

February 1966

Keep

LEFT

Official paper of the Young Socialists

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Powerful demonstration against anti-trade union law

Reports see pages 4 & 5



FOR the past three months Young Socialists in Britain have been in the forefront of the struggle against the Labour government's proposed anti-union laws.

Branches and Federations throughout the country have been campaigning to win support for the tremendous January 26 lobby of parliament called by the Lambeth Trades Council in opposition to this shameful betrayal.

From every quarter of the labour and trades union movement support has poured in. Thousands of workers and trade unionists have shown in practice that they do not intend to stand idly by whilst a Labour government brings in laws that could mean fines and imprisonment for militants in industry.

The big question that faces us now is how to continue the fight against the legislation after the January 26 lobby. What is the next step?

The next step is the Morecambe Conference of Young Socialists in April.

Let there be no illusions. The Young Socialists have to carry enormous responsibilities in 1966. Already the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party Conference have gone along with Wilson's betrayals.

Our Annual Conference in Morecambe must therefore be more than simply a conference of youth. It must provide a platform for continuing the struggle of all workers against the trade union legislation.

As soon as we return from the lobby we must work

MAKE MORECAMBE 1966 BIGGEST CONFERENCE YET

statement from YS National Committee

systematically to bring as many older workers and trade union delegates as possible.

All those organisations which gave support to the Lambeth Trades Council lobby must be approached and asked to appoint fraternal delegates to the Morecambe conference.

In 1966 the Labour government is proposing to attack all workers uniformly. In this situation the building of Young Socialist branches in every area in preparation for the 1966 Conference is a vital question. The more we build up our own organisation, the more we will win the confidence and respect of all those older workers who are looking for an alternative to Wilson.

So let's make sure that at our next Conference we have more delegates, more visitors and more resolutions than ever before. Let every branch and federation in the country carry into action the following three-point programme:

- 1 Well planned social programmes to attract fresh forces to the Young Socialists in the pre-conference period.
- 2 A constant stream of resolutions from the branches based on a thorough discussion of the resolution 'Socialism and Youth'.
- 3 Turn the Young Socialists more and more in the direction of the trades unions and factories.

Make Morecambe 1966 a huge advance for the Young Socialists and the working class in this country.

World news

NEW YORK TRANSPORT STRIKE UNION LEADER JAILED

Strike law threat to workers

BY DAVID BEECH

ONE of the most important lessons of the New York transport strike—called just as the January Keep Left went to press—is that once there are laws to prevent strike action, the state will not hesitate to use them.

The jailing of Mike Quill, the transport workers' leader, and seven other union officials, by the New York State, is a direct warning to British workers who are faced with proposed anti-union laws being introduced by the Labour government.

streets and highways of the city, which Leon Trotsky called 'the most complete expression of our time', choked to a standstill, a 'settlement' was announced.

'PACKAGE DEAL'

This is in the form of a two-year 'package deal', which many papers said gave a pay rise of 15 per cent.

This is very doubtful. In any case it will not improve the atrocious conditions that the majority of the transport men work in, or the many dangers to the travellers inherent in such a transport system.

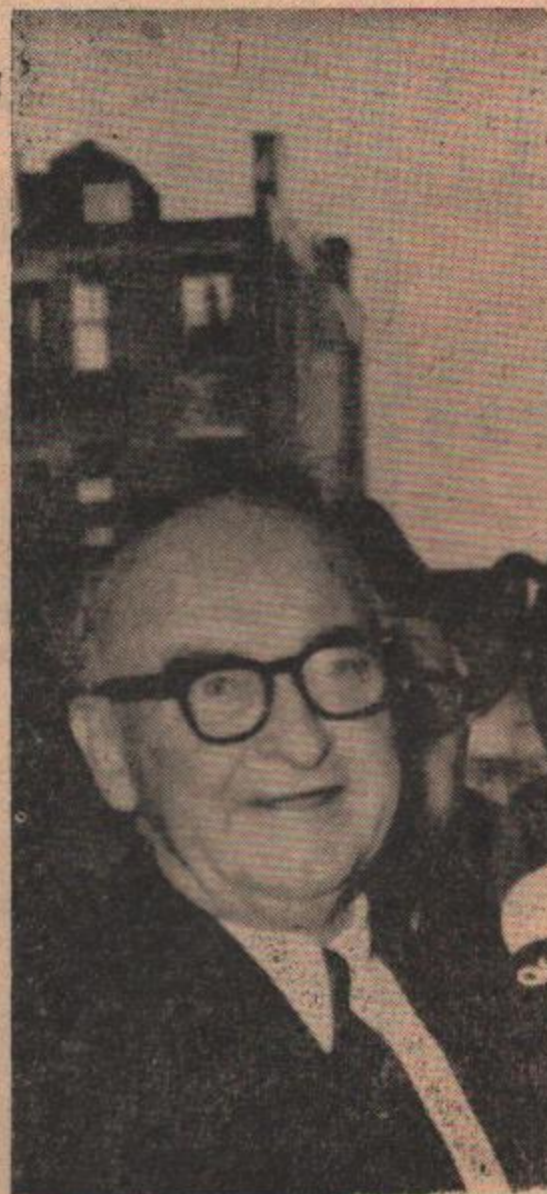
And who will pay for the cost

of the rise? Not the people who receive 100 million dollars in interest payments.

No. The estimated 52 million to 70 million-dollar bill is to be footed by the travellers—fares on the subway have been increased by 50 per cent.

At the same time the government prepares for further attacks on all US workers. In his State of the Union speech Johnson envisaged legislation which 'will effectively enable us to deal with strikes which threaten irreparable damage to the national interest'.

US and British workers have this thing in common—they face extremely reactionary anti-union laws. They also have a common



Mike Quill, leader of the transport workers, recently died in hospital after the end of the strike

struggle—to fight for a new revolutionary leadership of the whole working class to overthrow capitalism, its 'package deals', and its backward laws.

NUCLEAR THREAT IN VIETNAM

DURING the last five years the world has witnessed the decimation of the South Vietnamese government army and the gains of many key areas by the Vietcong.

It has been estimated that from January 1961 to October 1965 over half a million U.S. and government troops have been killed, captured, wounded or routed; nearly 2,400 planes have been downed or destroyed; 2,000 warships and boats have been sunk; 68,000 guns have been captured and 6,000 'strategic hamlets' have been destroyed.

The escalation of the war by the United States, which has taken the form of massive increases in troops, bombing and capital deployed in Vietnam, plus the reintroduction of poison gas, has been met with an even more determined struggle by the Vietcong.

