

# KEEP LEFT

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UNITES YOUNG WORKERS - APPRENTICES - STUDENTS - UNEMPLOYED AND IMMIGRANT YOUTH



Young Socialists  
May Day 1969

Alliance des jeunes pour le socialisme  
February 1 1970

FOR A MASS REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT  
IN EUROPE ! FOR A UNITED SOCIALIST STATES  
OF EUROPE ! DOWN WITH THE COMMON MARKET!

INSIDE — Special supplement on the Centenary of Lenin's birth



Italian textile girls shout slogans

## Young Italian workers push for action

By a Keep Left Correspondent

YOUNG WORKERS have been in the vanguard of the strike campaign by over a third of a million textile workers in Italy for better wages and shorter hours.

Particularly in this industry, which is notorious for sweatshop conditions in the smaller factories, and which employs a very big proportion of young men and women, (often straight from school) the youngest generation of the Italian working class have pushed the union officials into action.

These young people are forced by rising prices to go for wage increases.

At the same time they have demanded the 40-hour week and full trade-union rights on the shop-floor.

This is of great importance, since in most Italian factories the bosses try to intimidate the workers with elaborate systems of rules and supervisors.

The aim, of course is to squeeze out as much profit as possible, and to prevent having 'spare time' in which they might discuss the possibility of better wages.

In Italy the church has always tried to keep women 'feminine'—i.e. chained to the home and hearth if they are not working for wages. But in these strikes girls have often been the most militant.

The textile workers are following hard on the heels of many other sectors.

Last autumn, engineering, chemical, transport, building and agricultural workers forced mas-

sive wage increases and other concessions from the employers.

In November a general strike against bad housing and high rents brought out over 20 million workers.

This surge forward by the working class terrifies the bosses. At a textile factory near Milan the owner shot at strikers, wounding 10 of them.

Fascist groups come more and more into the open testing their claws on left-wing students in the universities.

While in parliament in March the employers could only scratch together a coalition government at the fourth try and after nine weeks of haggling and intrigue.

The employers are determined to win back lost ground, through, price rises and speed-up in the factory.

Against them young workers link arms with older workers, who hate fascism and will fight to death against attacks on the labour movement.

Combined, these forces are more than enough to remove the employers and establish socialism. But in order to do this a revolutionary programme is required.

The Stalinist leaders of the Italian Communist Party, the main working class party, have a policy of structural reforms and will not fight to throw out the bosses.

Like the Labour Party leaders they fear more than anything those who fight for socialist policies—their reaction is to expel them from the party.

The experience of the Young Socialists, which is based on the struggle of the international communist opposition against Stalinism, can be a sharp political weapon for young workers struggling for revolutionary leadership in Italy.

## GERMANY

DIRECT relations were established on March 19 between the Stalinist bureaucracy in East Germany and the West German Social Democratic Party when Willy Brandt was greeted as the first ever West German to enter into governmental talks with East Germany.

Some 'friendly persuasion' is known to have been employed by the Kremlin to get the 'go-ahead' from the ageing East German party leader, Walter Ulbricht.

Ulbricht played a key role in

persuading the Soviet Union to invade Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1968.

Previously he maintained that talks could not take place unless Bonn formally recognized East Germany as an independent nation.

Evidently haunted by the shock of 1953, when East German workers rose up and threatened to sink the entire Stalinist bureaucracy and establish a unified German workers' state, Ulbricht supervised enormous precautionary measures.

Workers were ordered to stay in their jobs and students in their classes. Trains into the city were cancelled and roadblocks erected.

As Brandt's train travelled eastwards villagers scaled roofs to wave and on its arrival a

# WORLD NEWS

## Northern Ireland

# 'You could be shot dead'

says imperialist mouthpiece

By Foreign Correspondent

GENERAL FREELAND'S unforgettable statement 'petrol bombers may be shot', following successive nights of troop intervention in Northern Ireland marks a decisive stage for the class struggle not only in Ulster but in Britain as well.

It starkly reveals the crisis and panic of the British ruling class and makes plain for everyone to see the measures to which this Labour government is really prepared to go in order to help capitalism hang on to its power.

As General Officer Commanding (GOC) of Northern Ireland, General Freeland heads the 6,000 strong British army of occupation.

A build-up of hatred for the troops has resulted this month in frequent battles with the army in Derry and Belfast and Freeland's answer was:

'Anyone who carries or manufactures one petrol bomb is liable to up to ten years in prison and can be shot dead in the streets if he persists after warning.'

In the forefront of the most recent outbursts has been the youth.

During one recent demonstration, to commemorate the Easter uprising and the death of James Connolly murdered by British troops 54 years ago, a group of youth broke away from the march to attack a police barracks in Derry. British troops were rushed to the scene.

The British troops have taken up where the late 'B' specials left off in terms of violence and brutality.

Local citizens' defence committees have declared that they no longer have confidence in the impartiality of the soldiers. They are in the process of preparing a dossier alleging 'brutality and insulting behaviour'.

The same soldiers who were welcomed last summer as heroes come to save Northern Ireland from bloodshed are now universally hated by the working class.

The lie that the troops were there mainly to ensure the safety of defenceless minorities against Protestant 'hooliganism' and Catholic 'violence' has been firmly beaten into the ground.

Today the facts speak for themselves. For three nights Catholic and Protestant workers have defended themselves against the brutal onslaughts of the 'snatch squads', saracen cars fitted with searchlights, and C-gas.

In recognition of the 'exceptional' strains under which they are working Dennis Healey, Labour War Minister, has awarded troops a special allowance backdated to August 1 1969.

To pretend that the troops are there for any other reason than to protect the status quo for the employing class is to foster dangerous illusions in the minds of workers and strengthen the class enemy.

Such decrees as 'maximum security alerts', 'drink curfews' and 'Public Order Laws' have contributed to rousing hostility amongst Catholic and Protestant workers.

The business-like manner in which the British army has entrenched itself in strategic parts of Northern Ireland has impressed itself on the minds of workers, especially youth, who have been the first to show their resentment.

The demagogic exertions of the Reverend Ian Paisley, designed to divide workers by pitching Protestantism against Catholicism, fall more and more on deaf ears as workers of both religions recognize their fight is the same—against the British and Irish ruling class.

A speculation that 'rioters' might use guns has prompted Freeland to show off the latest 'night-sights' newly fitted to the rifles of his troops.

Infra-red camera equipment is being used to compile a dossier of photographs of those involved in the fighting.

As the events in Ireland escalate this particular army intelligence file will be expanded to contain the majority of the population.

Desperate attempts to pin the

Continued on page 3



British troops line up for baton charge

crowd of 2,000 burst through police lines.

This great enthusiasm was not a welcoming of Chancellor Brandt's reformist politics but rather a greeting of the hope of unity for the German working class.

The interests of Brandt himself and his government lie in other quarters. He 'crossed the line' predominantly as a representative of West German industry seeking fresh markets.

