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Belgium.....Fr.2.5
Denmark.....Kr.35
France.....25FF
Germany.....DM.20
Italy.....L35
Netherlands fl.20

**Keep
LEFT**

Liège

October 15, 1966

Volume 15 Number 8

AGAINST The war in Vietnam
and the NATO alliance

**British Young Socialists warmly
greet all European socialist
youth at Liège October 15, 1966**

**Genossen!
Die Britischen Jungsozialisten
grüssen euch recht herzlich—
Liège den 15. Oktober 1966**

**Camarades! Les jeunes
socialistes britanniques vous
saluent chaleureusement
Liège Le 15 octobre 1966**



U.S. pull the strings of puppet Ky's elections

by Nick Peck



Ky and Johnson at a recent conference

AFTER fourteen changes of government in South Vietnam the Vietnamese people have had an opportunity to 'vote'—but this is an 'election' of a peculiar kind.

Firstly, most of the 530 candidates were nominated by the American government's puppet Marshall (Hitler is my hero) Ky, who is in power solely because of American support—clearly any nominees of this man cannot represent the interests of the workers and peasants.

Secondly 600,000 troops were used to drive people to the polling booths. Despite this, however, the American imperial-

ists claimed that: 'if only 50 per cent. of the registered voters went to the polls it would be a signal victory.'

Only way to freedom

But only bayonet prods could force the Vietnamese to vote for someone they do not want—particularly when they have learned that the way to freedom can be won only along the path taken by the National Liberation Front.

The 'elections', of course, are a farce and will do nothing to end the war—in fact Ky will claim a vote of confidence and intensify his attacks, with the help of the Johnson government.

In an almost pathetic attempt to make the 'election' seem genuine the Saigon puppet regime published its figures of the polls. On the basis of their information the people should have voted at the rate of 100 per minute in Saigon, which would have been an absolute impossibility since guards on each of the pollings stations must have searched each individual. Thus voting must have taken several minutes.

The speed with which the total voting was announced was incredible to say the least. In a country where communication between the small towns and villages takes a very long time, Ky's declaration three hours after the end of voting that the

poll was 81 per cent. must be purely fictitious.

The whole thing was of course an obvious farce. Nevertheless the United States imperialists went ahead with their rigged 'elections' in order to try and strengthen the Ky regime and prevent another collapse of the South Vietnam 'government' in the future.

This regime faces the obvious opposition of the workers and peasants and also opposition from the Buddhists and other military leaders.

Cost of the war

Johnson and the American ruling class are now very worried about the cost of the war. Millions of dollars are being spent on producing weapons and armaments i.e. money is being brought into circulation (through wages) without any goods being made available to spend it on, and therefore lessening the value of wages (inflation).

At the same time more millions of dollars are being spent out of America to pay the American troops, but as the gold reserves in the United States are dropping, this increases the inflation.

(Paper money is simply a

convenient means of circulation representing a certain amount of gold—the fact that Johnson continues to print paper money while the gold to back it is dropping means that he will eventually have to devalue the dollar—alter the figure at which dollars are exchanged for gold to a more realistic figure.)

Devaluation of the dollar however would start off a world-wide monetary collapse. Johnson therefore has decided to squeeze a bit more out of the American working class. He had hoped to postpone any action until after the November elections, but the worsening situation has now forced his hand.

Credit has now been restricted which means: (a) that hire purchase will drop off and (b) that firms will not be able to expand or re-equip. The result of both will of course be . . . unemployment.

As Keep Left and the Young Socialists have emphasised all along, the crisis here in Britain is part of a world economic crisis. Workers all over the world are now facing big attacks by the employers. Fords of America and other U.S. monopolists will soon follow BMC's example in Britain.

Top secret talks with Smith, compromise statements by Wilson and Co., point to a deal with Rhodesian government



THE recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London has only underlined the Wilson government's position as the servant of the interests of British imperialism.

When the Zambian foreign minister left the conference saying that the policy of the Labour government was 'racialist' and 'imperialist' he spoke the only true words in the whole of the conference.