A statement by one of Britain's top war-specialists has only heightened the dilemma of the White House. He stated that the bombing of North Vietnam could not defeat the Vietcong, and that this objective could only be achieved, by half a million to a million troops.

However the opposition of the student and negro youth to any kind of conscription makes the organising of such a large force impossible for Johnson.

Over the past few months he has tried to win support by talking peace and at the same time continuing the troop build up in South East Asia.

This fraud was however exposed by the statement of Defence Secretary Robert McNamara who made it quite clear that the Americans are prepared to use nuclear weapons if they continue to be driven back by the Vietcong.

And behind the White House trots the Labour government of Britain, which gives its support to the US imperialist policy in South East Asia.

The fake lefts in the Labour government fall in behind this vicious onslaught by imperialism against the workers and peasants of Vietnam. Not once have they raised any serious opposition to Wilson's support for Johnson.

There are however very real demands which must be put before the British working class if the Vietnamese people are to free themselves from imperialist oppression.

Kick out the Labour traitors who back the Johnson government—strike a blow against British imperialism as a means of fighting American imperialism!

Arm the Vietnamese workers and peasants!

Victory to the Vietcong!

DEMANDS

The Transport Workers' Union called out New York's 33,000 bus and subway workers on New Year's Eve after their demands for a four-day, 32-hour week, six weeks' holiday after one year's work and half pay after retirement were rejected by the authorities.

The City's new mayor, 'liberal' Republican, John Lindsay, took office on the eve of the strike and immediately enforced the state law which makes strikes by public employees illegal. This was in spite of Quill's compromise of cutting the union's demands by 80 per cent.

The state's abrupt action highlights the deepening economic crisis of the city, and of US imperialism in general.

Each year that Quill has led the TWU—an amalgamation of several transport unions including the most militant Motormen's Benevolent Association—he has put forward demands on the New Year.

These have always been watered down by him, and then been granted.

NO AID

But decaying New York City is bankrupt and the US as a whole, with its huge commitments in Vietnam, has such an economic problem that it cannot give any aid.

But Quill's members, especially the militants from the Motormen's Benevolent Association and the many Negro workers whose attitude to the state has been expressed in Harlem and Watts' uprisings, pushed him to the point where his 'militant' attitude landed him in jail.

As New York big business lost more and more dollars and the

Sukarno and generals massacre Communists

BY A KEEP LEFT
CORRESPONDENT

THE lessons of the bankruptcy of the Stalinist policy of collaboration with so-called 'progressive' governments has been brutally brought home to the people of Indonesia.

The Communist Party's subservience to Indonesia's President Sukarno has led to the murder of 100,000 members of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) at the hands of the extreme right-wing army generals.

Feeble

Whilst leading Communist Party members awaited execution in village jails, Sukarno made only the most feeble efforts to prevent their murder.

Both the secretary of the Party, Aidit, and the second vice-chairman Njoto were executed in December last year. Reports of the way in which they were hastily bundled into cars and taken away to prison have only just been released this month.

Aidit wrote to Sukarno asking for his help but this puppet of the army generals to whom the CP leaders looked for relief would only reply: 'I need more time and first of all I must change the state of mind of the Army commanders.'

Events showed, however, that he had very little intention of saving the Communists, and that



Sukarno—bound by right-wing forces

had he wanted to he was, in any case, bound by the extreme right-wing forces.

These terrible crimes, in which many thousands were murdered, their bodies thrown into the rivers or just left in the streets, were carried out by the army, who went from village to village butchering communists and supporters, in retaliation against a coup staged last year.

Puppet

Sukarno is now the puppet of these generals, he rules as President by their kind permission only for as long as the army find a use for him.

Communist parties in Britain, Russia and China, who gave support to Sukarno as a man who

opposed imperialism are strangely silent on the death of 100,000 fellow party members—have they nothing to say?

The Indonesian Communist Party was, after all, the largest in the world outside the Soviet Union and China.

Now the position in Indonesia is such that there is a serious financial crisis which the army generals will probably solve by calling on the assistance of imperialism. This leaves little room for Sukarno with his middle-of-the-road position between the Communist Party and the army, trying to maintain a balance.

Intervention

Thus the way has been laid open by the Stalinists for intervention by imperialism because they made an open compromise with Sukarno, the experiences of such collaboration and co-existence must not go unchallenged.

The working class of Britain cannot let such murders go without an assessment of Stalinism and what it means in terms of a fight against capitalism. Only if the crimes of the Stalinists are understood fully and an alternative Marxist leadership built can there ever be any hope of defeating capitalism and avenging the murder of the many thousands whose bodies now rot in the rivers of Indonesia.

KEEP LEFT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING JANUARY 1 1966

THE most active year of campaigning that Keep Left and the Young Socialists has ever known—that was the way that Keep Left editor Aileen Jennings described 1965 at the paper's annual meeting held on January 1 at the Peckham Co-op Hall, London, which was attended by 400 Young Socialists from London and the provinces.

Keep Left had given its support to ten major campaigns throughout the year, she said, starting with the lobby of parliament on February 4 in which Young Socialists from all over the country demanded that the Labour government increase the old age pension and backdate it to November 1964.

The Morecambe conference of the Young Socialists, which was a historic one for the socialist youth movement in Britain—a decisive break was made with social democracy—was widely publicised in the paper and a full report was given after the conference.

'From that conference onwards we went out and campaigned for the decisions we voted on.'

YOUNG SOCIALISTS AND KEEP LEFT organised demonstrations on May Day, against the war in Vietnam, against fascism and racialism, against high rents, and on September 26 we took contingents of YS members and trade unionists up to Blackpool to demonstrate at the Labour Party annual conference.'

The highlight of the year, she said, was the meeting held in commemoration of Leon Trotsky's assassination by agents of Stalin.

'At a summer camp held in July and August Young Socialist members attended lectures on Marxist theory.'

'Lastly, Keep Left gave complete support to the Young Socialists' programme to be presented to the next Young Socialists' conference entitled "Socialism and Youth", extracts of which were published in Keep Left recently,' she added.



'Building the
alternative leadership—
the challenge for
Young Socialists
in 1966 ...'

the Editor

BECAUSE OF THE ENTHUSIASM and hard work of the Young Socialists branches the circulation of the paper had increased, said Aileen Jennings. And an increase in the finances of the paper had enabled great technical improvements. Serious thought could now be given to adding four more pages to the paper, a proposal which would be put before the YS conference in Morecambe.

'Never in the history of the working-class does the labour movement need the Young Socialists more than now,' she said. 'The Labour leaders have completely betrayed the working class along with those who cover up for them on the so-called "left".'