Hit in the face recently by the revaluation of the Mark, West German capitalism now faces even bigger obstacles in the form of mounting competition from US monopolies.

With the markets in Europe and America saturated, those hunting for new outlets for goods and capital investment are forced to look elsewhere—to

the Stalinist countries in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The two premiers took time-off from the talks to pay a visit to the preserved ruins of a Nazi concentration camp situated 12 miles away in Buchenwald.

With bowed heads social democrat Willy Brandt and Stalinist Willi Stoph stood before a memorial to the victims of fascism.

But the same brand of centrist politics pursued by both premiers today was responsible for the destruction of the German labour movement by the fascist army and the consequential horrors of Buchenwald.

The Stalinists in the early 1930s rejected Trotsky's pamphlets written in exile in Prinkipo calling them to form a United front with Social Democrats to combat fascism.

The election of the first social democratic chancellor almost 40 years later reflects a big swing to the left and a renewed confidence in the German working class.

The East German workers' reception for Brandt was an expression of solidarity with the experiences of fellow workers in West Germany.

Today the working class of divided Germany has emerged from the ravages of fascism enormously powerful.

The conditions are present today more than ever for the construction of a Trotskyist Party fighting in opposition to the opposition to the counter-revolutionary aims of Stoph and Brandt, for Marxist principles.

KEEP LEFT REPORTER

# Keep Left

April 1970

## Forward to May 1 and May Day

**TODAY thousands of young workers and students join the international struggle against imperialism.**

In Europe (both East and West), in America, in South East Asia they are in the forefront of an unremitting battle to defeat capitalism and the Stalinist bureaucracy.

Most recently the occupation by British troops of Northern Ireland and the fierce opposition led by the youth of Belfast and Derry has raised, sharper than ever, the fact that the successful struggle for socialism is an international question and cannot be confined to one country.

The Young Socialists have always placed first the international struggle of the working class.

This policy has been the basis of the fight against the Wilson leadership and their betrayal of the working class.

Our hard-fought campaign at the end of 1969 and the beginning of 1970 to 'Stop Wilson going to Washington' to see President Nixon, was taken into the factories and trade unions.

The aim was to expose the connection between the attacks on the working class in Britain and the support given by the Wilson government to the US war in Vietnam.

The Communist Party and others opposed our campaign. They said the important thing was to put pressure on Wilson to use his influence on Nixon for withdrawal from Vietnam.

Wilson, meanwhile, asked Nixon and US big business for a new 'social relationship' to tackle world problems.

By 'problems' he meant the working class. He was not just referring to Britain but to the working class internationally.

The purpose of our campaign was to show that Wilson had never questioned or challenged US aggression in South East Asia and no word of protest has since been raised about the obvious intervention of the infamous CIA in Cambodia.

In the course of our work many militant workers became convinced that it is necessary for the fight against American imperialism in Vietnam to be concentrated in the factories and the trade unions. Petitions were signed by leading unionists, actors, writers and other intellectuals.

The US war in Vietnam and Wilson's attacks on the working class are part of one and the same war between international capital and the working class.

Wilson, and the big business he speaks for must be answered.

Our campaign against the war in Vietnam must be stepped-up. Keep Left applauds the step already taken by the Liverpool Trades Council in calling for a token stoppage on May 1 at 12 noon.

The Trades Council has called for a demonstration against the war in Vietnam, against unemployment and against the Tory plans to attack the working class.

May Day is traditionally a day of international action by the working class. This year it will have a great deal of significance particularly in Britain where the working class is faced with preparing to fight against the vicious attacks of the Tories.

May 1, 1970, must be a day of workers' action against the imperialist war in Vietnam, action to force the Labour government to withdraw all support for the American government in Vietnam and to give support to the Vietnamese workers and peasants.

Young Socialists will give their whole-hearted support to a call for a one-day token strike on May 1.

We will work to make not only May 1 a success but also this year's May Day demonstration in London on May 3.

This is not only an internationalist gesture to the Vietnamese people but a powerful blow against the return of the Tories. Last year May 1 saw a one-day strike against the anti-trade union laws. This year we must carry that fight forward and prepare the working class for the fight to keep the Tories out and to build a socialist alternative to Wilson.

● Continued from page 2

blame on 'sinister people' and 'agitators' from abroad only highlights the growing fear of the Irish ruling class, faced with the insurmountable task of crushing the strength of the working class. Youth in Britain must not be content to sit on the sidelines

and watch. Our contribution to the struggle of workers in Ireland must be the strengthening of the Young Socialists' movement to prepare for similar struggles in this country.

- Withdraw the British troops!
- Down with partition!
- Forward to a Socialist United Ireland!

# AJS wins big support in French student movement

STUDENT supporters of the Young Socialists' sister organization in France, the Alliance des Jeunes pour le Socialisme have won big support at the 58th Congress of the National Union of French Students (UNEF), held at the beginning of April in Orleans near Paris.

The Congress was the scene of a political battle between Trotskyism and the spokesmen for Stalinism and the French Communist Party.

Such was the political discussion that the conference was extended beyond its normal time of five days.

The Communist Party has pursued a collaborationist policy

with the government and its plan to 'reform' higher education.

The so-called reforms are a continuation of where de Gaulle's education Minister Fouchet left off and are an attack on students and their standards of education. (The Fouchet plan sparked off student demonstrations in 1968 and there is a fierce resistance to the present proposals.)

Students have boycotted the elections to the state-sponsored 'representative' bodies so that voting has been under 10 per cent.

Armed police were brought into action at Nanterre where striking students had picketed the examination halls.

The police were joined by fascist thugs.

With these events in the background the UNEF Congress has been posed with very sharp questions.

At the Congress therefore the fight for Marxist leadership

### Keep Left Reporter

against Stalinism and its 'peaceful road to socialism' policy took the centre of the stage.

The AJS has emerged as the strongest single body in the conference. This is in the face of the unprincipled block formed by the centrists, Maoists and the Pabloite revisionists.

At this Congress the AJS struck a vital blow for Marxism. An AJS motion—opposed by the Stalinists—to curtail the discussion on the credentials and get down to business, split the 1,300 delegates 50-50.

Assertions made by the Pabloites in 1968 that the AJS had committed political suicide by refusing to adapt to the illusions rife amongst students have been proved wrong.

Today it is the Pabloite revisionists who find themselves isolated from the main body of left wing students.

The successful growth of the AJS supporters inside the UNEF stands as a firm vindication of the principled struggle for a Marxist programme within the universities.

## Making the corpse walk

By a Keep Left Correspondent

**THE walking corpse of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was disinterred at Easter for four days of marching and protest in and around London.**

CND has been dead for some time, but the Communist Party refuses to allow it to lie down.

This year's march from Crawley New Town on Good Friday drew all of 700 marchers, most banners of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League.

