourth International.

This is why on January 8 and 9 the 'state capitalists' refused to discuss their position on the Moscow Trials, and why the Pabloites around the journal 'The Week' disappeared when this item came up on the agenda.

For us, however, all these questions are absolutely essential to the building of a Marxist student movement throughout Britain.

The January conference was a big step towards this, launching campaigns on the Moscow Trials and the writers now imprisoned in the Soviet Union, and beginning the mobilization of support for the Young Socialists' Morecambe Conference in April, which will bring new layers of students into our movement.

Conference set up a national steering committee of seven students who will campaign for socialist clubs and work to set up new ones.

This committee will make sure that Young Socialist policies completely rout the Stalinists and their hangers-on at the NALSO conference this Easter.

BY DAVE MAUDE

KEEP LEFT ANNUAL MEETING Continued

We will fight for a leadership establish

pose them and clear the way in the minds of workers to prepare them for the building of a leadership which will take the power out of the hands of the capitalism class and not co-exist with it.'

Returning to the question of the Soviet Union and Stalinism Aileen Jennings said that the Young Socialists and 'Keep Left' had to insist that those young writers who were at that time imprisoned must be released.

'We stand for the building of a revolutionary leadership in these countries which will defend the property relations established in the Russian Revolution of 1917 and restore the democracy which it established, but which was destroyed by Stalin and his henchmen in the Moscow Trials.'

Not frightened

The Young Socialists and 'Keep Left' were not frightened to discuss and actively prepare for the overthrow of capitalism. That was an important difference between the YS. movement and those who backed bureaucracy, declared the editor. 'Keep Left' was a revolutionary paper. It believed that the history of the progress of man through the ages was a history of revolutionary change.

'Contrast this with the spineless, politically-deceitful nature of the Young Communist League paper "Challenge". They pander to all the prejudices of the middle-class youth. They attack those who talk about overthrowing capitalism. They stand for peace between the working class and its mortal enemy, capitalism, both in relation to Britain and internationally.

'Compare that with our own stand. We are for the military overthrow of the United States imperialism in Vietnam and the victory of the National Liberation Front.

'"Challenge" calls for "peace in Vietnam"—a policy which would leave the Americans still in that country if the war were

stopped. We are for the victory of the Vietnamese people—they are for peace with the military oppressors.

'"Challenge" defends the history of Stalin, including the Moscow Trials of the 1930s, in which all the old Bolsheviks, associates of Lenin, including Leon Trotsky, were murdered. They remain silent over the imprisonment of the Soviet youth intellectuals who lie in jail—many of them without trial for many months.

'We stand for the rehabilitation of all the leaders of the Bolshevik Party who were murdered by Stalin and the release of those in prison today for their ideas.

'We repeat', she stressed, 'there are no middle-of-the-road solutions. We cannot support any ideas which lead to class compromise with bureaucracy.'

The Young Socialists and 'Keep Left', she said, were for establishing political independence for the working class and this task had to be undertaken by the youth.

Commenting on the new Labour government attacks on the working class Aileen Jennings said Wilson and company had once again capitulated to the international bankers by slashing at the health service.

Don't care

The Labour leaders were also preparing to hit out at the youth by keeping the school-leaving age as low as possible. 'Like capitalism the Labour government does not care about educating or training young people,' she added.

In the Spring the Labour government would bring in what the international bankers had been waiting for all along—the Royal Commission Report on the Trade Unions. This would be used to make it legally impossible to strike and would tie the trade unions closer to the employers and the government.

'These same Labour leaders who are so busy preparing these attacks also seem to find time to run around the country back-



Voting on the Editor's report for 1967

ing the reactionary half-hour "Back Britain" campaign.

'We are all asked to work half an hour for nothing. Those typists who began the campaign should address themselves to the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange who made millions from speculation during the period of devaluation.'

Aileen Jennings declared that under socialism the youth would be prepared to make sacrifices but they were not a sacrifice for a capitalist Britain.

'We salute the trade unionists who have spoken out against this

new wave of middle-class reaction,' she added.

Referring to the policies of the Liberal Party she said that it could be appreciated why they joined hands with the Labour leaders and the Tories in supporting the Surbiton typists.

When the Young Communist League had joined up with the Young Liberals the Young Socialists had opposed 'this unprincipled nonsense'. Now the Liberals were revealed in their true colours. They were the little men of capitalism waiting for the opportunity to wave the flag and stooge for the big boss.

'Our answer is: if we have half an hour to spare in the Young Socialists we will give it to fight for a leadership to overthrow capitalism and establish socialism,' she said to loud applause.

Reporting on the progress of the 12-page paper in 1967 the editor said that although there had been a large measure of success in fighting to increase the circulation of the paper and improve it technically no one could be complacent.

The circulation drive had been very good—the total sales per month had reached a figure of 18,000 and the price had been maintained at fourpence, even though 'Keep Left' had had to face mounting printing costs.

There was no other youth organization and newspaper which enjoyed such a large amount of support amongst the youth in Britain.

'We have a following amongst the youth because we say something different from other youth papers, because we fight for the financing of our paper. We don't owe any bills; in fact we have an amount in hand to take us into 1968.'

Raise finance

'Keep Left', she explained, paid its way. But that was not the end of the story. There would be further increases in printing costs owing to devaluation. Costs could go up by as much as £50 a month.

Speaking on behalf of the whole of the editorial board Aileen Jennings said that they were determined not to increase the price of the paper. That was not the answer. The National Committee of the Young Socialists had already started a campaign for banker's orders in order to raise finance.

National Morecambe campaign is launched

THIS YEAR'S eighth annual conference at Morecambe in Lancashire must be the biggest, most outstanding conference the Young Socialists have ever held—this was a call put out by the youth movement's National Committee at the beginning of 1968: the response from the YS branches has been the launching of a National Campaign to build the Young Socialists.

Starting in the North-East of England a team of Young Socialists from Scotland, Yorkshire, and the North-East itself, canvassed round factories, town centres, bowling alleys, ice rinks and recreational centres for a whole week.

The biggest response came from the Billingham sports centre and the youth clubs of Newcastle and Jarrow, the town where the famous Hunger Marches of unemployed in the 1930s began.

The team also carried out a campaign around some of the large factories in Sunderland, particularly Plessey Telecommunications. Another place where young people bought Keep Left and took leaflets on Morecambe was at Swann Hunter's Shipbuilding Yard.

One of the most important activities was the work done around the unemployment exchanges where the number of people out of work is growing. The YS team learned from the young people in Jarrow that there is about 10 per cent unemployment in the town already.

In spite of interference by the police the team were able to join a large number of young people into the Young Socialists and sign them up for the Morecambe Conference.

In the North-West the YS team met with an even greater response, most of the recruitment being done around

Liverpool, Birkenhead and Manchester.

Huyton in Liverpool is, of course, Wilson's own constituency. Here the workers have been really hard hit by unemployment, particularly the youth.

Few of the young people met by the team had illusions in the Labour leadership. Their common view was 'Let's fight Wilson'.