'An easy way to understand the treachery of the Labour leaders is to examine their hostility to the Young Socialists. The reason for this is because we have spoken out on political issues and have put forward clear demands for the working class.'

AILEEN JENNINGS outlined the policies which the Young Socialists had gone out and fought for in 1965.

On Vietnam they had demanded the withdrawal of American troops, the arming of the Vietnamese people and a victory over imperialism. The campaigns would continue until this victory was achieved.

Young Socialists had made their position clear on Rhodesia, they were not in favour of troops being sent by a Labour government, but the arming of the African people so that they could decide what to do with Smith and the racist white Rhodesians.

The burning question of 1966 was the building of alternative leadership to Wilson, which would take the working class forward to strike a blow against imperialism and so assist the workers of Africa and Vietnam.

'This is the challenge that faces the Young Socialists. Young people coming into our movement have one great advantage, they have time on their side, but this must not be wasted. The dangers are very real. Every YS branch that is formed becomes a milestone on the road for alternative leadership.'

THE QUESTION OF TRADE union legislation was the most urgent problem. The labour movement had never in its whole history been faced with such serious intervention by the capitalist state.

'The labour government does not propose to legislate against the Tories or the bankers. It attacks those who voted it into power—the working class. This is why Keep Left fights tooth and nail against Wilson. Legislation against the trade unions is a step towards fascist dictatorship.'

The reason why the Lambeth Trades Council had been attacked by the Trades Union Congress was because the right-wing leadership of the TUC agreed with Wilson and Brown.

Keep Left was not unmindful of the fact, she added, that just as legislation was proposed, the cost of living was going up, making it more and more difficult for the working class to avoid a show-down with the employers on wages.

Callaghan had announced that the next Budget would propose higher taxation.

It would be the old age pensioners who would again in 1966 be the hardest hit by an increase in the cost of living. Young Socialists and Keep Left would never desert them as the Labour leaders had done. On the contrary, they would continue their campaign on behalf of the old people.

IN CONCLUSION AILEEN Jennings called on all Young Socialists to carry on and increase their efforts for the paper in a campaign for finance.

'Make 1966 the greatest year not only for Keep Left but for the Young Socialists. We have it within our power to do this. The message from Keep Left is forward to a socialist Britain as a step on the road to international socialism.'

The meeting voted to elect

Aileen Jennings as editor of the paper for 1966.

Following the financial report a five-man editorial board was elected: Mick Aylott, Southern Region; Pat Leonard, Southern Region; Nick Peck, Middlesex Region; Bernard Diamond, Middlesex Region; and John Semanse, London.

A national speaking contest judged by members of the National Committee and Young Socialist branches was held after the meeting. Those taking part were Miles Buchanan, Scotland;

Tom Jervis, North-East; Daffyd Jones, North-West; Hilary Sharp, Yorks.; Dave Temple, E. Midlands; Graham Yates, W. Midlands; Derek Wray, N. Ireland; Mary Healy, London; Alan Rose, Southern Region; and Phil Butler, Middlesex Region.

Winner of the contest was Tom Jervis of the North-East Region, second was Daffyd Jones, North-West Region.

At a highly successful dance featuring pop groups 'Them' and 'Sons of Fred', Young Socialists rounded off the day.



An admiring audience listens to the pop group 'Them' after the annual meeting.

Keep
LEFT

Jan 26th lobby and our differences with the Communist Party

THE Lobby of Parliament on January 26 owes much of its success to the activity of the Young Socialists. Up and down the country and in all the main cities we tirelessly campaigned to warn the rank and file of the trade unions about the great dangers which face them.

Our reception in the main was warm and friendly. YS members who trudged from site to site and factory to factory during the bitterly cold weather were met by interested shop stewards who on several occasions invited them to address their members.

There can be no mistaking the intense hostility of the working class towards anti-trade union legislation. Apart from one isolated exception, the campaign organised by the Lambeth Trades Council and supported by the YS was well received. The exception was the leadership of the Communist Party which did not want a lobby because it might embarrass the fake left MPs to whom it is looking for unity. These gentlemen worked might and main against the lobby just as they worked hard for Stalin in the old days, when he was murdering Communists by the thousands. There is, in fact, very little difference between the policy pursued by the leadership of the Communist Party and that of the 'lefts' around 'Tribune'.

When it comes to the real struggle against the right wing they both pull back. This is the reason why they set out to twist and distort the policy of Lambeth Trades Council when it asked that national trade unions should withhold the political levy until the Labour Party dropped its proposals for legislation against the unions. The leaders of the Communist Party sought to twist this demand around in order to make it appear that the Trades Council was opposed to paying the political levy which is, of course, a lie from beginning to end.

At the same time, the word was put around that the task was to put pressure on Labour MPs. In other words, the illusion is encouraged that these MPs are going to change the rightward course of the Labour Party. What exactly does this 'pressure' argument amount to? When the Lambeth Trades Council suggests a form of 'pressure' in relation to the proposed legislation the Communist Party says No. They believe that it is possible to change the right-wing policy of MPs by argument. Keep Left believes that it is necessary to campaign against them and expose their policies with every means at our disposal. We believe that it is not a question of 'pressure' on MPs but of building the alternative leadership. Here is the nub of our differences with the Communist Party. They want to adapt themselves to the Labour bureaucracy, we want to fight and defeat it.

LABOUR has retained its seat in the Hull North by-election by a greatly increased majority. The Liberals lost their deposit and their vote slumped to a fraction of what it was in the General Election. It is perfectly clear that a Labour majority contained a considerable number of what were previously Liberal votes.

Faced with the possibility of a defeat which would have meant a certain General Election, the Liberal voter chose the right-wing Labour candidate, McNamara, to the Tories. Indeed, there was much in his campaign which endeared him to these reactionary middle-class elements who generally alternate in their votes between either the Liberal Party, or the Tory Party.

McNamara began his campaign by attacking the Hull dockers who were on a one-day strike and right throughout he defended the policies of Wilson, Brown and Callaghan, including the proposed legislation against the trade unions. Such a right-wing campaign appealed to the Liberals, who have always been for strong action against the unions.

The Labour vote did, of course, include the basic traditional support which the Labour Party

invariably receives from the working class when faced with the threat of a Tory victory. The working class remains solidly anti-Tory and is waiting for a decisive lead to get rid of the Tories for good.

It would be very dangerous to build up an illusion about this by-election result. The support which the die-hard Liberals gave to Labour will only last on condition that Labour goes on attacking the working class.

If the Labour leaders proceed with their anti-trade union legislation they will inevitably lose the support of large sections of the trade union movement. The next few weeks will be decisive in this respect.