The politics of the demonstration were summed up in the slogan carried by many of the demonstrators—including many Communist Party members—'No NATO, No Warsaw Pact'.

By equating the defence of the workers' conquests in Eastern Europe with the imperialists' preparations to overthrow them, these Stalinists openly abandon any defence of the conquests of October 1917.

The only allies they can win with this unprincipled and anti-Soviet slogan are—not surprisingly—a handful of anarchists and the Fellowship of the Reconciliation.

Even fewer turned out on Saturday to march to Trafalgar Square, while on Sunday morning less than 150 appeared at St Paul's Cathedral to start a march to Victoria Park, Hackney.

The march was, wisely, abandoned.

An apparent recovery was noted on Sunday afternoon, particularly by the Communist Party's 'Morning Star', which boosted the non-stop pop-concert and gave sympathetic coverage to the bizarre 'happenings' in the Park.

These included the inflation of a giant balloon, a group of Buddhist converts chanting for peace and a recorded telephone conversation with John Lennon and Yoko Ono.

The 'Morning Star' interpreted the turn-out on Sunday afternoon as a sign that CND's corpse was

well and truly back to life.

But its hopes were rudely shattered when Monday's Vietnam demonstration, organized under the auspices of the Stalinist front organization, British Council for Peace in Vietnam, was attended by less than 1,000 people.

In its time, the CND attracted layers of middle-class youth radicalized by the first tremors of the growing capitalist crisis. It remained on the level of protest: the H-bomb was evil, marchers protested, but the bomb and the system that created it remained.

The pacifist leaders of CND were unable—and largely unwilling—to mobilize the working class against the bomb.

Their movement declined, support fell away and only the Communist Party—the most consistent opponents of independent working-class action against nuclear weapons—were left to oversee the remains.

But CND remains an object lesson in the limitations and ultimate impotence of protest politics.

The great lesson of CND is the need for revolutionary working-class leadership to overthrow capitalism and abolish nuclear weapons once and for all.

Surely it is time the corpse was finally laid to rest—the working class has long ago proceeded to 'next business'.

## Labour Party YS 'rump' conference

**THE most effective way for an assassin to disguise himself is, of course, as one of his victim's bodyguards.**

A recent example of this tactic was in operation at the Morecambe conference of the Labour Party's politically tame 'Young Socialists' over Easter weekend; the target—Marxism.

Hiding behind the idea—completely in opposition to everything that Marx, Lenin and Trotsky ever wrote on the subject—that the Labour Party can be made into an instrument of revolutionary change, the revisionist group around the paper 'Militant' came together with centrists and right-wingers to provide the Wilson leadership with the semblance of a 'left'-sounding rump youth organization.

No one should be fooled, however, by these self-styled 'Trotskyists'.

Transport House—home of the Labour Party's bureaucratic machine—emerged completely unscathed from the three days of verbal attack it underwent at Morecambe.

## AJS faces legal action

**THE YOUNG Socialists' French sister organization, the Alliance des Jeunes pour le Socialisme (AJS) faces government legal action from the**

Ministry of the Interior announced that it plans to bring a case against the French Trotskyist youth movement on the grounds that it represents a reconstitution of a left-wing organization outlawed after the revolutionary events of May-June 1968.

The Interior Ministry is also investigating the Ligue Communiste (Pabloites) and two Maoist organizations on the same grounds.

Pompidou clearly wants to drive militant left-wing organizations underground.

The French government is particularly worried by the rapid growth of the AJS, which recently organized a 10,000-strong youth rally at Le Bourget, near Paris.

The French Communist Party, which did not lift a finger to defend the organizations banned in 1968, has said not a word about the current legal proceedings.

Any attempt to ban the AJS and other left-wing organizations must be met with the united hostility of the whole working-class movement in other countries as well as in France.

The Young Socialists and the Socialist Labour League led a campaign against the previous bans, which received widespread support from British workers, including many Communist Party members.

## Young Socialists and Socialist Labour League

# MAY DAY

Sunday May 3

**DEMONSTRATE FOR: Socialist policies to stop the Tories getting in!**

Assemble: Charing Cross Embankment 1.30 p.m.

Followed by: Public Meeting, the Lyceum 4 p.m.

Coaches from ... High Street,

## LENIN CENTENARY 1870-1970

The life and work of V. I. Lenin, founder of Bolshevism, will be reviewed and commemorated by the Socialist Labour League and the Young Socialists at a

### PUBLIC MEETING

SPEAKERS:

C. Slaughter, SLL and Editor 'Fourth International'.

J. Simmance, Assistant national YS secretary.

G. Healy, SLL national secretary

CHAIRMAN:

M. Banda, Editor Workers Press.

**Monday  
April 20 7-30 p.m.  
CAXTON HALL  
(Great Hall)  
(St James Park tube)**

# MAY DAYS



Lenin speaks on May 1, 1919, in Moscow

## May Day and the International

**THE** character of the entire workers' movement during the era of the Second International is reflected in the history and the fate of the May Day holiday.

May 1 was established as a holiday by the Paris International Socialist Congress in 1889.

The purpose of designating it thus was to prepare, by means of a simultaneous demonstration by workers of all countries on that day, the ground for drawing them together into a single international proletarian organization of revolutionary action having one world centre and one world political orientation.

### PATH

The Paris Congress, which had taken the above decision, was treading the path of the International Communist League and of the First International.

For the Second International to adopt the pattern of these two organizations was from the start impossible. In the course of the 14 years which had passed since the days of the First International there had grown up in every country, class organizations of the proletariat which carried out their activity quite independently within their territory and were not adapted to international unification on the principles of democratic centralism.

The celebration of May Day ought to have prepared them for such a unification and that was why the slogan of the eight-hour working day was put forward, a demand which was called forth by the development of the productive forces and which had a popular basis amongst the broad

working masses of all countries.

The real task intended for the May Day holiday lay in assisting in the process of transforming the working class as an economic category into the working class in the sociological sense, that is, into a class which is conscious of its interests as a whole and which strives towards instituting its own dictatorship and carrying out the socialist revolution.

From this point of view demonstrations in support of the socialist revolution were most appropriate to May Day. And the revolutionary elements at the congress fought for this.

But at the stage of development through which the working class was then passing the majority found that the demand for the eight-hour working day provided a better answer for carrying out the task in front of them. In any case this was a slogan capable of uniting workers of all countries.

Just such a role was also played by the slogan of universal peace which was subsequently put forward.

But the congress proposed and the objective conditions of the development of the workers' movement disposed.

The May holiday gradually turned from the means of struggle of the world proletariat into a means of struggle of the workers of each separate country for their local interests. And this was made more possible by putting forward the third slogan—universal suffrage.

### HOLIDAY

In the majority of states May Day was celebrated either just in the evening after work was finished or else on the following Sunday.

In those places where the workers celebrated it by a stoppage of work as in Belgium and Austria it served the cause of realizing local tasks but not the cause of closing the ranks of workers of all countries into one world working class.