After all the Labour bureaucracy which the Labour government represents has always existed as a result of the vast profits reaped from the colonial investments of British capitalism. The employers have used this

money to buy off the leaders of the working class and encourage the idea of British supremacy—'Britannia rules the waves'.

Wilson's attack on the living standards of British workers is linked with the open encouragement of the fascist regimes of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

The real facts are that British imperialism possesses £1,000,000,000 of investments in South Africa compared to £540,000,000 in the rest of Africa. On top of this South Africa is the major world supplier of gold, an essential commodity for British and world capitalism and Rhodesia is the main supplier of copper.

Any action against Smith must mean action against South Africa.

On the other hand large profits are also made from the Com-

Keep Left Reporter

monwealth countries which have large sterling balances in London. Thus the policy of British imperialism has been to try and maintain a precarious balance between the independent African states of the Commonwealth and the regimes of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

The issue at stake at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was whether Wilson could keep the Commonwealth together and at the same time avoid conflict with Smith.

In the final analysis he was prepared to see the Commonwealth break up. Two ministers of the Labour government had

already stated that the Commonwealth was more trouble than it was worth.

The Prime Ministers of the independent states were generally co-operative and the final statement from the conference shows little change in Wilson's policy, as the meeting of the Commonwealth Secretary Herbert Bowden with Smith showed.

All the Commonwealth Prime Ministers are the stooges of either British or American imperialism, or both. They all know that the sanctions proposed in the statement are bound to fail and that some kind of settlement is being prepared by the Labour government.

For every concession that Wilson grants to Smith he takes bolder and bolder actions and it is now rumoured that he is preparing to declare a Republic.

With the assassination of Verwoerd, the South African Prime Minister, it is likely that his successor Vorster will offer more assistance to Rhodesia.

Meanwhile, with the crisis of British capitalism, the employers have to turn to more and more vicious attacks on the British working class, and the fight of British workers is now inseparably linked with the struggle of the African workers against imperialism.

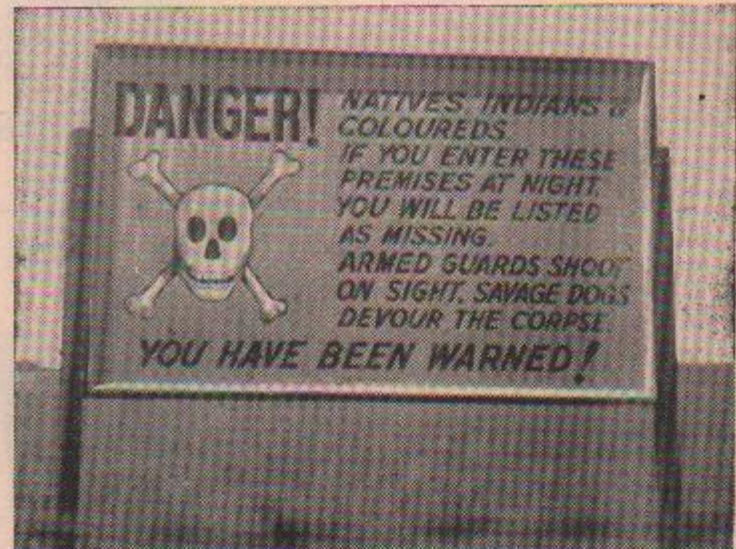
The only possible solution in Rhodesia is the arming of the African workers for the overthrow of capitalism. The Communist Party call for 'one man, one vote', for Wilson to send in troops or for intervention by the United Nations is bankrupt.

Such demands constitute a sell-out to imperialism.

after Verwoerd's assassination

Ex-pro-Nazi Vorster leads supremacist South Africa

Police oppression and notices which state clearly the fate awaiting African and Indian workers, show what the South African government's policy of apartheid means for the majority of the population.



THE assassination of White South African Prime Minister Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd has, as expected, paved the way for a fully fledged gestapo state under the personal supervision of the former Minister of Justice Johannes Balthazar Vorster.