Following the successful Lobby of Parliament on January 26, the trade union group of MPs gave a very hostile reception to George Brown when he outlined the terms of his Bill against the unions on January 27.

The rank and file of the trade unions and the Young Socialists who worked for the lobby can rightfully claim that they are influencing wide sections of the movement. The lobby was, in this respect, much more important than the Hull North by-election.

'Hands off the U slogan of 1,500 tra unionists and Young Soc

IF the Labour MPs thought that they were secure within the walls of Westminster from the anger of the working class at the proposal of the Wilson government to legislate against the trades unions, then after the January 26 lobby of parliament they most surely will have to think again.

The climax to a campaign in which Young Socialists called out workers from building sites, docks and factories, was a powerful demonstration on January 26 through Lambeth and a lobby of Parliament in the afternoon, finishing with a mass meeting in the Central Hall in the evening.

Proscribed by right wing

The lobby was called late in 1965 by the Lambeth Trades Council, London, which was later proscribed by the right wing of the Trades Union Congress (who have come out in support of the government's policy of legislation on wages).

This made the support for the demonstration all the more significant since it was unofficial.

Since the call first made by the Lambeth Trades Council, Young Socialists throughout the country have continuously gone all out to make the lobby a success.

In many areas in the north of England the youth worked in blizzard conditions outside factories and building sites early in the morning giving out leaflets and selling Keep Left, all the time urging workers to come on the lobby.



One of the many colourful banners carried on the march.

Workers on the demonstration were workers who, a year ago, had voted the Labour government into power as their representative against the Tories. They certainly had every right to demand the answers to their questions from the MPs.

Coaches came overnight

Overnight came coaches from the Vauxhall building site Merseyside, Morris Motors, Cowley, Oxford; Fords Halewood; Massey Ferguson, Coventry; the Run-corn, Cheshire ICI building site; Bristol Siddeley Engines, Coventry; British Celanese, Coventry; George Mann's, Leeds; Vauxhall Motors, Ellesmere Port.

The list of delegations was an impressive one and many of the workers who came down were representatives of thousands of workers who had voted to send them down on the lobby.

Other contingents included

workers from Amalgamated Engineering Union branches, Transport and General Workers' Union branches, the Associated Society of Woodworkers, the Plumbers Trades Union, power workers Liverpool dockers from the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers, boilermakers, the Electrical Trades Union and area representatives from the National Federation of the Old Age Pensioners.

All contingents expressed their determination to see their MP and ask them which way they were going to vote when the Bill on legislation came into the House of Parliament.

A large number expressed the opinion that the Labour government, far from acting in the interests of workers in the factories had in fact turned and stabbed them in the back.

Above all, they were impressed with the demonstration, the unity with the Young Socialists and the way in which the youth had tire-



Young Socialists and trade unionists wait outside parliament to lobby their MPs—watched by a policeman

Unions!

de

cialists



lessly worked for the lobby.

Delegates stated that the campaign could not stop with one lobby, many more shop stewards' committees, and district committees must join with those who went on the lobby and lead industrial action against legislation.

It was in this militant spirit that the lobbyists went on to the House of Commons after the demonstration.

At first the police, those faithful servants of the Labour government, kept demonstrators across the road from the place usually assigned for lobbyists.

Then small groups of three or four were allowed into the Houses of Parliament, until well over 300 workers were gathered in the lobby ready for the first MP who showed his face.

Tried their hardest

Several MPs, who after some time finally did appear, tried their hardest to avoid the issue, with a plea that 'all the facts were not known!' They did not get a sympathetic hearing however from workers who had travelled hundreds of miles to see them.

Slow handclapping, boos and derisive cheers greeted the old cliché: 'I cannot commit myself'.

Fierce arguments waged all afternoon with MPs desperately attempting to escape from the barrage of questions put to them by angry workers.

Conspicuous amongst those who tried literally to run out of the lobby were one or two 'left' MPs, who no doubt pride themselves on being representatives of socialist ideas. The lobbyists were under no such illusion by the end of the meeting.

'Campaign locally'

Loud applause greeted the words of the chairman of the Lambeth Trades Council, Vivienne Mendelson, at the Central Halls when she said that the campaign had been the beginning of the building of a new leadership in the labour movement.

Over 1,000 workers and Young Socialists heard her add:

'Go back to your areas and campaign locally to draw into this campaign tens of thousands of workers in all the large towns. It depends on us,' she added.

'We are not prepared to sit down and have ourselves trampled on,' were the words of Joe Mighty, a West Indian member of the Trades Council.

He appealed particularly to coloured workers to join the fight.

Special appeal

A shop steward from the north-west said that the legislation being brought in by the government would cause strikes up and down the country.

Dave Ashby, national secretary of the Young Socialists, made a special appeal to all trade

unionists to attend the national conference of the Young Socialists in Morecambe in April, when a whole session would be devoted to the question of continuing the fight against legislation.

Central Committee member of the Socialist Labour League, Cliff Slaughter, said 'One of the things that must be fought for, besides preparation for a new lobby in a few months' time, is the question of democracy inside the trade union movement and against the ban on the Lambeth Trades Council'.

This was an essential part of the fight for the independence of the trade unions from the state.

Aileen Jennings, editor of the Young Socialist paper, 'Keep Left' protested at the way the police were brought in to prevent the lobbyists queueing outside parliament.

She said that it was no accident and that they were brought in because the government wanted the lobby stopped.

Similar experiences

The Young Socialists had many similar experiences of police activity when campaigning for policies that 'hit the government on the head'.

A Morris Motors' shop steward stated that the only way workers can fight to defend their rights is by taking the power.

A member of the Workers' Trade Union Alliance of Spain and of the London Typographical Society, A. Roa, received an enthusiastic reception from the audience when he called on workers to unite to defend their rights. Spain was a living example of what could happen to the unions—being tied to the state.

He was speaking in a personal capacity.

Other unionists from Liverpool, Belfast and the Woolf Rubber factory in Southall were among those who also spoke.



Posters saying 'Hands off the Unions' and the Lambeth Trades Council banner headed the demonstration.

your opinion please . . .

We invite all our readers to send us their opinions on the Labour government, the trade unions, automation, education, economics—write and tell us what you think.

Religious education

RELIGIOUS instruction is compulsory in all state schools. Everyone must assemble once a day for a service, which is non-denominational in all schools except those run by a church.

Each child must receive at least one lesson of religious instruction a week. In order to prevent a child participating, the parent must write and ask for him to be excused attendance. Grounds for exclusion are atheism or adherence to a non-Christian religion.