Side by side with progressive consequences (as a result of bringing together the workers of a particular country) it had therefore a negative conservative side—it linked the workers too tightly with the fate of a particular state and in this way prepared the ground for the development of social-patriotism.

### NEGATIVE

The task which had been placed on the order of the day by the Paris Congress had not been realized. The formation of an International as the organization of international revolutionary proletarian action, with one centre and with one international political orientation, had not been achieved.

The Second International was merely a weak union of workers' parties which were independent of each other in their activity.

May Day turned into its opposite and with the war its existence came to an end.

Such were the consequences of the inexorable logic of the dialectical process of development of the workers' movement.

Wherein lies the cause of this phenomenon? What guarantee is there against its repetition? What is the lesson for the future from this?

Of course the basic cause of the failure of the May Day holiday lay in the character of the given period of capitalist development, in the process of its deepening in each separate country and the struggle conditioned by

this process for the democratization of the state system and for the adaptation of the latter to the needs of capitalist development.

But even in the development of a capitalist or of any other type of system there exist tendencies of two sorts—the conservative and the revolutionary.

With the working class, which is the active participant in the historical process, its vanguard, the socialist parties, is destined to go ahead of this process and to counterpose its revolutionary tendencies to the conservative ones at every stage of the workers' movement and to put forward and to defend the overall interests of the whole proletariat in its totality independent of nationality.

This is the very task which the socialist parties during the period of the Second International did not fulfil and this had a direct influence on the fate of the May Day holiday.

Under the influence of the party bosses made up of intellectuals and the labour bureaucracy, the socialist parties in the period described concentrated their attention on very useful parliamentary activity which was in its very essence national and not international or of class character.

### INFLUENCE

The organization of workers looked on their activity not as a means of class struggle but as an end in itself. It is sufficient to recall how the leaders of German Social-Democracy argued for transferring May Day to the following Sunday.

They said that one could not expose an exemplary party organization, parliamentary activity and numerous rich trade

unions to danger merely for the sake of a demonstration.

The present epoch is directly contrary in character to the past epoch. Opened by the war, and in particular by the Russian October Revolution it reveals itself as the epoch of the direct struggle of the proletariat for power on a world scale.

### EPOCH

Its character is favourable to May Day fulfilling that role which the revolutionary elements at the Paris Congress of 1889 attempted to assign to it.

It is presented with the task of facilitating the formation of a Third Revolutionary International and of serving the cause of the mobilization of proletarian forces for the world socialist revolution.

But to assist in the carrying out of this great role the lessons of the past and the demands of the present epoch powerfully dictate to socialists from all countries: (1) a radical change in their policy; (2) putting forward appropriate slogans for May Day.

In the first instance the following steps are necessary: (1) concentrate efforts on the formation of the Third Revolutionary International; (2) subordinate the interests of each country to the general interests of the international proletarian movement and subordinate parliamentary activity to the interests of the struggle of the proletarian masses.

The main slogans of May Day in the present epoch should be:

- (1) The Third International.
- (2) The dictatorship of the proletariat.
- (3) The World Soviet Republic.
- (4) The Socialist Revolution.

# May Day appeal of Executive Committee of the Communist International 1921

ANOTHER year has passed and in not a single country in the whole world besides Russia can the working class boast of victory.

The capitalists of every country are rejoicing. They feel more sure of themselves than they did last year and behave as though convinced of their final triumph. Yet another year has passed by and we have still not shaken our yoke off, say the workers.

A year has passed during which the helm still remains in the hands of the bourgeoisie. By this time the bourgeoisie could have shown what it could do. The world more than at any other time before resembles a smoking ruin.

In the defeated capitalist countries, in Germany, Austria and Hungary famine has appeared. These countries are more and more becoming the victims of the international predators who buy up the last meagre belongings of the defeated with weak currencies.

## BUSINESS

The local exploiters thereby do some good business while the want of the working masses grows daily. High prices have long since exceeded wages, and despite the shops crammed with goods millions of people do not know how to feed their children or to cover their nakedness.

What then is the situation in the victor countries? Four million out of work in America and two million in Britain. In France economic collapse is growing. In Britain one strike wave follows close on another.

Lloyd George is forced to gather together entire hordes which are to have at the ready lead and iron for the striking coal-miners should the latter bring out the railwaymen and transport workers on strike.

The rabble of tyrants of the Paris, London and New York stock exchanges thought that they would be able to turn the population of half the world into beggars and calmly continue to hold sway.

## BEGGARS

They have made a mistake. Beggars cannot spend money; but then neither Armstrong, Weekers, Schneider-Creusot nor the Bethlehem Steel Corporation can grow fat on the products of their industry.

More than two and a half years have passed and world capital has proved incapable of organizing the world economy. On the contrary the only thing it has known how to do is to have added new contradictions to the old ones. Foch crosses the Rhine in order to grab the German bourgeoisie by the scruff of the neck and fleece its pockets under the guise of compensation for crimes during the war for which the Entente powers' capital feels itself as innocent as a new-born babe.

With growing disquiet and distrust the British bourgeoisie follows the naval armament programme of the United States of America.

Against whom are they arming themselves? Against Britain or against Japan? Britain and Japan for their part are getting ready too. The wild beast of world war is preparing for a new leap; it is baring its claws and stretching its paws out towards fresh proletarian prey.

## SERFDOM

If the world proletariat does not brace itself, if it does not seize capitalism by the throat then it not only will go to meet its ruin and serfdom but it must also be convinced that it will be once again dragged to the battlefield and once again be forced to shed blood for the interests of world capital.

The traitors to the working class, the Scheidemanns, the Renaudels and the Hendersons again make the discovery that it is a question of the 'defence of the fatherland and democracy'.

Only recently Vandervelde, the leader of the Second International and a minister of the crown of Belgium cynically and openly gave his consent for France to dispatch Senegalese troops across the Rhine against the German people drenched with blood.

Meanwhile the heroes of the Two-and-a-half International are again finding opportunities to discuss what 'special conditions' of each country make the betrayal of the proletariat explicable and how and why the proletariat must save its gunpowder for better times rather than hurl a bomb at the heart of dying capitalism.

## FORWARD

But the question is not posed in the way that capitalists and social-democrats think. The world proletariat is not defeated, the world revolution goes forward.

Its advance consists if only in the fact that capitalism shows itself more and more incapable of assuring the proletariat of even an orderly life of slavery and also in the fact that yet broader, stronger and more conscious masses are gathering under the banner of the Third International.

Precisely because the bourgeoisie proves in practice its incapacity to order the world yet more new masses press forward along the road of revolution, and more firmly close their ranks. Soviet Russia, the haven of revolution, does not let world reaction conquer it. Britain, the stronghold of counter-revolution, has been obliged to conclude a trade agreement with the 'Moscow robbers and plunderers'.