In Kirkby, where over half of the 63,000 population is under 21, there were only 126 vacancies for 1,456 unemployed. This on an estate where there is no cinema, or dance hall and the few youth clubs are run by the youths.

The only thing left to do is kick around the streets and town centre—many cannot afford the recent bus fare increases to take them into Liverpool. There is a constant police patrol provoking and pushing youth on.

The recruiting team also

visited many Liverpool and Birkenhead bus garages, as well as factories, docks and shipyards.

In the garages it was the young bus workers who were most clear on the Labour government's betrayal and that by their union leaders. A recent £1 pay rise has been turned down.

Birkenhead busmen were on strike for six weeks and at the end had nothing.

From this garage many young workers signed up for the February 3 trade unionists conference in Birmingham, as well as applying to find out more about Morecambe and the YS.

In areas like Speke and Kirkby in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Ashton and Manchester a real hatred of Wilson's policies exists.

The demand is not for a return of the Tories, but for real socialist policies of the Young Socialists.

to overthrow capitalism and socialism



A successful Dance was held in the evening.

We call upon everyone to support this campaign and to build the circulation to 25,000 a month in the next year. However the drive for an increase in circulation could not be seen as separate from the fight to make to the Young Socialists mass youth organization. 'Keep Left' played a big role in building the Young Socialists and in training young writers. The board was extremely proud of the great response to the letters pages every month from all over the country.

Fraternal Greetings from the Socialist Labour League



Gerry Healy: 'The alternative is either a Third World War and mass unemployment or socialism.'

BRINGING FRATERNAL GREETINGS from the Socialist Labour League, national secretary Gerry Healy stated that it should be very clear to all members of the Young Socialists that what had been taking place inside world capitalism over the past few months was a very serious crisis indeed.

The system which had for the past 20 years, in all the major capitalist countries, maintained full employment, had been running along inflating its economy under conditions where its money system was in some cases extremely inflationary.

This did not mean however that capitalism as a system would collapse. What it did mean was that it was up to the working class to put an end to the system.

The alternative was either a Third World War of a nuclear kind or mass unemployment and the impoverishment of millions of people in all parts of the world.

'There is no evading this responsibility', he emphasized. 'What I want to say to you this

afternoon is that I do not think that you have yet grasped the seriousness of this situation. This is because in the past 20 years people have been living under conditions entirely different from the period of the 1930s and before the war.

'It is a very difficult task to convince people that we have arrived at a point when the capitalist system, and the capitalist class which is responsible for it, can no longer proceed in the old way.'

This was why the problem of alternative revolutionary leadership could not be looked at in a complacent way. It was not a question of selling a few thousand papers more each year, he

Continued on page twelve ->

SPEAKING CONTEST

AFTER the election of a new editorial board and the election of editor the second part of the afternoon's agenda was given over to the National Speaking Contest in which representatives from all the regions took part. The judges were the members of the Young Socialists' National Committee.

Winner was John Monilley from the Middlesex Region who chose to speak on the

trade union movement. Although he was positioned first Sheila Torrance, the National Secretary, announced that the choice of first, second and third had been very difficult because the standard of the speeches was generally very high.

Since the speeches were all only five minutes long Keep Left is able to reproduce for the readers John Monilley's winning contribution.

'I'd like to deal with the trade unions and particularly the trade union bureaucracy and what it represents.

'Workers elect officials and leaders to represent them but all these men have done is to give their allegiance to the capitalist class. If you look through history you will see how many unofficial strikes there have been and this fact is an indication that the union officials and leaderships have ceased to represent the men.

'Take the dock strike in 1966 for example. The militant men who took part in this action had reasons to come out because they knew that the Devlin Report meant that many of the old dockers would become redundant, that there would be speed-up and unemployment.

POLITICAL

'The dock strike was used by the employers to take on this section of workers. The bosses want to be able to use a pool of unemployed men to work in the ports if the dockers ever come out on strike again and the Labour government has made it clear that if the dockers ever come out on strike again there will be laws against such things.

'The Devlin scheme and schemes like it were brought in by the Labour government. The Communist Party tries to say that the dock strike did not involve politics. Yet the Devlin Report was brought in by the government. How can the Communist Party say that politics are not involved?

'Every strike today has something to do with politics. It poses the question of workers taking power. The Communist Party does not want to offer any leadership. It does not want the working class to take power.

'The trade union bureaucrats don't want the working class

to take power either.

'We say that the working class must join an organization which fights to bring politics into the trade unions. The Young Socialists aim to do this. We have to join our trade union and explain what the Communist Party and the trade union leadership are trying to do.

As far as the employer is concerned the worker is just put there to work. That is all you are really there for, while the bosses sit in their board rooms working out the shares.

'All the employers do is collect the profits. The trade union bureaucrats act as a cover for the bosses in the same way that the "left" MPs cover up for the Labour government. We in the Young Socialists have got to fight these trade union bureaucrats and expose the Communist Party.

'I call on all YS members to support the Keep Left, to go out and sell it, to give up their spare time because what we are doing is really crucial.

'Capitalism is through. Even in America they face an economic crisis.

'We must establish socialism and overthrow capitalism. We have to fight for the policies of the Young Socialists in the trade unions and expose all those who fight against us.'



John Monilley

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The case against 'I'm Backing Britain'

by R. Andrews

WHEN a small number of office girls decided to help Britain out of its economic crisis by working an extra half hour every day, it was not surprising that big business and the Labour government should be quick to jump on the band wagon.

However in the process of this latest fever to take hold of the middle class, a number of vital lessons have been provided for the working class in Britain. The urgency of learning these lessons, by analyzing the 'I'm Backing Britain' movement and drawing the necessary political conclusions, cannot be overstressed.

Why was this relatively small event given such a great build-up in the capitalist press? Why does this movement constitute a threat to the working class in Britain? These are some of the questions which must be answered when we explain the case against 'I'm Backing Britain'.

To suggest that workers can solve the economic crisis by working an extra half hour every day is tantamount to suggesting that if my car breaks down and I discover that the engine is beyond repair, the answer is not to change the engine for a new one, but instead to push the car to wherever my destination lies, regardless of distance.

BEWARE

Those trade union officials who appeared on television recently and said that they were against the 'IBB' campaign laid the causes of Britain's economic difficulties at the door of 'outdated machinery'.

But we should beware of this pat answer—archaic machinery is only a very small part of the real cause of the crisis.

The real cause here in Britain is the capitalist system itself—a system based on private property where the worker who works in the factory never receives his share of the value of what he produces.

Meanwhile the profits of the bosses grow and the competition between the capitalist countries grows and grows. As the competition gets more and more intense the weaknesses of the capitalist system become exposed for all to see.

Today British capitalism is the weakest link in the chain of capitalist countries. It is paying the price for being first on the industrial scene.

The situation which has prevailed where workers gained good wages and conditions because of the dominant position

of Britain in the world markets is now changed.

With the development of the United States, Germany, France, Japan and so on, in the industrial scene, British capitalism is no longer in a position to compromise with the working class. It has to attack trade union rights, living standards, the Welfare State, etc.