Why is there such insistence on the question of religion? After all, the idea of God does not arise out of any social experience. We have to be told about religion.

'Obedience'

However, it is necessary for working-class children to be taught humility, obedience, fear of authority, truthfulness, etc., to fit them for their future subservient role as adult members of the working class.

How is this brought about? Firstly, children are taught at a very tender age that God is everywhere and can see what they are doing, and even thinking, wherever they are. This idea is a gift as an aid to discipline in the classroom, and becomes the basis for guilt feelings which are mercilessly exploited in the day-to-day struggle with authority.

Many teachers base their disci-

pline on religious-cum-moralistic preaching; being good, giving service, a system of rewards for jobs well done, being a credit to parents and school and so on. These ideas are all presented with strong religious overtones, and are a good foundation for servility and smouldering resentment.

Swindling

The child is taught that it is a sin to tell lies, swindle, cheat or to act violently. However, hostility and violent feeling are aroused within the working class child when all these 'rules' are seen to be a form of double talk—one rule for them and another rule for the ruling class.

All around them see businessmen swindling them, by 'winning' money from the government or by cooking their books to avoid paying their share of tax.

Working-class children are taught to love their enemies, especially the capitalist class. Yet the vicious capitalist wars which constantly surround them prove that this is another case of capitalist hypocrisy.

Adaptation

They are also told to 'turn the other cheek' which is exactly what the police and state machine do not do when it is a case of a working class youth 'caught' committing some petty offence against the bourgeoisie.

Religion is constantly adapted to suit the needs of capitalism. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, saving and thrift were

praised and encouraged. It was 'good' and Christian to be careful.

Everyone should save so that they could 'get on'. This was 'free enterprise for the masses'. People were encouraged to strive to be independent and to save 'for a rainy day' so that they would not be a burden to anyone if they became ill or too old to work. During both World Wars the idea of saving 'for the country' was also given a great deal of publicity. What has happened to this idea now?

Respectable

As the economic pressures of the profit system have increased and at the same time foreign markets begin to shrink rapidly, this idea has been completely reversed. All talk of saving has disappeared and hire purchase is now quite respectable.

No wonder! The present economy would collapse like a pricked balloon if everyone decided to 'save up' before buying the goods they wanted.

Religions are the necessary historical products of class-divided societies. They are the ideological weapons of the ruling classes for the suppression of the working classes. They are used to divide, demoralise and pacify them. There is always plenty of talk about loving, forgiving, and meekness. The all-important self, made in God's image, is exalted. The fact that it is a man-made image is conveniently ignored.

Environment

The strength of belief in a God will last as long as class society exists. In such a society man is not in control of his environment. Only in a classless society will it be clear that society is produced by man himself for man.

The working class will then be its own instrument acting in its own interest, and will have no need of religion. Workers will reject religion as they gain a scientific understanding of society and its own development.

Education

The Young Socialists must lead the way. They must show the working class the meaning of the pressures and propaganda heaped upon them every day in their struggle with capitalism. They must show the youth that a scientific Marxist education will help them to win this struggle for workers' control. This will bring an end to their dependence upon religion as a prop, and allow them to develop themselves.



BOOK REVIEW

THE ESSENTIAL TROTSKY

Published by George Allen and Unwin

Price 8s 6d

Lessons of a Revolution

reviewed
by
Nick Peck

Concluding the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Soviet representatives Joffe and Kamenev seated fourth and fifth from the right.



At the cinema with BOB DICKENS

THUNDERBALL Producer Kevin McClory Director Terence Young

Released by United Artists



UNITED ARTISTS' latest film 'Thunderball' will undoubtedly be the most successful film financially of 1966.

It continues the exploits of the legendary James Bond—007 (licensed to kill)—through a series of hair-raising adventures. The central theme of the film is Bond himself who is just as cruel, sadistic, ruthless and invincible as ever.

In one underwater battle he kills at least a dozen men single-handed and emerges unscathed. As the theme of the song says: 'His days of asking are all gone'; he gets what he wants including cars, money, drink and sex in his suavely ruthless manner.

'PROTECTOR'

Here is the 'protector' of the interests of the 'free world', that is the governments of the United States and Britain.

Bond represents the ideas of a society in crisis—capitalism—and it is important that we realise what such ideas mean.

The ideology of James Bond is the ideology of U.S. capitalism; he employs the same kind of ruthless methods which the bosses would like to use and are indeed attempting to use against the working class of the world.

What faces the bosses is the elimination of workers in a much more violent way than the Nazi gas chambers, because under automation

they will no longer be able to extract profit from the working class and capitalism regards it as an unnecessary burden to have millions of workers which it cannot employ on fully-automated machines.

So sex, sadism, and terror are put over on the screen as commonplace things and exploited to make thousands of pounds of profit.

Behind the technicolour, the glamour of Sean Connery and Claudine Auger, plus various other stars, there is a reflection in this film of the decadence of capitalist society.

RUTHLESS

Certainly many will probably enjoy this film for its unbelievable situations and corny jokes but it is as well to remember that the secret service that Bond is supposed to represent is a ruthless and very necessary part of imperialism.

Take away the sugar-coating, the sunny beaches with palm trees, and James Bond in fact represents the most reactionary side of capitalism—wherever possible a thrust is made against Communism. Bond is a snob of the highest class who knows what wines to drink with what meal, what suit to wear on what occasion.

The film itself is very well made and produced using all the most advanced techniques, especially in the underwater photography.

Using many fantastic gadgets and a hydro-foil which travels at 500 miles per hour, the film packs in the action with a last half-hour which, if you are a Bond fan, will leave you clinging to your seat.

THIS book contains three articles written by Trotsky between 1918 and 1927, marking stages in his struggle for the spread of the revolution to the West.

One of the Bolshevik Party's revolutionary slogans which rallied the workers and peasants of Russia to its banner was 'Down with the war!' and in January 1918 at Brest-Litovsk a Bolshevik delegation, led by Trotsky, met the German High Command to negotiate a peace treaty. It was in between the sessions of this conference that 'The History of the Russian Revolution to Brest Litovsk' was written.

As Trotsky writes in the preface, 'at the sittings of the Peace Conference we did not forget for one moment that we were the representatives of a revolutionary class. We addressed our speeches to the war-weary workers of all countries.

'Our energies were sustained by the profound conviction that the final word in ending the war, as in all other questions, would be said by the European working class.'

Betrayal of Social Democrats

Workers throughout the world did react to the lead given by the Russian workers—there were revolutions in Estonia, Bulgaria, Hungary and other countries, and in Britain the dockers refused to load ships with arms destined for the counter-revolutionary armies who for four years were fighting to overthrow the workers' state.