This former member of a fascist organisation Ossew Branwag (Oxwagon Guards) which is now fully integrated into South Africa's ruling Nationalist Party made up largely of Afrikaners, was once himself a pro-Nazi and wartime internee in the Orange Free State concentration camp.

Today this man has taken over full command of South Africa on behalf of world imperialism.

The tears of sorrow and grief caused by Verwoerd's assassination had hardly dried from the cheeks of the imperialists and their running dogs when Vorster was publicly dangled before the eyes of the faithful 'Western Christians' as a man of brutal strength and white hope, the man who made South Africa a 'safe' place for the white supremacists after the massacre of Africans demonstrating against

the pass laws at Sharpeville in March 1960.

The confidence the imperialists had bestowed on the Verwoerd regime was quickly withdrawn following the Sharpeville massacre when foreign capitalists brought about a flight of investments from South Africa.

But as soon as the Verwoerd regime, with Vorster as Minister of Justice, ensured the apartheid regime stability through the ruthless and systematic elimination of all forms of political opposition and subversion, the imperialists were quick to respond by once more restoring their confidence to the South African government.

Foreign capital rolled into South Africa bringing the country's dollar and sterling reserves above the normal level.

In view of this return to

stability in South Africa it was not surprising that the capitalists and imperialists should express a sense of shock at Verwoerd's assassination.

Vorster's election to the premiership is a warning to the opponents of apartheid, as well as an expression of the self-confidence and strength of the white supremacists in South Africa. There is no doubt that imperialism feels assured with Vorster in the saddle, despite its public acrimony at the political record of its new hireling.

In view of this assurance it is hardly surprising that the capitalist government of Harold Wilson is busy contemplating a deal with Vorster in order to reach a 'settlement' with Rhodesia's Ian Smith.

According to the London

based correspondent of the Johannesburg 'Sunday Times' of September 18, Premier Wilson has already assured South Africa's ambassador, Carel De Wet, who is now in South Africa for consultation with Vorster, that the British government would refrain from acting against South Africa in the United Nations on the South West Africa issue, in return for Vorster's help in facilitating a settlement between Wilson and Smith.

The 'settlement' which Wilson is contemplating is intended to earn Vorster's approval on the grounds that Rhodesia could well be granted 'independence' without African majority rule.

This deal is also intended to free Vorster from the possibility of a 'black threat' to South Africa's back door. Wilson is thus hoping to persuade Vorster into persuading Ian Smith to reach a settlement with the British government. So much for British imperialism's Commonwealth of equal partnership!

The solution to the problem facing the African workers and peasants in Southern Africa in the face of the alliance between the Wilson government and the white supremacists, lies, of course, through the application of the principle of the class struggle, and not the opportunist demagoguery of nationalist leaders.

German students support Liege protest

BY
JEAN KERRIGAN

FROM September 1 to September 4 I attended the 21st annual conference of the SDS—the West German Socialist Student organisation on behalf of the Young Socialists' National Committee.

SDS (Socialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund) has many things in common with the Young Socialists. Founded in 1946, the SDS was a part of the German labour party, SPD. The student movement was critical of the programme of the social-democratic party and when, in 1959, the SPD brought out the 'Godesberger Programme', in which they gave up any real working-class policies in order that they could be a party of the 'whole people', the students criticised them very sharply.

EXPULSION

The SPD answered the students in the same way that the social democrats in Britain answered us after our 1964 Brighton conference—they expelled the whole organisation of the SDS in 1961.

Today SDS is the only active independent socialist organisation in a country where the Com-

munist Party has been banned since 1956 and where, in the last local elections, there has been a phenomenal growth in support for the new fascist party NDP.

The students, who come from 25 different universities in Germany, take a leading part in the opposition to the war in Vietnam and to the economic and political programme of the German government.

Chancellor Erhard—leader of the Christian Democratic Party has been taking actions over the last few months in an attempt to correct the inflation in the German economy. Last year the cost of living rose by 4 per cent.

In the first six months of this year wages in Germany rose by 8.5 per cent whereas productivity rose only 4 per cent. The consequence of these developments is that over the past four years Germany's balance of payments deficit averages 430,000,000 dollars.