Capitalism sees in the 'IBB' campaign the chance to take back all hard-fought gains that the working class has won over the past 60 years. So the capitalists utilize the press by giving 'IBB' the humanitarian, self-sacrificing ideological build-up it requires.

They try to make it appear that the interests of the boss and the worker are one and the same.

But those who think that the two classes have anything in common are fooling themselves. The age we live in is an age of class struggles and it is the working class which must achieve the emancipation of mankind.

As capitalism moves into a world crisis, the struggle between the various sections of employers and bankers for a piece of

Continued on page twelve →

More pictures from Paradise

VISION

where it's 80 degrees



BARONESS DE ROSNEY RETURNING FROM A SWIM

On the beach
... the Jet Set
in January

Paradise Island, Bahamas: The international jet set gathered for a weekend party here and stayed on for the sunshine...

From France came Baroness de Rosney. As you can see, left, she was out to get as much of the sun as possible. She will have a deep tan to take back in Paris.

From England flew the widowed Viscountess Astor, below, one-time model Bronwen Pugh, who did not seem to be so concerned about getting a tan. Even talking can be more pleasant with the temperature nudging 80deg. F.

From filmland, professional glamour was provided by Janet Leigh, right. Her vivacity and good taste were the envy of all 40-year-olds who try to keep up with fashion without inviting that unkind remark about mutton and lamb.



LADY ASTOR AND PARTY GUEST



JANET LEIGH... FASHION AT 40

(Daily Mail)

The ones who don't have to worry — about cuts in the Health Service, cuts in the housing programme, wage freezing or unemployment. For the international 'jet set' all you need is a big fat bank account.

EDITORIAL

AFTER Wilson's speech on the 'cuts' in Parliament on Tuesday, January 16, there can surely be little disagreement about the dangers facing the working class and especially the youth.

Let us emphasize once more that the crisis facing British capitalism is not a British question only, but one concerning the development of a severe economic crisis throughout the whole of the capitalist world. In the past these crises have manifested themselves in two ways. During the late 1920s and early 1930s there was a slump in which millions of people were unemployed and driven to starvation level, whilst the capitalist class continued to live in conditions of unparalleled luxury.

There was the crisis of the First and Second World Wars which arose at a time when it was no longer possible for the capitalist countries to avoid a major conflict over a series of economic issues such as lucrative investments and raw materials.

It is absolutely correct to assume that a recession towards slump in capitalism inevitably accelerates the drive to war. Now, as we see the first indication of a trade recession, there are a number of signs which could well mean an acceleration into a third nuclear war. The war in Vietnam is the ominous. Capitalism has nothing to offer mankind but starvation, slumps and wars. This is the reason why the questions of the overthrow of capitalism is placed high on the historical agenda.

The main force which can carry out that task is the international working class led by a revolutionary party and guided by the Fourth International, world party of socialist revolution. Those revisionists and fake-'lefts' who sniff around at the coat-tails of reformism and class collaboration are completely lost when it comes to fighting capitalism. All they can do is betray.

There is no escape if the human race is to survive. Wilson demands sacrifices today. He will demand greater sacrifices tomorrow, because he talks on behalf of the banks

and big business. He uses up all the loyalty which the working class has in the past given to the Labour Party in the interests of the capitalist class which he serves. Even if the working class were to accept willingly every sacrifice that he imposes, nothing would still be solved.

It is in fact a fight to the finish between the capitalist class and the working class. Those 'left' MPs, aided and abetted by the Communist Party, who refuse to fight Wilson, shoulder enormous responsibility for the seriousness of the present situation. We speak especially about the 'Tribune' group which is amongst the most spineless of the parliamentary gang.

'Tribune' looks for solutions everywhere but in the right place. It refuses over and over again to call for the building of a leadership within the labour movement which will be prepared to take the power by expropriating the capitalist class. The vast majority of Labour's youth have long ago moved away from 'Tribune' and its middle-of-the-road politics.

The Keep Left Annual General Meeting was a massive demonstration of the determination of young people to build their own youth paper as the basis of the revolutionary party of the future, and it all started inside the Labour Party in the early 1960s. The youth would not accept the Gaitskell-Wilson leadership. They were the first to anticipate the treachery which is now plain enough for all to see.

This year the Eighth Annual Conference of the Young Socialists at Morecambe will be the centre of a great movement against Wilson. Already branches of the Young Socialists are adopting resolutions for discussion and debate. Prominent factory leaders and trade unionists have promised to attend. The campaign is underway to make it the biggest youth conference ever seen in Britain.

The Editorial Board of Keep Left appeals to all Young Socialists and sympathizers to make sure that is what happens.

NEVER ON OUR KNEES

by Wal Hannington

Published by Lawrence & Wishart

'AT EDISWAN we used a raiding party numbering about 150. During the afternoon of December 15, 1921, when work was in full swing, we quietly gathered near the factory and at a pre-arranged time moved towards the entrance.

'The raiders then moved quickly into the entrance yard and we closed the main gates behind us despite the protests of the gatekeeper. A detailed party entered the telephone exchange room and stopped the operator sending out calls, while I led the main body of raiders into the works.'

'News of the raid spread rapidly through the various departments and the workers left their jobs and gathered round us for a meeting.'

This is how the National Unemployed Workers' Movement campaigned around London factories in 1921, urging workers to ban overtime so that the bosses could be forced to open more jobs.

The following year, during strikes in docks and engineering, the NUWM picketed labour exchanges to prevent the employers recruiting scabs from amongst the unemployed.

At the end of that year the first great Hunger March was organized; thousands marched on London to demand from the government: 'Work or full maintenance'.

Now that unemployment is hitting us again, it is obviously important to study history of the pre-war struggles.

Wal Hannington, who led the NUWM, died in 1966. This posthumously published autobiography tells how Hannington, as a young engineering worker in Kentish Town, London, became a socialist and then a founder member of the Communist Party.

He describes the impact of the Russian Revolution of 1917 on the British labour movement, and a London meeting of 1919, with John Maclean speaking, which led to a House of Lords debate, and the remark of Lord Sydenham: 'Surely it is a serious portent in this country when the achievements of the Bolsheviks are acclaimed and some of our people are directly called upon to imitate them'.

This is indeed a far cry from the position of the Communist Party in Britain today with its 'peaceful road to socialism' and its respectability.

After a spell as an engineering shop steward Hannington became leader of the unemployed.

All kinds of fakery in the labour movement like to say they remember the 'Hungry Thirties', but Hannington's book

recalls things they would probably prefer us to forget; police violence against the unemployed and the shooting of demonstrators in Belfast, the trade union leaders joining with the capitalist press to wage a witch-hunt against the Hunger Marchers, and the repeated betrayals of the Labour government culminating in MacDonald openly joining the Tories.

However, this book is also notable for what it leaves out.

For example, the Poplar incident, when a Labour council, led by George Lansbury, refused government instructions to cut its payments to the unemployed, decided to cut the money for the London County Council instead (i.e. for the Metropolitan Police!) and went to jail as a result, is described briefly in a few lines, followed by three pages of detailed street-by-street description of the demonstration demanding the councillors' release.