It was to Germany that the Russian workers looked mainly for revolutionary support. In November 1918 the highly organised German workers rose against the Kaiser and set up workers' councils, only to be betrayed however by the Social Democrats (the equivalent of the leadership of the Labour Party) who handed power back to the employers, and murdered the outstanding revolutionary leaders, Luxemburg and Liebknecht.

By 1923, however, the German workers had recovered sufficient confidence and strength to again attempt to take power. The German Communist Party (KPD) had secret organisations to organise the uprising, with supplies of arms, and had won the confidence of the workers, who had again taken over the factories, mines, etc.

The stage was set for the insurrection, but the KPD . . . drew back! The opportunity was ruined and the employers rapidly and viciously regained control of the situation.

Opposition to taking Power

A similar position had arisen in Russia in 1917 before the revolution, when several leading members of the Bolshevik Party had been opposed to taking power, and Trotsky analyses the reasons for such holding back in 'Lessons of October', the second article in the book.

He shows that men, often very courageous and talented, can work in the revolutionary movement for a long period very efficiently, without, however, fully grasping the significance of their activity. When the situation changes, as happened in Russia in 1917 and Germany in 1923, the old methods become inadequate and, if persisted in, become an obstacle, or brake, on the advance of the workers.

At the time 'Lessons of October' was written, Stalin, as the representative of the bureaucracy (which had arisen as a result of the failure of the revolution to develop beyond the USSR, and which continuously fought to prevent any advance of the revolution in other countries) was organising against Trotsky, and by 1927 had managed to strengthen his position considerably.

History re-written

To be able to deprive Trotsky, who always fought for the interests of the working class and the spreading of the Russian revolution, of any influence, it was important that Stalin discredit him in the eyes of the Russian workers. The history of the revolution and the prior period was systematically rewritten. Trotsky's role was belittled and a leading part invented for Stalin.

For the tenth anniversary of the revolution, preparations were made for the publication of new material in the form of documents and descriptions by participants, all of which were to be edited so that Trotsky should not appear in a leading role.

In these preparations Trotsky was sent a detailed questionnaire on the revolution, apparently by mistake, and the last article in the book 'Stalin falsifies history' is Trotsky's reply in which he exposes the lies then current (later, far greater distortions were made) with arguments supported by documents.

Guide to struggle for power

The purpose of Trotsky's articles is to help guide the workers in their struggle for power, as is the purpose of all his work: they were not written in 'self-justification' but to lay bare the process of revolution, with all its difficulties, as a lesson to the workers in the West.

In 1966, the British working class will be entering into very big struggles, and his book of 'Essential Trotsky' can greatly assist Young Socialists to understand how we can build the revolutionary leadership that will put an end to the capitalist system by leading the workers to take power.

Youth club

THREE members of the North Kensington Young Socialists recently visited a local night school, run on the basis of a youth club.

Two were regular members of the club and had been students of good merit for a long time, apart from the occasion they complained on how the club was run dictatorially.

It is the normal practice of this club to encourage visitors as a way of attracting potential members.

This process was always taken up enthusiastically by students who approached schoolmates and other friends.

With Young Socialist members present, it was not too long before politics became the hub of discussion during teabreaks when the Young Socialist members spoke of Young Socialist policies and the potentiality of a revolutionary youth movement in Britain.

It soon became obvious that these discussions were frowned on by the youth leader, but they were taking place during tea breaks and members thought that freedom of speech was their right.

Some of the students were keenly interested and attended the North Kensington Young Socialist meeting when important issues such as the Devlin Report and the Young Socialist demonstration at Blackpool were discussed.

When the Young Socialist members returned to the club, they were confronted by the youth leader who said they were barred.

The sole purpose of youth clubs today is to dampen the ideas of young people, to blanket their ideas.

The elderly do-gooders who run them are terrified of any independent thought in the youth.

The only way youth clubs can be run successfully is by their nationalization under the control of committees of young trade unionists, youth, and the Young Socialists, so that they can be run for their benefit and on their ideas, instead of being the blankets that the employers and Tories use to shroud and obliterate the revolutionary spirit of youth today.

J. Masters, A. Mahony,
D. Hutchinson,
N. Kensington, London.

Trade unions

TODAY the trade union leaders have not really opposed the principle of wage restraint. Their main argument is that the trade unions can control wages themselves and that government intervention is unnecessary.

But, in fact, no system of incomes policy has yet worked.

The working class is too strong and has pushed wages above the recognised 3½ per cent level.

These leaders are very much afraid that if they are too closely tied in with the state, unofficial leaderships will emerge with more militant policies, which will render the bureaucrats redundant.

The old established leaders can be relied upon to remember the 'national interest' in any serious crisis—so who will lead the working class?

For example, recently a Young Socialist and an Electrical Trades Union member went to a branch meeting to speak about the January 26 lobby and what the branch should do to support it.

They asked for time after the meeting, but were, in fact, given time during the meeting—which effectively excluded the Young

Socialist, who was not a member of the union.

She was pushed from the door by an irate secretary.

For young workers to fight these practised people effectively, they must be organised. They must understand the political role that the right-wing leaders and their followers in the branches play. Youth can develop this understanding through the Young Socialists.

It soon becomes obvious to anyone fighting in a union branch for an issue like the lobby that so-called socialists often oppose any real challenge also.

These people may give verbal support, but they will go no further—for the union rules won't let us.

Their role is to head off the militants of the working class just like the right-wing leaders try to do.

We cannot afford to wait until the Labour government brings in laws to control the trade unions. We must organise now to show the bosses that if they are passed, the workers will not sit passively by.

E.G.,
Leeds.

Education system

WHAT did you think of school? Like most people, you probably either hated it, and thought it was a waste of time, or perhaps you were too plain bored to care?

At best, you might have thought it was quite a good skive before having to go to work.

But why should schools be like that?

And why, as our main draft resolution for the Morecambe conference says, is only 2½ per cent of its income spent by the state on people who leave school at 15, and yet 64 per cent is spent on people who stay on at school later?

The answer is a simple one. Secondary education was only introduced into this country for one main reason: because it was necessary for the employing class to have a more educated and efficient labour force, and because the working class fought for improvements in its standard of living.

But only 100 years ago, the working class lived in much worse conditions.

For example, up until 1833, children from six onwards could work all day in factories for hardly any money at all.

It was not until that year that a reform law was passed which 'prohibited the employment of children under nine' and demanded 'the attendance at school for two hours a day in the case of all children between the age of nine and 13'.