The method the government is using to tackle these problems of the German ruling class is to try to introduce 'stabilisation laws'.

These are proposals to increase the central government control over German industry through tax regulators and industrial investment allowances.

Germany is now feeling the effects of the end of the post-war boom and the international monetary crisis. These proposals of the Chancellor follow the emergency laws passed in the summer of 1965.

GOVT. CONTROL

Under these laws in the event of a 'state of emergency' or 'within the framework of preparation for defence' the government is authorised to take control of the country's life. Four of these laws empower the government to more or less run the whole of industry and commerce transport, food and water supplies.

It was agreed that SDS should continue to fight with those in the trade unions who opposed this policy to wage a campaign against the emergency laws.

I addressed the conference about the experiences of the YS in Britain in building a revolutionary youth movement of students and young workers.

The attack of the Labour government in Britain on the wages and conditions of the working class were part of an international attack by the ruling class on the working class in this period of crisis for capitalism.

A parallel could be drawn between the German emergency laws, and the Prices and Incomes policy, and the emergency powers taken by Wilson during the seamen's strike of May.

The question raised for socialist youth and students is the building of a revolutionary Marxist opposition based on the world struggle of youth against oppression and reactionary leadership.

The Liege protest in October against the war in Vietnam, which Young Socialists would be taking part in, must be seen in this light: as a preparation in building such an international youth leadership.

The SDS conference agreed to send an official delegation to Liege and called on all groups to take part in the demonstration.

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What is the economic crisis? Who is responsible? What is inflation? These are the issues which have been raised in the newspapers over the past six months. Keep Left presents, in two parts, 'Talking Points on the Crisis' of international capitalism and what it means. Our economic correspondent answers the questions facing Young Socialist members who want to understand this crisis.



Talking points on the crisis



Part 2.

4. If we are to have a crisis what do you think is going to happen?

WE CANNOT predict precisely and in detail what will happen. The aim of the capitalist class is clear: to make the working class pay for the crisis.

The employers will try to do this in a variety of ways. Principally they are now determined to see the level of unemployment rise sharply in order to 'keep labour in its place'.

There will be an intensification of the credit squeeze for a whole range of goods and slashing attacks made on the Welfare State: already there have been demands for payment for places in hospitals, an end to subsidies on school meals and milk, and the re-introduction of charges for prescriptions from the doctor.

This will involve the unions in sharper and sharper conflicts with the government as the capitalists demand more and more control over the organisation of the working class.

The Labour government has already introduced coercive laws against all those who fight for increases in wages. Whatever happens in detail it is certain that the working class will face more

Ha. Ha.

THE London address of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment is Ha Ha Road S.E.18.

Financial Times 19/8/66.

and more bitter fights with the employers and the government.

This means that all struggles for better wages and improved conditions will be political struggles against the capitalist state. The pattern was set by the seamen's strike.

5. How will the crisis affect the Young People?

Under the government's Selective Employment Tax all non-production industries (service industries, that is) must pay 25s per week for every person they employ.

This is designed to give the capitalists in these lines of business the green light to go ahead with mass sackings to avoid such costs.

Youth are bound to be hit in shops, offices, warehouses, hair-dressing salons, laundries, etc. Under the credit squeeze the price of many goods popular amongst youth—records, record players, cosmetics, clothing, etc.—have already risen in price and further increases can be expected.

The government is now cutting back on all grants made to local councils which means that all young people getting married and looking for a home will have longer to wait.

Mortgages to buy a house are now virtually impossible to obtain. There will be less money for councils to spend on recreational facilities: baths, parks, sports, libraries, etc., will be slashed even further.

6. Why do you think that Socialism is the answer to the crisis?

By socialism we mean a society

run and organised by the working class in which the capitalists and their hangers-on in the labour movement have been removed from power.

Under such a system production would not be carried on for private profit but for the needs of everybody. At the moment there is an unlimited demand for goods both in Britain and throughout the world.

At the same time man's conquests in the fields of science and technology now make it possible to provide for these needs through the production of massive quantities of goods and food.