And though seven years of war have seriously weakened Russia, though the want of the proletarian masses is great too, their vanguard loyally stands under the banner of the Soviet government and out of the wavering and weary masses it is able to mobilize new fighters.

This vanguard is doing everything that its heroic organization



THERE has never been a full edition of Leon Trotsky's writings. The publication of his 'Collected Works' was suspended and finally banned by Stalin after the expulsion of the Left Opposition from the Bolshevik Party in the Soviet Union in 1927.

The Stalinist censoring of the writings of Trotsky and other Left Opposition leaders was one of the most reactionary blows dealt by the bureaucracy against Marxism and the international workers' movement.

But today the Trotskyist movement, fighting to build the revolutionary leadership of the working class, has its own daily paper in Britain.

Trotsky's Fourth International founded in 1938, lives on today in the struggle of the Young Socialists and Keep Left to build a mass revolutionary youth movement, which will train its cadres to lead the working class to take power.

Here we print the fourth in our series of translations from the Russian of Trotsky's Works.

people. The White Terror reigning in Spain and Serbia proves how unsure of themselves the local masters feel.

In Italy the bourgeoisie, by unleashing Fascist bands, is sowing a storm. The German Orgesh serves as a perpetual reminder to the German workers: 'Arm yourselves! Don't lose heart from your defeat! Strike if you don't wish to be struck!'

In Poland 7,000 communists are sitting behind bars but strike follows strike: this shows that there will be no calm as long as a bridge is not thrown across between revolutionary Russia and revolutionary Germany.

In France, in the land drunk with victory, in the land of nationalist inebriation hundreds of thousands of workers have become familiar with communism.

No amount of persecution will stop the triumphal march of communist ideas in the country where the idea not only was born but has been sanctified with the blood of the victims of July and the martyrs of the Paris Commune.

## BLUNT

The Communist International is preparing for its Third Congress. This congress will not be concerned with the melancholic contemplation of the successes of world reaction as the leaders of the Two-and-a-half International, the Adlers, the Bauers, the Longuets, the Dittmans, the Hilferdings and the Wollcheds, were doing in Vienna, but will be devoted to steeling the weapon and to the destruction of all those elements who are seeking to blunt that weapon.

No softening of our attacks, but an offensive by broad columns along a still broader front: that is the slogan with

which we appeal to you on May Day.

It is vital everywhere to place ourselves at the head of the masses outside the party in their struggle to better their condition.

In the course of this struggle the working masses will come to see how daily the reformists and centrists are deceiving them. They will see that the Scheidemanns and the Hilferdings, the Turatis and the D'Aragnas, the Renaudels and the Longuets, the Hendersons and the Macdonalds do not wish to, and are incapable of fighting either for the dictatorship of the proletariat or even for a crumb of stale bread for the toilers.

## FUTURE

The workers will recognize that the communists are not splitting the proletariat but represent its unifiers in the fight for a better future.

They will recognize that the capitalists cannot, nor wish to, allow the workers even what the peasant allows his horse—sufficient rest and an adequate amount of bread, the necessary to recover strength for more work.

In this way the desire of workers to overthrow capitalism and to smash its power will grow every day. Any day there can come a moment when workers will no longer be willing to put up with the suffering and torment that moribund capitalism dooms them to.

Any day there can come a moment when the brave assault movement of the communist vanguard will carry with it the broad masses of the working class and when the struggle for the conquest of power will become the task of the hour.

The Communist International calls on you for the maximum

concentration of forces, and for the greatest unity and readiness for battle. We are moving towards not a period of slow agitational and propaganda work but a period of ever sharpening mass revolutionary battles.

## BATTLE

The increase in unemployment, the growing brazenness of counter-revolution, and the danger of new wars will not permit the revolutionary stirrings of the toiling masses to cease.

The task of communists in every country is to be their strike battalion, to be that cadre which unites them in struggle. The task of our blood-soaked banner consists not in being the symbol of a future struggle standing before us in the distance but in going forward to great revolutionary conflicts today and tomorrow.

On May Day we wish to show our readiness to do battle with the world bourgeoisie.

On May Day we shall hoist our red banner on the factories and plants; we shall carry it forward in mass demonstrations so that its inscription will radiate far and wide proclaiming to the oppressed proletarian masses:

● Close your ranks, all oppressed, and tormented, all those exploited and under attack!

● Down with the open and the secret servants of the bourgeoisie!

● Long live the Communist International, the red army of the world revolution!

● Down with the capitalist state, down with the bourgeoisie!

● Long live Soviet Russia, the stronghold of the world revolution!

● Long live the world revolution and the international union of proletarian Soviet Republics!

# MOSCOW



# TRIALS ANTHOLOGY

## review

**AFTER HAGGERTY**  
by David Mercer  
with  
Frank Finlay,  
Billie Dixon, Leslie Sands  
at  
The Aldwych Theatre,  
London.

**PICASSO**  
347 Engravings  
ICA Gallery  
The Mall  
11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

page

# What's in the new chapter?

Review by  
Martin Myer

A PLAY which should be seen by everyone interested in the theatre is David Mercer's 'After Haggerty' which has just opened at the Aldwych Theatre, London.

Public response was not very good when I saw it, but this may be because it is a rather too uncomfortable play for the sort of people who make up the London theatre audience.

It is uncomfortable because it dissects and analyses mercilessly the experience of a whole generation of British radical intellectuals.

If Jimmy Porter in 'Look Back in Anger' made the first hopeful steps on the road of individual protest, Bernard Link in 'After Haggerty' is the broken man returning from a hopeless journey.

He develops against a backdrop of political events spanning the 12 years between the Hungarian revolution of 1956 and the events of France and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

It is a development of ever-growing cynicism and sense of impotence.

At one point he blurts out something like 'capitalism is in crisis, the grip of Stalinism is tightening and all I can do is write reviews for third-rate plays.'

In a most poignant and sometimes cryingly funny way, Bernard Link expresses the impotence of the radical intellectual who thinks he can change society through the force of good ideas, and not through a struggle to build a leadership for the working class to take political power.

Bernard is by no means a cardboard social type.

He is a supremely convincing individual, and the development of his personal relationships makes up the main body of the play.

In particular his relations with his father, or rather their complete lack of communication, stands as one of the great moments of theatre dialogue.

No film could render this experience so powerfully.



Frank Finlay as theatre critic Bernard Link, with Billie Dixon as Claire, in David Mercer's 'After Haggerty'

It is Bernard's relations with the younger characters which raise the most questions.

The enormous vitality of Claire—Haggerty's wife—and her bawling child is a constant indictment, on a personal level, of Bernard's cynicism and his father's narrow-minded conservatism.

Haggerty himself, who never appeals in the play because he is active in the real political world outside Hampstead Garden suburb, is an indictment of Bernard's political impotence.

So youth stands in opposition

to Bernard on every level.