Today, Secondary Modern schools are there to just about educate the majority of the working class to a standard that the employers find sufficient. That is all there is to it. Which bosses, after all, would be interested in spending money to educate workers above the lowest possible level?

66 per cent of the children in Britain go to Secondary Modern schools, 24 per cent go to grammar schools, and 10 per cent go to public schools. (According to Robert Pedley's 'The Comprehensive School'.)

The only way to smash such an unfair system is to realise that it is a part of the whole capitalist system, and that only the overthrow of the employing class can change the system at all.

To help the movement that will overthrow the employing class,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



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

and to fight for better conditions for the working class whilst doing so, the Young Socialists put forward the following demands for youth in the main resolution for the Morecambe conference:

1. Comprehensive education for all.
2. Re-organise education in co-operation with the factory: control by workers' organisations over technical education.
3. Raise the school leaving age to 16 with full grants to working-class families.
4. Student status, with full maintenance grants for all worker-students and those at school from the age of 16.

B.E.,
Coventry.

Rhodesia

WHAT is Harold Wilson doing about Rhodesia? He is putting oil sanctions on Rhodesia and going round calling it 'the controversial, illegal regime of Mr. Smith', so-called Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

There are two classes in Rhodesia at the moment—the capitalist class, which consists of Europeans etc., and the working class, which consists mainly of coloured workers.

At the last official census in Rhodesia, it was found that there were approximately 4,000,000 people, and 63,000 were white Europeans.

In most countries and colonies when a country is called upon to elect a government by means of the polls, the voting sequence is for two or three main parties to stand, and the one which obtains the majority goes in to try and form a government and run the country.

In Rhodesia, Smith and the minority European community make up one party, which has itself decided it will rule, while the Africans are split up, as they disagree with each other's policies.

But if they were to join forces settle all their disputes and unite as workers, then Smith would have something big to worry about instead of just laughing and saying the Africans are not strong.

They would be a big threat to Smith; they would have a great chance to overthrow the European capitalists; and the working class would take power.

We in the Young Socialists would like the working class in Rhodesia to take over, whether they be black or white. It is not

a question of race we are fighting for, it is a question of class interests.

That is why we call for the arming of the Africans, and we say that Smith and the British employing class must be kicked out by force.

C. A. Foulsham,
Chairman, N Paddington YS.

Unemployment

I COME from Crawley where things are getting bad.

I visited the local youth employment office and all they had to offer me was shop work, which is no good to young lads.

The money is very poor and since there are only six jobs available at the moment in Crawley this means that there will be unemployment in the future.

Young people will be leaving school from three or four Secondary Modern schools and they will be faced with having no jobs to go to for the next few years.

There is work in Crawley, but only for skilled workers. Most youth want apprenticeships but there are only two or three factories in the town who offer jobs for apprentices.

The bosses want unemployment to make their profits to buy new automated machinery. For the working people this will mean not only unemployment, but speed-up as well for those left in jobs.

The employers want unemployment to divide workers from each other with some workers on the dole and others forced to accept jobs at low rates of pay.

The Young Socialists say we must fight now to kick out the bosses and unite all young workers behind the policies of the Young Socialists. Wilson has betrayed the working class by proposing to bring in laws against the trade unions.

In the coming struggles the Young Socialists in Crawley are determined to build a mass Young Socialist branch based on one of the largest industrial estates in the South of England, as a real alternative to betrayals.

Alan L. Rose,
Southern Region.

Automation

AUTOMATION is not merely a question of 'inconvenience' (December 'Keep Left') for the capitalist class. It marks the end of capitalism's ability to develop any new scientific techniques beyond a very elementary level.

Automation under capitalism would mean unemployment for millions of workers thus destroying the market for the goods produced.

The capitalist class are completely incapable of using more than a very small proportion of the possibilities of automation as it raises intolerable contradictions for the capitalist system.

In the present period of imperialist decay the capitalists not only cannot use scientific developments but they twist and warp them—like atomic energy—so that they become a threat to the existence of man.

Only the working class in a socialist system can use the full potential of automation. Automation, together with production for need and not for profit, will abolish work as we know it.

This is the future offered by socialism with time for workers to develop individual talents. Capitalism only offers the grave of atomic destruction.

This shows very clearly our responsibilities as a revolutionary

movement, for it is only the Marxist movement that, through struggle, can offer any future at all.

R.H.

Loughborough Young Socialists

Cars under socialism

CARS under socialism will be cars without engines, gear boxes or back axles in the sense that we know of today. They may not have road wheels or steering gear. These will be things of the past.

They will be powered by a small atomic reactor which will fit in the same space as a conventional car boot. They will be controlled by computers and steered by electric eyes.

With all these developments in cars, they will be faster and, most important, they will be safer because computers will work faster than the human brain.

Electric eyes will react to objects in the way of the car. In a thousandth of a second the computer will have corrected the car and put it back in the right position for its destination.

These cars will need no servicing, maintenance or running costs. The little they do need will be done by automated machinery.

These are not just impressions of what might happen. These are all facts that will happen under socialism.

We will not see these changes in cars under capitalism because of the high cost of developing and producing cars like this. If they were made now no one would be able to afford them.

The little development that has been made on fuel-less cars has been bought off by the big petrol companies for obvious reasons.

As in so many other forms of production, capitalism holds back any further developments.

A Young Socialist.

Keep Left Annual General Meeting

IT was a great experience. I liked the speaking contest, especially Daffyd Jones. The dance was great.

P.L.

★

The meeting was interesting. The Young Guard speaker talked a lot of rubbish but the dance was gear and the 'Sons of Fred' were fantastic.

M.L.

★

The meeting was very good and I learned a lot of things that I have never heard before. It was hard to choose between the speakers but Daffyd Jones was great. The dance was great and the Sons of Fred were the best group.

L.S.

★

The meeting had atmosphere. It was educational to new members of the Young Socialists.

M.G.

★

I understood the meeting and the things the speakers said were right. The dance was fab.

A.P.

★

I was not at the meeting but the dance was very good.

M.S.

(Members of Walton Young Socialists Branch, Liverpool.)

Labour 'left' is uncommitted

YS LEAD IN WOOLF'S STRUGGLE

THE strike at Woolf's rubber factory, Southall, in support of a victimised worker, ended in January.

Only 50 per cent of the strikers are reported to have been taken back, and the rest have had to register at the Labour Exchange.

In the light of these events, the lobby of Southall Trades Council in January by Young Socialists had special significance.

Called by the Middlesex Regional Committee, and supported by Young Socialists, trade unionists, YCL members and a number of Woolf workers, the lobby demanded that Trades Council delegates call for an inquiry into the suspension of two members from the Transport and General Workers' Union branch, which has members in Woolf's.