Atomic energy plus the development of automation—now used as a means of destruction and the waging of war—could, under socialism, rapidly free man from hunger and want.

Under capitalism this is impossible. Before deciding on the production of goods a capitalist must ask: 'How much will I make out of this?' If he does not make enough profit he will cease production, even if this brings massive unemployment and poverty and men and machines stand idle.

7. What are the Young Socialists going to do about it?

We believe that the Young Socialists has a socialist policy to meet this crisis; this was decided at our Morecambe Conference earlier this year.

What are the main outlines of this programme which we are fighting for in the working class

movement?

1. It involves a policy of the nationalization of all major industries in this country under workers' control. Only then can industry and finance really be planned for the benefit of all.

2. We demand that the bosses pay for this crisis. It is their system, capitalism which has produced it.

3. All attacks by the employers or the state on the organisations of the working class must be resisted by every possible means.

The present Prices and Incomes Act must be campaigned against and its implementation resisted at every turn.

The Labour Cabinet must be served notice: they have betrayed the working class and their days as leaders are strictly numbered.

Rebellious Rebels !!!

'REBEL' the new name for 'Young Guard', which was wound up several months ago, has already run into serious trouble, although its first issue has not yet appeared at the time of writing.

Keep Left readers will recall that 'Young Guard' was the paper which the state capitalist Tony Cliff group, in alliance with the Grant group, founded in order to oppose 'Keep Left' in 1961.

When our paper was proscribed by Gaitskell in 1962 'Young Guard' was allowed to continue with the official blessing of the right wing of the Labour Party.

The Editorial Board of 'Rebel'

it appears has been taken over lock stock and barrel by the Cliff group working under the label of 'democrats'.

Another group which is associated with them claims that this control is 'factional', whereas the policy is to be 'broad' embracing 'all ideas', left and right.

The opposition maintains that this is a contradiction which leaves 'Rebel' in exactly the same political mess that 'Young Guard' was in before it was wound up. They want a more anti-Wilson policy based on 'class lines'.

'Rebel', they say, starts out factional: and not openly factional—but falsely democratic!

They add: '... The same schizophrenia is comrades' approach to the control of the paper. The banner of "democracy" is still waved—in one hand: the

other is too busy voting an IS majority (Cliff group) on the editorial board'.

The opposition sums up the battlefield as follows:

'Of course, all the sacred cows to ensure "democracy" were evoked: but soon slaughtered in practice. And sitting among the carnage, comrades wonder what had gone wrong (mutual recriminations): or hurriedly tried to wash away the blood (two resignations from the editorial board). Or what is worse, pretended there was no blood at all ...'

Well, well, well, seems a pretty horrible mess all round.

Our correspondent, affectionately known as J. 'bloody' R., has promised to keep us informed of the casualty list as the battle proceeds.

LONDON Young Socialists congratulate Keep Left on its fight for a 12-page paper.

With a larger Keep Left we are convinced that we can build the Young Socialists into a mass youth movement and win the majority of young workers and students to our programme.

Dan Cahane
on behalf of the London
Regional Committee

WE CONGRATULATE Keep Left on the issue of a 12-page paper this month.

At a time when unemployment is on the increase and major factories are announcing redundancies or closing down altogether the building of a revolutionary youth movement to fight in this period is essential.

We are sure that the new Keep Left can lead to a tremendous increase in membership for the Y.S.

Southern Region.

CONGRATULATIONS on the move to a 12-page Keep Left. The four extra pages will greatly increase the attractive power of the paper. The attacks of the Labour government on the working class, with unemployment and anti-trade union laws, makes this most timely. A 12-page Keep Left with increased circulation will have a big part to play in the struggle against these attacks.

South Wales Region

THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS in Northern Ireland and their supporters in the South believe that only through the building of a Marxist revolutionary party can the workers of Ireland defeat imperialism and take power.