No assessment is made of the significance of their action. In fact, nowhere in this book is there any consideration of how the unemployed struggle could have been carried through the labour movement, and a policy and leadership developed to end unemployment.

★

Describing how the right-wing union leaders opposed the unemployed workers' movement, Hannington concludes:

'In these circumstances the choice before the victims of unemployment was either to organize and fight starvation on their own or suffer in silence. . . . So in the absence of official labour and trade union leadership the unemployed had to go ahead with their own organization if they wished to survive against a heartless government'.

Not a word about uniting the unemployed and employed workers in a struggle to change the leadership!

Hannington's tactics seem to have been often just gimmicks and sometimes downright adventurism. This was because his strategy was not for the workers to aim at seizing power, but for the persuasion, perhaps by militant means, of leaders and governments.

So we read how the unemployed struggled on their own. Demonstration follows demonstration. Often unemployed workers are beaten up by the police, and when the unemployment does ease off it is because World War Two has begun.

The National Unemployed Workers' Movement was held back by its leadership, who were themselves retarded and to various degrees twisted by Stalinism.

In 1923 Hannington attended a session of the Comintern in Moscow.

'Although I was only a co-opted member of the British delegation I had the privilege during the Communist Interna-

tional of meeting and talking with many of the Russian Bolshevik leaders including Zinoviev, Pyatnisky, Manuilsky, Radek, Bukharin, Rykov, Kamenev and Borodin. I had hoped to have the honour of meeting Lenin, but unfortunately he was very ill at the time and died the following year.

'In the CI Plenum and in the RILU Congress I learned much from the speeches and discussions of the delegates from many countries, which greatly enhanced my understanding of international politics. But during the first visit to Moscow there were also certain humorous incidents which are impressed on my memory.'

It is interesting that Hannington in this passage mentions the names of well-known Bolshevik leaders murdered by Stalin in later years, but he says nothing about what was discussed at the Communist International, passing straight on to the 'humorous incidents'.

The main topic of that 1923 Comintern meeting, for which extra delegates such as Hannington were co-opted to the British delegation, was the development—or rather lack of development—of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

The leadership of the Communist Party was changed as a result.

The death of Lenin and the rise of Stalin to power put an end to any attempt to develop the British Communist Party into a real communist party such as the Bolsheviks had built.

For the Stalinists, its job was to 'win friends and influence people' for the Soviet bureaucracy. This was why the Communist Party, throughout its history, has never been able to fight for an alternative leadership in the British labour movement.

Hannington's book does not mention any of the struggles between Stalin and Leon Trotsky over the attitude adopted towards the British trade union leaders. In fact it does not mention either Stalin or Trotsky at all.

It may seem fantastic that someone who called himself a Communist could write an autobiography and leave so much out, but it is no more fantastic that the Party which calls itself Communist and yet cannot publish its own history.

The Stalinist attack on Bolshevism which was represented by Trotsky, had a direct effect on the struggles of the unemployed in Britain in the 1930s. Look at the contrast between the action described at the beginning of this review and the record of the Communist Party today.

In the early 1920s the Communist Party made a number of mistakes, but the refusal to learn from them now culminates in the active betrayal of the working class in the face of the attacks of the Labour government.

FILM REVIEW



THE COMEDIANS

'The Comedians', written by Graham Greene, directed by Peter Glenville, with Richard Burton, Alec Guinness and Elizabeth Taylor.

GRAHAM GREENE has used his cynicism, irony and wit to great effect in his books. Even in films either made from them such as 'The Third Man' or scripted by him, he has penetrated further than most rival storytellers into the problems of men dictated to by their past and by their environment.

The book 'The Comedians' is no exception.

Mr. Brown, Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith face a Haitian fascist dictatorship which hopes to make use of them to get guns and money.

They find the roles with which they thought they had insulated themselves from the crudities of their fellow men, inadequate.

Impossible to adapt either to the cool, harsh, brutality of the straw-hatted Tontons Macoute—the secret police—or to the aspiring Castroite guerrillas who wage a hopeless war against them.

At the pictures, the Comedians are still recognisable.

Jones, the bogus ex-Burma British Army fighter, is expertly portrayed by Alec Guinness as he attempts to give the Tontons, and his stubbornly 'British' conscience, the slip.

Smith, the pacifistic 'Presidential Candidate' who stood against Truman on the 'vegetarian ticket', dismayed to find that 'not believing in force is like not believing in gravity' (to use Trotsky's phrase).

As Brown remarks, there is little use anyway in attempting to convert the Haitians to vegetarianism as 95% of them can't afford meat.

Burton as Brown retains something of the typical Greene characteristics—the burnt-out cynic who has 'always wanted

to feel the bottom of the gutter with my toes'.

Held in Haiti, we are told, by his jealousy of the American Ambassador's German-born wife (played atrociously by Liz Burton with, when she remembered it, a pseudo-French accent), he eventually acts out an inexplicable role as the desperado guerrilla chief.

Brown's ironic, but heroic, fate is out of tune with his whole character and role in the tragic-comedy.

It is in fact a complete mockery of Greene's book, which ends with Brown in Santo Domingo helplessly searching for a job as a canteen manager.

We can only conclude that Greene added the romantic ending to make the box office.

This conclusion is supported by the attempted inflation of the production to epic proportions—interval, Panavision and all.

The film is supplied with Mary Poppins style words which make the Burton-Taylor passages sound like a live 'Marylin' cartoon.

The monopolists of film production and distribution have the interest of the public firmly embossed on their hearts. They are strange creatures, though.

They keep their hearts in their pockets, with the gold.

They are concerned lest filmgoers start relating what they see, particularly when what they see is the scheming brutality of right-wing reaction, to their everyday lives.

Hence it is decreed that every picture coming on the circuits must conform to some well known fantasy formula, which is what, not surprisingly, the 'public' now expects.

Capitulating to these pressures, Greene and Glenville betray the role of middle-class conscience keepers.

'Yes', they say, 'this story shows how hopeless are conventional middle-class political attitudes when the guns are drawn.'

'But we want this film to be watched by the masses. As many as possible. They must be kept happy, and ignorant. The film must, therefore, become a thrilling epic, an irrelevant super-production.'

But the finished product is so less than I doubted if it will either fool anyone or make any money.

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EDITOR'S POSTBAG

Send us your opinions, branch reports, ideas on how to build the Young Socialists

Mass student movement

'THERE are no students' problems, but only students' aspects of general problems.'

This I think should be emphasized again and again when dealing with students' demands. If we, Trotskyists, fail to understand that students are also living in a world of exploitation of man by man, are also attacked by the capitalists and their government, in their work as well as physically, then we had better forget about a student revolutionary mass movement in this country.

It is in its own interests that the bourgeoisie produces the myth of the student, that they are individuals who live in a world apart, who is not quite an adult yet, and therefore should not try to solve his problems in an adult way.