At the Trades Council meeting, one of them demanded the right to stay in the meeting as a delegate, but was eventually told to leave.

Following this, the lobby of 50 people held a meeting to discuss the situation. Because the Southall Young Socialists have been banned from having halls in the area, the lobbyists had to go about three miles to the nearest meeting hall.

The meeting agreed that the only way to go forward in the fight against the betrayals of trade union leaders and the Labour government was to fight for the Lobby of Parliament on January 26 and a resolution asking everyone to devote the next two weeks to working for the lobby was passed unanimously.

Representatives from the local AEC factory, the training college and Woolf's were then elected to the existing Federation of the Young Socialists to organise the work for the lobby of January 26.

All-Midlands 5-a-side floodlit FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Starts 12 a.m. Saturday, February 26

Showers, refreshments, etc. provided

Prizes for the winning team

to be held at

Dame Agnes Mellors Lads Club, Norton Street, Radford, Nottingham

There will be a

Dance

in the evening to a top local group (7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.)

Entries as soon as possible (\$5 per team) to:

B. & D. Sheehan, 15 Garden Street, Radford, Nottingham.

on legislation

Keep Left Correspondent

THE attitude of the 'left' of the Labour government on the question of legislation against the trade unions was made very clear in the months before the January 26 lobby of Parliament.

Most of the MPs visited by Young Socialists and trade unionists in the London area either refused to commit themselves on behalf of the working class or, as in one case, had the police called.

For the majority of them it was a question of 'I have not seen the Bill yet. I will make up my mind which way I vote when I have seen the Bill'.

Norman Atkinson, MP for Tottenham (also a member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union), Laurie Pavitt, MP for Willesden (Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) and Hugh Jenkins, MP for Putney and Ian Mikardo, MP for Poplar (a supporter of 'Tribune'), were the MPs visited.

POLICE THREAT

Ian Mikardo made his position quite clear to the Young Socialists. After they had asked him if he would give a straight answer as to whether he would vote for the Bill if it came into Parliament or not, he told the lobbyists that if they did not leave in two minutes he would call the police.

This was done and the law men arrived to ask the Young Socialists to leave Mikardo's surgery.

Atkinson's only piece of advice was to have faith in the people in Parliament. His record in the AEU, he said, showed he was opposed to anti-trade union legislation, he would not however give an assurance that he was going to vote against such a Bill when it came into parliament.

Voting against the legislation

with a government majority of only two, was out of the question, was Pavitt's opinion, expressed to the lobbyists who went to see him. He added that he was in favour of the present prices and incomes policy.

Jenkins, who stated that in the view of the Parliamentary Labour Party he was not sufficiently loyal to the machine, said that he could not commit himself to vote for or against or to abstain on a Bill he had not yet seen.

DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS

So it would appear that the 'left' who were going to do such tremendous things in Parliament prefer to remain 'uncommitted' on the most important question of state intervention in the working class movement. Certainly the remarks they made to lobbyists in January leave us with very definite conclusions to draw.

Keep Left asks these gentlemen of the 'left' is it more important to be uncommitted and not embarrass the Labour government, which has already besmirched the name of socialism, or to come out in defence of those who put you into the Houses of Parliament to act in their interests?

SIXTH FORMERS SHOW

IN the week after Christmas, London Young Socialists attended the sixth-form conference on racialism, held at the Central Hall, Westminster.

It was an important intervention because many hundreds of sixth-formers were looking to this conference, organised by the Council for Education in World Citizenship, to provide some solution to the problem of racialism.

But this was one thing that such a conference, by resolutely refusing to see the class conflict which gives rise to racialism, was unable to provide.

Apartheid applauded!

The fact that a representative from South Africa House was invited to hold forth for two hours on the merits of apartheid (to the applause of a strong reactionary minority—including the greater proportion of the American contingent) shows that, to the organisers, racialism is merely a debating point.

Build new branches—say London YS

LONDON Young Socialists unanimously decided at their regional conference on Sunday, January 16, to campaign for new branches and members in preparation for the Young Socialists' conference in Morecambe.

Members from branches all over London discussed the need to continuously bring more youth into the Young Socialists and to plan out social activities and education.

Responsibilities

In a political report Editor of the Keep Left, Aileen Jennings, pointed out that the youth had important responsibilities to the working class, who were being attacked by the Labour government, the Tories and the monopolists.

Particularly on the question of legislation the working class was bound to face increased hardship. The introduction of a Bill into Parliament on legislation against the trade unions was, she said, designed to increase the profits of the employers.

'Make it plain'

'Such a Bill is being introduced by a government which was elected by trade unionists to defend their interests. But

Wilson, Callaghan and Brown have made it plain that the Labour government was to be a government of betrayal.'

Aileen Jennings urged the London Young Socialists to redouble their efforts in the last few weeks before the lobby on January 26 against anti-trade union legislation so that it would be a most important demonstration.

Stand by workers

The Young Socialists had fought on behalf of the working class before the General Election in 1964, warning the working class that whilst they would be putting an end to 13 years of Tory rule, the Labour government was a government of betrayal.

'Now we stand steadfastly by workers in defence of their trade union organisation,' she added.

Resolutions

Delegates from branches spoke on resolutions concerning Vietnam, Rhodesia, rents, trade union legislation, the Labour government, racialism, the old age pensioners and the expansion of the sales of Keep Left.

After the election of a regional committee to represent London for 1966, Young Socialists attended a dance in the evening featuring 'THE SYSTEM'.

INTEREST IN YS

A prominent woman psychologist earnestly attempted to explain the psychology of racialists in purely individual terms without any reference to the kind of society which produces this type.

A more interesting speech was that given by a former lecturer at Mississippi University at the time of the first enrolment by a Negro student.

'Punishments'

He gave a vivid picture of the way legality is a mere tool in the hands of the white ruling class.

The striking example he gave was of the three punishments for murder ranging from the death penalty for the murder of a white by a Negro, to 10 years' jail for a man who killed another of his own 'race', to a couple of years for a white man who killed a Negro.

The significant thing about his speech was his failure to mention

the Watts' uprising. If it is a simple question of black versus white, why did the Watts Negro youth sack Negro shops and fight Negro cops?

The Young Socialists firmly believe that the problems of Negroes in the USA, and of coloured immigrant workers in this country, are identical problems to those of workers all over the world.

In Southall, Middlesex, Young Socialists are demonstrating how racialism can be defeated—by uniting all workers, white and coloured, in a battle against the employers.

The tremendous interest for Young Socialist policy among many of the sixth-formers approached shows that they are ready to follow the Young Socialists' lead.

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