In the building of such a party Keep Left has in the past proven itself to be invaluable in the recruitment of large sections of youth to the Marxist movement. The Northern Ireland Young Socialists therefore applaud the decision of the Young Socialists National Committee and the Keep Left editorial board to increase the size of the Keep Left and wish the new Keep Left every success in its efforts to build a mass socialist youth movement.

Peter Woodman
Chairman of Northern
Ireland Young Socialists



Editor Aileen Jennings and YS national secretary Sheila Torrance at the London meeting.

Forward with the 12-page Keep Left

KEEP LEFT successfully launched its campaign for a 12-page paper with meetings all over Britain and one in Northern Ireland in August and September.

The largest meeting of the campaign was held in London at the Caxton Hall where Editor of Keep Left Aileen Jennings explained why the step forward to a 12-page paper was so important at this stage in the development of the Young Socialists.

'In the next period in Britain we will see tens of thousands of unemployed which will make 1962/1963 look like a tea party. The employers in Britain want to reduce the living standards of the working class to those they experienced in the 30's.'

Workers in the engineering industry had been put on short time with the threat of mass sackings in the near future, the Blyth shipyard workers had been paid off, ICI had declared large-scale redundancies and in Wales the miners would have to face unemployment.

The international bankers had warned that loans

would only be made to the Labour government if it carried through a policy of forcing down the living standards of the working class.

The economic crisis of the British ruling class reflected the crisis which was growing in the United States. What the employers and bankers really faced was the threat of the collapse of the whole capitalist system.

This was why the United States government carried out its war against the workers and peasants of Vietnam.

In this situation it was vitally important to have a bigger youth paper which turned its attention not only to the problems of the youth in Britain but explained the international crisis of capitalism and opened its pages to the growing socialist youth movements in Europe.

'In launching the 12-page Keep Left we shall not be just increasing the size of the paper. We shall be building a mass youth movement and participating in the struggles of the working class nationally and internationally.'

THE 12-PAGE Keep Left will be welcomed and applauded by every Young Socialist. Its first issue coincides with the great international youth demonstration at Liege, Belgium, marking a new historic stage in the development of the youth movement. Everywhere socialist youth are linking their struggles to organise and build the world-wide revolutionary youth movement against imperialism.

We say well done to Keep Left on the publication of its 12-page paper.

Scottish Region

THE WEST MIDLANDS Regional Committee particularly welcomes the new 12-page Keep Left. Thousands of workers, both young and old, employed in the motor car industry are now faced with political battles against the Labour government in which the fight for the Young Socialists' policies will be decisive. In this fight Keep Left will play a key role in bringing the lessons to all sections of workers and training the youth to give leadership in the struggle for power.

G. Yates
Secretary West Midlands
Regional Committee

ON BEHALF OF the Middlesex Regional Committee we send our fraternal greetings on the setting up of the 12-page Keep Left and we promise our active support in making the paper a success by using it in helping build up our Young Socialists branches and thus contributing to the building of a mass socialist youth organisation which will help prepare the way for the working class to take power.

Barry Mills
Secretary Middlesex
Regional Committee

NORTH-WEST area Young Socialists welcome the 12-page edition of the Keep Left which will be a real weapon in the hands of the Young Socialists to organise a mass movement to lead the working class to socialism.

North West Regional
Committee

SOUTH YORKSHIRE Young Socialists congratulate the 'Keep Left' on its new 12-page edition. The record of 'Keep Left' in the socialist youth movement in Britain has been the record of a revolutionary organiser. Now the 12-page paper goes forward to lead in the fight to establish and strengthen the ties between the revolutionary youth in Europe and throughout the world.

South Yorkshire Region

THE WEST YORKSHIRE Regional Committee of Young Socialists congratulates Keep Left on going forward to a 12-page paper. We express our appreciation of the enormously important role Keep Left has played in the fight for socialist policies and a mass socialist youth movement. Throughout the period of its existence it has been the backbone of our movement.

We are confident that the new 12-page paper will become a major force for the further expansion of the YS into a mass revolutionary youth movement and are, accordingly, proposing to increase its circulation in West Yorkshire.