What is most dangerous for us is precisely to fall into this trap, to accept these ideas consciously or unconsciously, to accept the very structures the bourgeoisie creates, like harmless clubs and talking shops, or sectional campaigns which are bound to fail and demoralize people.

It is necessary now, in this pre-revolutionary situation, to fight for a mass movement among the students which will show the way to the working class. But how?

One of the very first things we should do is to know the history of the National Union of Students.

Rich with the experience of the past, they should become the organizers of national campaigns and demonstrations for increase of grants, for better accommodation, against the cuts in the Health Service, and against the cuts in education.

With these kind of demands, students would not be isolated any longer.

They will be able to call for the support of apprentices, for every working-class organization fighting for wages and for teachers opposing Wilson's policy.

What a Trotskyist should always look for in the present crisis, whether he be a student, or a docker, or a miner, is to launch unifying campaigns.

These actions will strengthen the existing trade unions, and create adequate structures to fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat under the leadership of the Fourth International.

Nicole Ivanoff,
Cardiff YS

Women Workers

WOMEN play a great role in society today. Most young girls who leave school, mainly get jobs in offices and industry.

They are offered jobs as typists and production workers and are paid lower rates than men, even when they are

fully qualified in their work.

Most factory employers use women and apprentices as cheap labour. The women workers in the factories work long and hard hours, doing exactly the same work as men and skilled workers, yet they are being treated unfairly by the employers.

Young people straight from school don't know what the employers are like.

They think they can use young girls and apprentices as cheap labour, giving tame excuses about the freeze and how they can't afford it, yet they are getting five times as much, and the freeze doesn't alter that.

This is a particularly great time for employers with the 'I'm backing Britain' campaign.

They are probably making thousands out of the young people who are getting underpaid already without working an extra half-an-hour for nothing.

The employers should stop using young people as cheap labour and pay them for their skill and ability, instead of by age and sex.

C. Davey (Chairman),
C. Foren (Secretary),
Paddington South YS.

Bonnie and Clyde

I WAS very interested in what T. Monaghan wrote concerning the film 'Bonnie and Clyde'. But it seems that he has fallen into the trap skillfully prepared by the capitalistic motivators of Hollywood.

The film was no social indictment of the 'American scene during the early 1930s'. Nor had it any intention to be.

One of the golden rules of any good film is that it is authentic and the atmosphere created projects the period required. Which was exactly what the makers achieved. Also, by making certain characters appear folksy and amusing, e.g., Moss and Clyde's sister-in-law, our sympathies were on their side.

So by adding to this carefully planned myth in any way such as expounding theories that didn't exist, applying the periods' fashions, buying pop records, achieves only one object.

Pouring pounds more into the already overfilled pockets of the films' creators.

Bonnie and Clyde were vile thugs and homicidal killers. Nothing less.

Eisenstein's films were magnificent because they conveyed the horror, and grandeur of a nation in the throes of insurrection. Bonnie and Clyde was just a good gangster film.

If we are to use figures from the past to exploit the doctrines of socialism, let us

use those who are worthy, not those thrust down our throats by the dollar-crazy world of filmland.

W. Eldridge,
Romford YS

Misguided Mystery Tour

AT Christmas the long-awaited first solo film by the Beatles, 'Magical Mystery Tour', was shown on TV.

Most people seemed to have been disappointed by the programme. Comments ranged from, 'What's it all about? to 'What a load of old rubbish!'

Magic and mystery were sadly lacking. At least, the spectacle of a coach racing two cars around a disused airfield, or Paul flitting about on top of a hill, cast no spell on me!

The whole film was composed of a string of separate episodes.

Scenes such as the drill sequence, the strip show 'take off' were unrelated to each other. The idea of the coach trip seemed to have become merely a gimmick to link a series of the group's favourite 'in' jokes and subjects.

Most depressing was the pointlessness of it all, noise, speed, and music could not disguise the fact that the film like the coach wasn't really heading anywhere and left one wondering why they attempted the venture in the first place.

This air of aimlessness that underlay everything throughout the film cannot be excused as a result of inexperience or lack of ability.

On the contrary, Paul McCartney stressed that from the outset in making the film they avoided working from a script, tried to tell no story and had no message to put across. They merely loaded the coach with extras and equipment and filmed anything that resulted.

Such an approach is also typical of many artists and intellectuals today.

It stems from their attitude to the sort of system we live under.

Unable to completely accept or reject the values and ideology of capitalism, they disguise their helplessness behind a smokescreen of personal protest, 'drugs, mysticism, or sex. Anything in fact which enables them to evade the real issue, the necessity to overthrow capitalism which is responsible for their dilemma and the main obstacle to any useful creative achievement.

Young Socialists should thrust aside these illusions and the people who create them such as the Beatles, and expose them for what they are, well-paid apologists for capitalism who render it valuable service by seeking to distract

youth from the only true alternative, the road to socialism.

The Magical Mystery Tour is further proof that the only place the Beatles can lead anyone is up a blind alley.

Pat King,
Carshalton YS

Police State in UK

AS the annual conference of the Young Socialist organization draws near, I wish to draw attention of your readers to the decadent state of affairs prevailing in N. Ireland, the result of 46 years of Orange-Tory misrule.

In this, Human Rights Year, even 'one man, one vote' is yet not a reality in this part of Ireland.

In my own city a Nationalist majority of 21,000 returns eight councillors, as against the Unionist minority which returns twelve.

This is the result of gerrymandering, which is achieved by manipulation of the electoral wards, which includes keeping the vast majority of workers in one ghetto, so as to keep the Unionists in power.

Other denials of basic human rights include the following:

1. The right of the police to arrest and intern without charge or trial.
2. The right of the police and special branch to raid homes without a warrant.
3. The right of the government to withhold publication of trials.
4. The right of the government to ban books, films, magazines, or newspapers which are opposed to the Unionist Party and their government.
5. The suppression by direction from the Minister of Home Affairs of a coroners' report.
6. The right to ban any political organization, its meetings and publications, if its aims are the establishment of a 32 counties (all Ireland) Republic.

These are merely a few examples of the powers held by the N. Ireland government, powers which Ian Smith would indeed covet, but which Harold Wilson continues to ignore. These powers are part of the policy of the Orange-Tory capitalists to keep the working class divided on a religious basis, so as to maintain their privileged positions.

Hoping that Young Socialists everywhere will not let this year pass without raising the question of partition, industrial apartheid and other aspects of life here, which are a hindrance to obtaining working-class unity which is a must for the defeat of capitalism.

Geo. F. O'Doherty,
Prehen, Co. Derry.

Tottenham Demonstration

ON SATURDAY, December 23 Alan Bristow, secretary of the North London Federation of Young Socialists, was beaten up by a gang of fascists. Since then the Young Socialists have been working in the Edmonton area.

On Saturday, January 13, a demonstration was held.

We marched carrying banners and shouting slogans against fascism.

The march was a great success and the hall where the meeting was held after the demonstration was filled. Despite the terrible weather, youth came from all over London to defend the Young Socialists.