But Chris, the only young worker in the play, is a rather weak character who makes a set-piece speech in which all he says is that young people are different today because they think differently and wear different clothes.

Although the play does not set out to look towards the future or show the power of the working class, surely as a Marxist David Mercer could have made more convincing a character who is supposed to be a young worker.

'After Haggerty' marks the end

of a chapter in the British theatre.

It is the swan song of the radical theatre, looking objectively at its past.

How will the new chapter open?

Will Mercer grasp the potential of the new generation of workers pushed forward by the crisis of capitalism as he has portrayed all the conservatism of the old generation in characters like Mr Link senior—not as a political abstraction but as a living force in all its contradictions?

That is the big question raised by 'After Haggerty'.

## Scarborough Big boost to at conference

By Julia Bush  
(Oxford YS)

A VERY successful regional conference at Swindon on March 22 was attended by 70 Young Socialists from the West Country.

Areas represented were Swindon, Oxford, Reading, Bristol, Southampton, Port Talbot and Exeter.

Sheila Torrance, Young Socialists National Secretary addressed the conference and stressed the new features of the political situation today.

The developing economic crisis was producing not only a new ferociousness amongst the employers, but also a new confidence and tenacity in the working class.

The prolonged struggle of the Centrax workers was a contrast to the attitude of the trade union leaders, who constantly drew back from the prospect of conflict with the employers.

Moreover, the recent dock and airport strikes suggested that important sections of the working class were beginning to look towards nationalization as a long-term solution to their problems.

Faced with such a threat the employers were doing their utmost to bring in a right-wing Tory government to wage all-out war on the working class.

It was vital for the Young Socialists to mobilize the working class to keep the Tories out, by building a leadership which would not sell out whenever the struggle reached its crucial stage.

The discussion at the Scarborough conference would be an important step towards this.

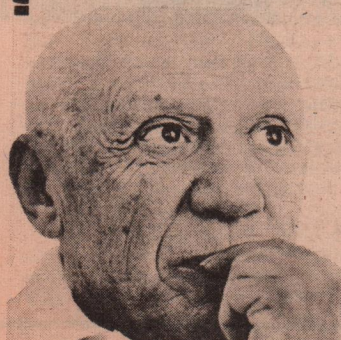
An interesting and lively discussion followed this speech.

A young steel worker from Port Talbot confirmed Sheila Torrance's description of rising unemployment.

At his firm workers were encouraged to give up their jobs with the promise of double redundancy pay, while those who attended government training centres were often unable to get a job once they had been trained.

The Regional Conference gave a big boost to the campaign for the 10th Annual Conference in Scarborough.

## PICASSO IN A STRAIT- JACKET



Pablo Picasso

PICASSO made these 347 engravings between March 16 and October 5 1968—an average of more than two a day—at the age of 87.

The quality and number of the works show an undiminished creative power and imagination.

There are a great many small works in this exhibition but they never tire. Each introduces a new idea.

But there is a great problem. Over and over again, in a hundred different styles and techniques Picasso tackles the same subjects—the artist and his model, sexual frustration, rape and seduction and combinations of each with another.

Because of the constant variation and changes in the characters performing the rituals in the pictures and because they are engaged in human activities the succession of engravings retains fascination.

But you feel that Picasso is in a straight-jacket, that this is play for him, even though a serious game, that he could create some-

thing tremendous if he could only break from these themes.

The style he uses in the engravings is a summing-up of all his own previous styles throughout this century.

But the works in this exhibition do not live up to a poem written to Picasso by Eluard in 1951, when he wrote:

'and you have upheld thousands like me, for you are this rock from which all men who have hope launch themselves into the unknown with that innocence which allows them to be right'.

And yet Picasso has made works like 'Guernica', painted as a symbol of the Spanish Civil War in 1937.

It is not just that Picasso, as an individual, became introspective and retreated to making pictures of his personal problems. Picasso joined the Communist Party in 1944 because he had seen the struggle of Communist workers against fascism.

Throughout his life, he had always been on the side of oppressed workers in Spain,

although another part of him was turned towards the life of a star of high society.

The greatest artistic development was made before he was lionized—that was the creation of Cubism, when he launched the new art of the 20th century.

The French Communist Party was content to use him as a figurehead for their peace movement, they never involved him in the struggle to destroy capitalism.

Today their influence drags him into the mire.

Picasso is a self-imposed exile from Spain. He has consistently refused to live under Franco's fascist rule.

When Franco had the temerity to ask Picasso to return his painting 'Guernica' to the Barcelona museum Picasso rightly refused.

But two weeks ago he agreed that his early works could be taken from his childhood home to the museum in Barcelona. He has made a compromise with the fascists.

This cannot be seen as

separate from the support given by the Communist Parties of Poland and Russia to Franco's regime.

When the Spanish workers are heroically fighting Franco's regime, Picasso and the Communist Party retreat towards the other side of the barricades.

Picasso's compromise may appear a trivial detail; if it were only that then Franco would not attach such value to laying his hands on Picasso's work.

Picasso has become part of the establishment in Britain.

The 'left' art critic of the 1930s Herbert Read conducted Princess Margaret around the Picasso sculpture exhibition two years ago, the ICA today is trying to be the English avant garde centre (but there is no ferment of creativity at the ICA).

To charge 12s to see Picasso's exhibition is a philistine insult to all that he has stood for in the past.

BY CISSY LODGE

## A new member to the Y.S.

AS A working youth I joined the Young Socialists because we fight for workers' control and to smash the big bosses and the monopoly that they have over the workers.

The Labour government promised the workers that it would stand up and fight for them but this, as you can see, is a pack of lies and was just used to get the Labour Party in power.

In the next election we are going to try and get the Labour Party to stay in power but once in power we must get rid of the Wilsons and find people that will fight for the struggles of the working class.

This is why I joined the YS.

Most nights we go out and sell the Workers Press, the only paper that stands for the workers.

This is the only way we can get the workers to fight and get the young workers to take an interest and make a stand.

It is very important that someone should lead the workers and I think through the Young Socialists this will be achieved.

The YS this year holds its National Conference at Scarborough. This is very important for the youth.

The conference is to get the young workers to take up a fight against the big monopolies.

Alan Hunter  
Dartford YS

## Dangers of work study

IN THE present economic crisis the capitalist class have developed a new weapon to continue their exploitation of the working class — work study.

With this 'scientific tool of management' comes the introduction of job-evaluation, Measured-Day Work and productivity deals.

These fancy terms mean speed-up, redundancy, and increased work-loads for the workers.

These deals are sanctioned by the union leaders in their sell-outs and capitulations to the employers.

The need for an alternative leadership in the working class is therefore an urgent one. The employers know they must attack the working class in the present crisis and they will not shirk from doing so.

The working class must not shirk from building a revolutionary leadership which will overthrow their exploiters and keep their party, the Tory Party, out.

We must all therefore help build this revolutionary leadership.