I think that the gains of the demonstration were really shown in the evening when we were out selling papers around the pubs. Some of the people we met told us they had seen the demonstration and completely supported the Young Socialists in the fight against fascism. The well-known fascists in the area kept right away from us when they saw the support we were getting.

The Young Socialists are the only movement in Britain that is fighting to defeat capitalism. We must build a very big Young Socialists movement now and completely drive the fascists off the streets.

Member, Tottenham
Young Socialists.

Labour Justice

BEFORE Christmas a 15-year-old boy went to see Chelsea play 'Spurs. He took with him a stick painted in Chelsea's colours.

Since then he has been in a detention centre, after being sentenced for three months.

The carrying of the stick was his first 'offence'. There has been an outcry against this vicious sentence by the boy's parents, neighbours, friends and teachers.

Even a Tory MP has called for the boy's release! Yet Labour Home Secretary Callaghan has decided 'there are no grounds' to justify his intervention in the case.

There is really nothing strange about Callaghan's behaviour as a member of a Labour government.

They support the napalm bombing of children in Vietnam.

They cut the Social Services, in particular the education of working class children.

They are cutting the proposed estimate for students grants and have put up fees for overseas students.

This Labour government hates youth.

It is opening the door for even more reactionary laws.

If they allow this to happen to football fans, imagine what they have in mind for young socialists.

F. Fleming,
Watford YS.

Saigon Sonnet

The world owes me a living
Said he with the umbrella.
The world owes me a living
Said the man with the castella.
The world owes me a living
Said the child in Vietnam
But the world denied me a

living
When they killed me with
napalm.
Andrew Ferns,
Glasgow.

Religion

RELIGION is one of the oldest standbys used by the capitalist class in the ideological struggle against socialism.

Calls for 'peace', 'goodwill', etc., are used by the church to disarm the working class so that the employers can ruthlessly continue to divide up the world as they please and thus maintain their profits.

There are many religious magazines produced in the United States which circulate throughout the world and seek, by hiding under the cloak of religion, to maintain the supremacy of US imperialism.

One magazine typical of these is a monthly 'The Plain Truth', which is produced in colour and runs to 50 pages. The cost of all this to the subscriber is nothing, which would seem rather surprising seeing as it has a circulation of a million and does not derive an income from advertising.

However, it seems the editor does not suffer from as many financial headaches as a socialist editor, because he claims the money for his enterprise is given to him from God!

Obviously the money is derived from either a wealthy group of employers or the US government.

That they are getting value for money can be gauged from the fact that nearly the whole of each issue is taken up not with theological hair-splitting, but with virulent anti-communism.

The latest campaign being waged by 'The Plain Truth' is one for a religion to fill the ideological void that they claim exists in the West.

They state that 'there is no human way for the Western world to rescue Asia from the clutches of communism, unless the nation can somehow acquire a more powerful faith'.

This shows how reactionary is the 'dialogue' being carried on between the Stalinists and the churches, for, whilst sections of the capitalists are saying that the only way of saving capitalism is by means of religion, the Stalinists are attempting to help out these scoundrels by attaching a progressive label to them.

It is clear from the way the Stalinists are grovelling before these dignitaries that their policies have more in common with masochism than socialism.

It is no coincidence that now world capitalism is in a mortal crisis that determined attempts at church unity are being made by the Greek Orthodox Church, the Roman Catholic Church and by the Church of England.

They now realize that whatever the differences between them may be these differences are luxuries that cannot be afforded now that their common enemy, the working class, is on the move.

The criticism of draft card burners in the Pope's annual Christmas 'peace' message underlines yet again the role he is playing; the visit of Johnson to the Vatican over the Vietnam war indicates that he is hoping the Roman Catholic Church will be able to put some pressure on its friends the Stalinists to sell out North Vietnam and thereby save US imperialism.

This demonstrates yet again the reactionary nature of Stalinism and that only Trotskyism can lead the working class to victory over imperialism.

Pete Ashley,
Acton YS.

HOW do you fancy a career in the Labour Party?

As Wilson was making his 'axeman' speech, thousands of students were no doubt agog over the news that they could join 'the team behind the scenes'.

The glad tidings were brought in an article in the new issue of the National Union of Students' bulletin 'Choosing a Career'.

As 2s. 6d. went on the prescription charges, the author, Mr. Michael Mills, wrote warmly that 'for those with a "political bug" every other job is second best'.

We do not presume to inquire what kind of bug Mr. Mills has in mind, but we note that as Wilson was introducing the means test into social benefits, Mills was stressing 'the need to be a "flexible character" if you want to work at Transport House'.

We were, of course, saddened to read as council housing was cut by ten per cent, that 'you can never expect security and the prospect of promotion in politics'.

We are sure that this will not deter any really determined 'flexible characters' with 'political bugs' who were still reading Mr. Mills by the time Wilson had got round to abolishing free school milk.

These people should apply to the Labour Party, Transport House—'this slightly ageing building (where) the Labour Party is, in fact, only a tenant'—London, S.W.1.

Discotheque

IN THE Lawrence Weston branch of the Young Socialists in Bristol we hold regular weekly discotheques. These prove to be very successful, with attendances of around 70 to 80 people. From these successful social events we are able to build the foundations of a strong YS branch.

This is because when people come to the discotheques we can discuss with them about the YS and what it stands for. Thus we get lively and interesting branch meetings.

Although we are a fairly new branch we are quite strong in numbers and this is because we have a strong social programme.

We shall go out and recruit more and more youth, politically and socially, to enable us to extend our branches and successfully campaign for the Morecambe Conference in 1968.

C.S.W.,
Lawrence Weston YS.,
Bristol.

A point of view from Scotland

CONSIDERABLE attention must be paid to the role of women in the class struggle. In addition to being heavily exploited at work and used as cheap labour, they are also in many cases, exploited at home.

Some women are expected to have a full-time job (getting less pay than men), be active members of the Young Socialists, and then to have to do housework as well.

Men who subject their wives to this are downright reactionaries and not proper revolutionaries.

It is important that male members of the YS realize that girls must be given equal opportunity for reading and developing their Marxist education thoroughly.

The idea that housework is 'women's work' stems from the ideology of the capitalist system, and must be thoroughly eradicated from the revolutionary movement if we are ever to achieve a socialist society.

Jean Webster,
Edinburgh YS.
Irene Wilson,
Maryhill YS.
Lee Collier,
Edinburgh YS.

This Tory concept, that the social services give too much away to people who don't need it, is a lie from start to finish. But it is a lie which is fully supported by the Labour government.

It is widely admitted that the National Health Service faces a serious crisis. This crisis is, above all, produced because it has long been government policy to spend the minimum possible on this vital social service.

Any major cuts may push the level of expenditure below that required to keep the service going.

The recent influenza outbreak shows how strained the existing hospital resources are. It was very difficult to accommodate even the most seriously ill patients in hospital, and those beds available were 'freed' only by lengthening the waiting lists for chronic diseases.

The size of these waiting lists is grotesque: the average patient with varicose veins waits at least five years before getting treatment.

The other side of the coin is the vast profits that are extracted by private industry from the National Health Service. The report of the Sainsbury Committee (of enquiry into the Pharmaceutical Industry) showed that the drug companies make an

'New Challenge' No. 2

THE second edition of 'New Challenge', the magazine of that middle-class charity organization the Young Communist League, has just been sent to me.

Of six letters they publish, one consists of praise from the Young Liberals (of course), three are praise from YCL branches (of course) and two are from individuals who express their utter disgust.

Let us consider this great literary work more closely.

A four-page supplement is included, the middle four pages, which means that the magazine really consists of 12 pages—which for 1s. is 'excellent' value for money! Keep Left is 4d.

The supplement contains much deep thought, expressed in phrases like 'What a way to run a country'. We read of the plight of Robert and Mick in Springburn and see a picture of 'We want work' daubed on a stone wall. This is accompanied by an article saying that Young Communists must 'point the way' (to what, where, how?).

Page ten advertizes tours (for Robert and Mick?) to Cuba, Bulgaria, Hungary, France, Italy and other 'socialist' countries, a YCL boutique where posters of Lenin, cuff-

révoltes

Annual
Subscription
£1 (post
included)

POUR LA CONSTRUCTION DE L'ORGANISATION RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE DE LA JEUNESSE

Wilson's axe

THE axe which Wilson has promised to apply to the social services seems likely to fall especially heavily on the National Health Service.

Prescription charges will almost certainly be re-imposed, and there will probably be further cuts and delays in the hospital programme.

The prospect fills the Tories with glee. The 'Evening Standard' celebrates the New Year by an editorial which states that:

'In welfare and social services, there are some people who need more help, some people who really need none at all, and some—the majority—who could easily make do with a little less.'

Presumably these Tories think the majority of sick people could 'make do' with less medical attention, and the majority of unemployed with less dole money.

annual profit of £20,000,000 from the sale of drugs to the Health Service.

The government has no proposals for curbing the power of these leeches.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that the National Health Service was only wrung out of the capitalist class by a sharp struggle. The defence of the National Health Service is, therefore, a question of principle.

We should not accept the slightest deviation from that principle. Cuts in the National Health Service will worsen its already serious crisis, besides placing an intolerable strain on old people and sick workers.

The Young Socialists must fight for the nationalization of the pharmaceutical industry, without compensation, and under the control of workers' committees.

A programme of expansion of the National Health Service should be put under way with capital made available by nationalizing the banks and insurance companies.

The wages, hours of work and other conditions of hospital staffs should immediately be improved to a level comparable with those of workers in industry. Above all it is necessary to organize a mass revolutionary youth movement to defeat the Wilson leadership.

John Spencer,
Putney Young Socialists.

links and key-rings can be purchased, no doubt as good value as 'Challenge'!

Page 14 is enough to make your stomach turn over, and is 'not suitable for children, or educated young ladies'.

A story and caricature of W. J. Carron (AEU) is just recognizable, and is accompanied by a childish, filthy and very un-original almanac for 1968.

A really adult feature is the back page—a sort of snakes and ladders, or ludo.

If you blame unemployment on immigrants, you move up the ladder.

To sum up my criticism of 'Challenge' 2, it is obvious that the YCL are not interested in the real issues facing young people today—wages, conditions, etc.—but much prefer petty, stupid, wasteful criticism on such subjects as how much pocket money Harold Wilson's son Giles gets.

'Challenge' is dodging all the issues—it should stir up the youth of Britain to fight Wilson with real facts, not pictures of Ray Gunter with his trousers down. This sort of magazine gives the youth movements of the left a bad name.

I can see no reason for this display of low mentality other than middle-class YCL slumming, pretending to 'steep' to the level of the workers.

I look forward to the last edition of 'Challenge'.

Francis Roberts.

Bulletin

OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Paper of the Workers' League USA
Room 8, 243 E.10. St. NYC 10003, USA



DAGENHAM THROUGH TO FINALS

London Knock-out Semi-Finals

Dagenham 3 Shoreditch 1

The whole London Knock-Out Cup has without doubt been a great success in its first year. The semi-final was no exception.

Shoreditch were among the favourites, and tipped heavily to beat the Dagenham side. But Dagenham have learnt a lot, and right from the kick-off there was little doubt who would win.

The high wind spoiled the attempts made by both sides to play controlled football, but Dagenham showed the way to play, with their first time tackling.

After only four minutes, Dagenham centre-half Ray Reeves went into the Shoreditch penalty area for a corner, and headed a rather soft goal.

Shoreditch goalkeeper Eddie Barlow—having come off his line—failed to get the ball.

But that was Eddie's only real mistake. For he emerged as undoubtedly the star of the match.

In front of Barlow only the Shoreditch centre-half and right-back played anywhere near their true form.

At least four times the spectators started to shout 'Goal' only to see Barlow bring off great saves, and when he was beaten, the right-back saved by twice kicking off the line.

For one corner almost the whole Dagenham team packed the Shoreditch goal area. The ball came over, everyone missed

it, and it cannoned off one defender after another as the Dagenham players hammered it towards the net.

Eddie eventually put it behind for another corner with a magnificent right-handed save, after seeing the ball for only a split second.

Ten minutes from half-time Shoreditch gained a shock equaliser from a penalty, after Nolan took the kick himself, and gave Dagenham goalie Robin Mitchell no chance. This seemed to boost Shoreditch, and for the last ten minutes they began to gain control.

With the wind behind them in the second half, Shoreditch were expected to have much more of the play. But Dagenham's strong tackling kept the forwards firmly under control.

Dagenham, however, could not find the net, and with the Shoreditch defence now settled it looked like stalemate until, ten minutes from time, Andy Holt slipped a low cross from Ken Linton past Barlow.

Five minutes later the hard-running Brian Lowdell clinched it with the best goal of the game. Robbing a Shoreditch player just outside his penalty box Lowdell raced for goal. Beating two defender, he blasted the ball from near the penalty spot to score.

The Final on Feb. 4th now promises to be a great fight between this much-improved Dagenham side, and the team from Tottenham.

Last minute draw

Glasgow 1 Sunderland 1

This was a very hard fought, but even match, even though Glasgow will have felt themselves unlucky not to win.

Both teams got off to a good start, and if it had not been for some excellent work by Glasgow goalkeeper Jim Ward, Sunderland could have easily been two goals ahead.

At the other end, however, Glasgow were hammering in plenty of shots and the Sunderland 'keeper did well to save them.

Sunderland were making a lot of ground, but their lack of shooting precision near the goal proved costly.

At half-time the score was 0-0.

In the second half Glasgow were more on the attack and Sunderland were forced back to defend. Glasgow's outside right, Watson, came near to scoring with a powerful drive that just scraped the post.

It was at this stage of the game that Glasgow missed a lot of chances, especially by their inside forwards.

Sunderland did well to clear from the Glasgow forwards, and with 10 minutes to go they broke away and caught the Glasgow backs out of position to score a goal from just outside the penalty area. The scorer was Sunderland forward Stan Boucher.