The only way to do this is to join the Young Socialists, come to and participate in its national conference at Scarborough and by fighting to get more young workers into the Young Socialists and to the conference.

H. Bridgeman  
Woolwich YS

## A trip to India

A RECENT visit to Punjab in India has proved to me the real need for a revolutionary leadership.

Is India on the verge of a revolution or another betrayal by the so-called Communist Parties?

There has been a lot of confusion created amongst the workers and peasants by the splits in the Indian Communist Parties between the so-called Leninist-Marxist group and other groups.

Recent clashes in West Bengal with the police, which were led by the Maoist groups, resulted in the arrest of 200 and many killed.

Armed uprising in the villages proved to be a defeat for these groups and brought about the brutal murder of peasants and workers.

Meanwhile the landlords and the right-wing remain untouched.

# EDITOR'S POSTBAG

Whilst India breaks away from feudalism and there is a big economic crisis in its capitalist system no guidance is given by the Communist Party.

For the Stalinists it is the Parliamentary Road to Socialism.

Since independence there has been no change in the feudal system of landlordism or a reduction in the vast population of millions.

British colonialism has brought starvation and hunger to a country rich in natural wealth.

The lefts in India's Communist Party, like those in the British labour movement, must be exposed along with the Gandhi government.

Bhupinder Gill  
Hounslow YS.

## In the schoolroom

AS THE general election is getting closer every day the Tories are grabbing every opportunity to gain support in the classrooms.

In a recent school social studies discussion a socialist-minded student argued a point with a Tory-minded teacher on the aims of a Conservative government.

The student told the class some Tory facts and the teacher quickly interrupted and drummed the class with all sorts of nonsense and told the boy that he was going on the wrong lines.

The Physics teacher, when he is performing an important 'O' level experiment and very frequently if the experiment is successful, ends with a phrase; 'Heath for Prime Minister' or 'Up with the Tories', although 75 per cent of us there are of Labour class.

When a group of YS were handing out leaflets outside our school gates in our dinner hour the headmaster called the police.

I think we should build a mass movement and fight these Tory vultures in order to destroy imperialism.

Ilford YS member.

## The working class and Internationalism

AT THE same time as Upper Clydeside Shipbuilders' boss Kenneth Douglas announced that 3,500 workers must become redundant, the entire production force at Odhams, Watford received dismissal notices following a dispute over pay.

Until the dispute is resolved the notices stand.

In America, after Nixon stopped the Pacific Railworkers' strike by a court injunction, he called in troops to sort out the mail whilst post workers went on strike for better pay.

These threats and actions of the bosses and their political mouthpieces clearly reveal the lengths to which they are prepared to go to attack the working class, in their need to create more profit with less workers.

The support given by the Australian Postal Workers' Union to their American comrades is a commendable action of international support—but support alone is not enough to fight back.

Workers need an alternative leadership and a political programme with which to arm themselves.

The last six years of Labour government betrayals, as the new Young Socialists' leaflet states, have prepared the way for a Tory come-back.

The Tories are confident that the trade union bureaucrats, after their feeble opposition to Castle's anti-trade

union legislation, will not be hard to handle, especially with a larger, stronger police force and an extension of the trespass law to cover political demonstrations.

The Tories are prepared to ban strikes and enforce more productivity deals in their determination to increase unemployment and raise the cost of living with value added tax, cut backs in health, housing, welfare and higher council rents.

Wage demands and go-slows will not be enough to fight back. A political programme for the working class is needed because these attacks are political.

They come from the boss party—the Tories—who have prepared their plan of action.

Wilson's speech on his Washington trip to see Nixon, agreed that the problems were the same for all the advanced industrial capitalist countries—organized labour.

Workers in their recent strikes showed that they will not be pushed around, but the Tories, with Wilson's aid, are prepared to disorganize labour with capitalist law and order.

The trade union bureaucrats, supported by the Stalinists and the revisionists prepare nothing concrete to meet the Tory threat.

Only the Young Socialists' policies can give a clear perspective and lead politically in preparing the working class to meet the bosses' attacks.

Capitalism in its death agony shows its contempt for workers' lives with unemployment, speed-up and wage cuts.

As the American recession grows so the bosses cut costs to maintain high profits.

Alternative workers' leadership must be built for socialist internationalism.

The working class is an international class exploited by bosses for profit—slaughtered in imperialist wars for capitalist territorial greed.

The building of the mass Young Socialists as the British youth section of the Fourth International is the immediate task to carry forward Trotskyism, which is the continuation of Marxism-Leninism today.

Only the Young Socialists can give a lead on socialist principles against Stalinism and revisionism and aid the working class in the struggle against the bosses for a socialist society run by the working class.

Alan Collings  
Kings Cross YS

## Point of view from the West Country

IN VIEW of the recent Centrax strike I feel that people should see and hear more of the general working conditions in the West Country.

As an example I offer my own place of employment in a paper mill.

It is in this mill that one can see the typical conditions of a union sell-out and the rule of the bosses pressed on the workers.

The conditions of work are appalling with steam and condensation and large pools of water about. Things are hazardous for anybody on the factory floor.

This general lack of safety has already caused two very serious accidents.

For the hours worked and the conditions worked under, the pay is extremely low. A

man on shift work gets 7s an hour and a day worker gets about £10 or £12 a week.

A boy on day work gets roughly £12 for 12 to 14 hours' overtime. For the work done and the risks taken the pay is extremely low.

In the last week the manager passed a document (without the consent of the union) to the works giving details typical of a productivity deal, which was accepted.

To sum up, the situation at the mill is typical of the betrayals of the working class by the trade union leadership.

Only the Young Socialists and its programme against capitalism can defeat the trade union bureaucracy.

D. Austin  
Exeter YS.

# Join the Young Socialists NOW!

Fill in this form and post to Sheila Torrance, 186a Clapham High Street

Name .....

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## Willesden's speed wins the day

By our Football Correspondent

WILLESDEN 7  
SHEFFIELD 3

THE Young Socialists' National Football Final played at the Butts Stadium, Coventry, was a very fast and exciting game with good sportsmanship from both sides.

Throughout the game the Sheffield side were out-played by the sheer speed of the Willesden team.

After ten minutes BODDEN opened the score for Willesden and eight minutes later MARTIN made it 2-0 for Willesden.

Sheffield returned to the attack from the centre.

Play was completely even in end to end exchanges and it looked as if things would stay that way until Sheffield found the net in the 28th minute, only to have the goal disallowed for off-side.

From the centre Willesden sent the ball down the right-wing and back into the centre to BLAKE whose shot was first held by Sheffield goalie Dickens, who

unluckily dropped the ball, which spun through his legs into the net to make it Willesden's third.

Not to be disheartened by this set-back, Sheffield kept up the exchange with Willesden and could have reduced their opponent's lead in the 35th minute when a cross from the right-wing went past two Sheffield forwards with only an open goal to beat.

Willesden returned to the attack showing that they were not going to be put off.