As time was running out Glasgow had all their men in attack, and with three minutes to go they got a corner on the right, which was taken by Bogle. Watson got his head to the ball, but it spun away to Tolland who shot for goal, but the ball rebounded off the 'keeper and came to M. Hamilton, who eventually hammered the ball into the net.

Sunderland centred the ball and tried to get the all-winning goal, but it just would not come.

Just on the 90th minute Bogle, the Glasgow inside forward, missed a great chance when he fell over the ball in front of an open goal.

So at full time the score was: Glasgow 1, Sunderland 1.

The replay has been fixed for Sunderland on February 11, and if the first game is anything to go by it should be a cracking game.

BACKING BRITAIN

continued from page eight

the world markets can result in world war.

A world war can, from the capitalist's point of view, remove the surplus of over-production. It can create new world markets, and it can remove a large number of the working class.

When a world war breaks out, the working class is always subjected to a bout of 'patriotic conditioning' with such slogans as 'Your country needs you'.

This shows a remarkable similarity to the slogan 'I'm Backing Britain'. They both start off with the premise that the interests of the worker and the capitalist are one and the same.

On careful examination we see that the slogan 'I'm Backing Britain' contains nothing new but is in fact the same old bundle of misconceptions specially designed for the middle class and some of the weaker sections of the working class.

But the working class in Britain is not going to sit back and let its standard of living, its wages and its past gains be taken away.

The seamen, the dockers, the car workers, the railway workers, the busmen, the building workers, the miners—workers in every section are locked in struggle with the employers and the government over wages and conditions.

The employers and the Labour government look upon the 'IBB' movement as a golden opportunity to attack the workers by whipping up nationalism.

FEARS THE YOUTH

In this period the most important lesson that the working class must learn is that the task before them, to defeat the Wilson leadership and the employers, is a political task. It cannot be solved on a trade union basis alone. The task before us is the removal of a leadership which represents the ruling class.

'Ah!' I hear someone ask, 'but surely the Labour Party is the workers' party. We voted them to power and look what has happened. They have made an all-out attack on the working class and betrayed us.'

This is absolutely true but it is imperative that we understand the reasons for this betrayal.

Karl Marx, who developed the science of class struggle, explained in the nineteenth century that a society based on private property and private means of production needs more than a political renewal.

Any political party which sets out to reform the system is doomed to failure from the start. The experiences of the past Labour government of MacDonald in the 1930s and the present Wilson government prove this.

The Labour Party in Britain set out from the point of 'Fabianism', that is peaceful reform under the capitalist system.

The folly of such a method has been proved by history. MacDonald and now Wilson have found themselves endowed with the task of making capitalism work and inevitably they have been forced to attack the very workers who elected them to power.

Only a revolutionary leadership can expose the betrayal of the Wilson government and the inadequacies of the 'lefts' and show reformism for what it is.

But the 'IBB' movement reveals another interesting fact: The growing interest of young people in politics and a willingness to sacrifice in order to change society.

We all know how much capitalism fears the youth.

It fears their willingness to fight for a socialist youth movement.

It is quick to encourage the ideas of the young people who began the 'IBB' campaign. And Simon Dee, Jimmy Saville, Micky Most and other idols from the world of tinsel dreams have been used to encourage the youth down the blind alley of nationalism.

To all those youth who want to sacrifice to change the world into a better place and to build socialism we say 'Join the Young Socialists'.

It is the only organization to warn the working class of the betrayals of the Wilson government. It is out in front fighting for the building of an interna-

tional revolutionary youth movement.

Only the Young Socialists will explain the lying farce of 'I'm Backing Britain' to the working class.

In the year that lies ahead a massive onslaught is planned on the working class. The Royal Commission Report on the trade unions, with its rumoured sympathizers in high military quarters, will speak for itself.

Even democracy is a luxury the ruling class can no longer afford. Capitalism is gathering the clans and soon the velvet glove will be cast aside to reveal the mailed fist.

But the solution to the problem is not 'I'm Backing Britain'. It is in the revolutionary party. As it was in Russia in 1917 so it will be in Britain.

Don't fight for something that is not your own—fight to make it your own.

That is the answer and the challenge we give to those who say 'I'm Backing Britain'.

Drive out the Fascists

continued from page four

They did it on political grounds, because they hated the politics of Alan Bristow and, when they are prepared to go out on the streets and kick a Young Socialist unconscious, they are always prepared to pull knives, to pull blackjacks, to burn houses and to put bombs into the homes of communists.

There is only one way you can meet this. You have to convince and warn the labour movement of what it actually means politically. That is why we haven't waged a campaign of matching force with force.

It would be easy to come over here and sort out those involved. But it wouldn't solve anything. It is more important that we alert the labour movement locally of what is happening.

This is not gang warfare. Those who beat up Alan Bristow today will be breaking up trade

union branches tomorrow. This is the 'Back Britain' campaign locally.

We are going to have to organise a really big campaign all over London area on this kind of violence. It started off in West London and is now being carried into S.E. London and there are other areas in which it is also beginning to take root. In the background you have the pill pushers. Drugs and violence of this sort go hand in hand. All these things have to be taken seriously. We must build up a large movement of Young Socialists in this whole London area. Build up a large movement of the Young Socialists, prepare this movement politically, teach it to rely on itself and the working class. Teach it about the power of the working class, which is the only decisive force to change society and in teaching it about the power of the working class, teach it how to build this alternative revolutionary leadership.

KEEP LEFT Annual Meeting

continued from page seven

said. It was a question of seriously facing up to the task of taking power in order to establish socialism, to break up capitalism by going into the workers' movement and providing the answers to the burning questions relating to Mr. Wilson's treachery and betrayal.

There were enormous opportunities. Workers who for many years had sat back allowing the Labour and trade union leaders to do all sorts of things in their name were now unable to allow this sort of affairs to continue.

The Wilson government, he added, was continuing its attack all along the line, creating conditions where the working class was faced with no choice but to fight.

Gerry Healy stressed it was the youth movement that was the main source which could provide this leadership—for two reasons. First, its ability and energy to create and build the movement and secondly the possibilities of learning from the lessons and mistakes made in the past.

The most important fact was that more and more workers all over the world were coming into struggle alongside the Young Socialists because of the crisis of capitalism. One of the finest

things the Young Socialists had done over the past year was to participate in the organization of the International Assembly of Youth.

He said that in a conference in Paris at which he was present there were many French socialist youth who had been at the Assembly. The importance of establishing the closest unity in international action between the Young Socialists in Britain and the comrades in France had been stressed over and over again.

'This must not be just 1968 and another round of struggle in Britain. 1968 must be a great year for internationalism, for developing the struggle of the working class all over the world.'

'We must proceed as internationalists firm in our conviction that we are not alone, that we have allies in all the countries where capitalism exists, that there are only two classes in society covering the capitalist world—the working class and the capitalist class.'

'We have the biggest opportunity for the first time since the Russian Revolution to build the greatest leadership the world has ever seen—the revolutionary party for the taking of power in Britain. In that sense I am sure that the "Keep Left" will play the greatest role.'