Using their speed they made it 4-0 up through a fine goal by CLOVIS in the 40th minute.

Half time saw Willesden comfortably in the lead.

Sheffield started the second half determined to master Willesden's speed and within the first 10 minutes they had forced Willesden to concede two corners, but they were unable to find the net.

Willesden however had no difficulty in this respect and in the 60th minute the ball bounced off Sheffield's defensive wall to right-winger MARTIN who did not hesitate to make his team's score 5-0.

From the centre kick Sheffield's attack was broken up by

Willesden who carried out a fast raid down the right wing to force a corner. However Blake shot wide twice.

Willesden's use of speed with the ball now really dominated the game and MANNING put Willesden up 6-0 in the 75th minute from a corner kick.

Willesden seemed all set for a landslide victory when, in the 82nd minute, a goal by inside-right CLOVIS into his own goal, reduced the lead to 6-1.

Sheffield had a brief revival. Three minutes later centre-forward SMITH scored a second goal to make it 6-2 with only five minutes of play to go.

In these last minutes Willesden made it 7-2 through BLAKE and Sheffield's left-half LYNCH made it a final 7-3.

Speed was the main factor in Willesden's victory but the second-half scoring of the Sheffield side showed that they had some skills to be reckoned with.

### GOAL SCORERS

Willesden: Blake 2, Martin 2, Bodden, Clovis, Manning.  
Sheffield: Clovis (OG), Smith, Lynch.

# Where to stay in Scarborough

## 'TANZA' GUEST HOUSE

Murphy, 5 Leading Post Street, Scarborough 3047  
Centre of Scarborough, a minute's walk to clubs, discotheque, conference rooms, beach, etc. Highly recommended for students by students. TV lounge, own keys. 25s. bed and breakfast.

## COMMODORE HOTEL

Prince of Wales Terrace Scarborough  
Licensed, convenient for Spa conference. Brochure on request.

## SEA BREEZE HOTEL

Kellett, 35 Blenheim Terrace, Scarborough  
Tel. 3768

Glorious sea views. 22 bedrooms. A warm welcome awaits. All socialists recommended. Room and excellent breakfast £1 4s.

'AVONMORE' 64 Trafalgar Square, Scarborough. Tel. 4449. Highly recommended for service. Good food and cleanliness. Bed and breakfast 22s. 6d.

Make your conference weekend a really happy time

at

## 'THE ALWYN' HOTEL

47 Albemarle Crescent Scarborough  
Mrs E. Lonsdale. SAE for brochure.  
Bed and breakfast 17s. 6d. per person per day.  
Accommodation for up to 24 persons.

SEAVIEW HOTEL. Prince of Wales Terrace, Scarborough. Only 120 yards to Spa lift to Conference halls, beach etc. Good food, late-night snacks a speciality. Licensed. Terms: bed and breakfast 25s. and 27s. 6d. Tel. Scarborough 61177.

## SOUTHLAND HOTEL

South Cliff, Scarborough  
Open all year, attractive dining room and cocktail bar. Colour television.

## WEST COURT HOTEL

6 West Street, South Cliff Scarborough  
Terms from 25s. B&B, D. B&B 29s. 6d.

F/B 35s. 6d. Central heating, TV lounge, varied and liberal menu, near Spa and town centre. Highly recommended.

GLADWYN PRIVATE HOTEL. Givendale Road, North Bay, Scarborough. Bed and breakfast 25s. Lunch and dinner if required. Parking on premises. Brochure Mr and Mrs R. L. Pennock. Phone S. 61883.

## GRENO HOTEL

25 Blenheim Terrace Scarborough  
Bed and breakfast from 27s. 6d.

Bed, breakfast and evening dinner from 33s. Television lounge, licensed bar, overlooking bay and close to town centre.

BERKELEY HOTEL. North Cliff, Scarborough. Situated on sea front overlooking sea. Modern amenities, licensed bar, colour TV. Bed and breakfast 30s. Dinner, bed and breakfast 37s. 6d.

## THE SEFTON HOTEL

Prince of Wales Terrace Mr H. Lee Scarborough.  
Tel. 0723-2310

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MANCHESTER HOTEL. New Queen Street, North Cliff, Scarborough for quality food and service. Bedrooms fitted elec. fires and shaver points. Special rate; room and full breakfast 26s. 6d. daily, other meals moderate charge. Brochure free.



Part of the YS speaking panel of new members at the London rally

# Pre-Scarborough rallies

BY SARAH HANNIGAN

ONE hundred and fifty members of the Young Socialists, London Region, attended a successful rally on Sunday, March 22 at Coram Fields Hall, Russell Square.

The rally was opened by a lively meeting, chaired by John Simmance, Assistant National Secretary of the Young Socialists, at which YS members from each of the federations represented at the rally spoke on their reasons for coming to the 10th Annual Conference of the Young Socialists held this year at Scarborough.

Everyone who spoke agreed that the YS campaign against the return of the Tories was the only way forward for youth in this period.

YS members also spoke on the policies of American imperialism, seen in the continuation of the brutal war against the Vietnamese peoples.

Two films made recently by the YS in the London area were shown.

The film made by East and West London dealt with the problems facing youth in terms of unemployment.

The second film, made by Southall and Acton YS, centred on the problems facing immigrant youth in this country and showed that they face the same crisis that affects all young people today.



Kingston YS—the winning team

Both films were very interesting and inspired newer members there to start thinking about making films of their own.

Eighteen teams took part in the five-a-side football competition which followed.

The winners, Kingston, played three games running and went on to defeat Stratford by one corner in the final after defeating Canterbury in the semi-final by a toss.

The final was hard fought and Kingston well deserved to win.

Throughout the afternoon and evening, YS members campaigned to convince all the new members attending to come along to the Scarborough Conference.

During the discotheque in the evening we set up a stall at which everyone at the rally could get information on Scarborough and pay their deposits.

# a big boost for London YS

By Rick Crust

YOUNG Socialists from all parts of Middlesex made their regional rally a huge success on March 22.

Attended by 100 members it was held at the Brunswick Boys Club, Fulham.

The first five-a-side competition resulted in an overwhelming win for North London with Stoke Newington 'B' beating Stoke Newington 'A' in the final.

Films made by the Young Socialists were a great hit. Everyone came away determined to have a go at making their own films of YS activities: as many members said: 'they are a way to show what the Young Socialists really is and can be used to build a massive movement'.

The evening ended with a lively discotheque to all the latest records.

Everyone signed up to go to the Scarborough Conference. The Middlesex Young Socialists came away determined to build a mass youth movement to defeat the Tories.

We must go forward from our

highly successful rally and annual Conference to recruit thousands into the Young Socialists throughout Middlesex in a massive force during the summer to lay the basis for a defeat of Toryism.

## Young Socialists Welcome to Scarborough

at

## DELMONT HOTEL

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Tel.: 64500

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