West Yorkshire Regional
Committee

THE EAST MIDLANDS Regional Committee congratulates Keep Left on the launching of the 12-page paper. This is a blow against the treacherous leadership of the Labour government. The working class will be victorious only through building the Young Socialist branches. As the paper that fights on the policies of the Young Socialists passed at the annual conference Keep Left is essential in building these branches. We pledge Keep Left our full support.

R. K. Murden
on behalf of the East
Midlands Regional
Committee

Blyth shipyard - 50 apprentices face a grim future

ON Wednesday, August 6, a receiver from Lloyds Bank—the main debenture holder in the Blyth Dock and Shipbuilding Co. Ltd.—announced that the shipyard, employing 1,200 men, was to be closed.

Five hundred men were sent dismissal notices by post while they were on holiday and 700 men were kept on to finish off remaining work in the yard.

MAIN INDUSTRY

Apart from two pits and one or two small factories, the shipyard was the main industry in a town of 36,500 population.

And what became of the

apprentices? The yard employed approximately 50 in various trades. Some of them decided to pack in their apprenticeships when they learned of alternative employment. The remainder now have to travel to Tyneside to work. Twelve apprentices have been kept on at Blyth.

LOSE PAY

A special bus picks the lads up in Blyth to take them on the 2s 6d journey to Tyneside. If they are one minute late they lose a quarter of an hour's pay.

Any additional expenses for meals have to be met out of their own wages. When they worked in Blyth itself they were of course able to go home for meals.

Remembering that a 15-year-old apprentice receives £2 12s 6d per week minus 12s 6d fares,

minus 15s dinners, he is left with 25s to take home before he gets any pocket money!

That is just the financial side! The apprentice is forced to go into a strange environment with a variation of work rules and if he cannot readjust himself to the situation he will find it extremely hard going.

When discussing with these

apprentices it is not hard to see how sickened they are. Some are considering, quite wrongly, joining the 'Forces' for a steady job.

What happened in Blyth is a reflection of what will happen throughout the country in the next year as the employers, the bankers and the Labour government step up their offensive against the working class.

apprentice

news

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On the Dole!

TENS of thousands for the dole queues! Prosecutions and probably jail for those who fight for wage increases! Meantime rents and prices of household needs go bounding up. Working class families all over the country are faced with an impossible situation under Wilson's government.

Elected by millions of votes freely and unstintingly given by Labour people, the right-wing Labour leaders have practically broken every promise made to the electorate.

For what Labour candidate would have come before his constituents last March and justified unemployment as part of General Election policy? Of course, none of them did anything of the sort. They would have been rejected out of hand if they did. Such is the fraud of the present electoral machinery that candidates can be elected to parliament on policies based upon false pretences and there is no way of getting rid of them until their term of office is up.

This Labour government is therefore a fraud. It has abused the confidence of those who elected it, in order to pursue policies supported by the Tories and international bankers. Its method of doing this is to explain away the rapid increase in unemployment along the lines that it will be of temporary duration only. It is, they say, redeployment to other jobs.

This is the biggest lie yet. What we are contending with today is a world economic crisis, which has its home in Wall Street. The dollar is an inflationary currency in relation to gold, so much so that even right wing Labourites such as Douglas Jay support the idea that America should raise the price of gold in relation to dollars, thereby devaluing the dollar. At the same time Callaghan talks about the possibility of Britain's balance of payments improving, but even if a surplus (which is most unlikely) was made after debts were repaid, this would not end the crisis.

The French have made an all round surplus in the balance of payments for many years but find themselves almost just as much in a crisis as Britain. They have the vaults of their bank-safes full of paper money (dollars included) but they have no way of changing it into gold. Recently some of their dollar holdings have been exchanged for gold but these are necessary to provide stability for the franc which at the time of writing is showing a tendency to decline in value.

Unemployment in Britain has hit the forward looking export industries hardest. It is now clear that the shaky position of the dollar, which is the capitalist world's reserve currency has forced the U.S. capitalists to discourage imports and the rest of the capitalist countries are affected in one way or another. There is once again an atmosphere of cut-throat competition prevailing between the great monopoly giants. Meanwhile the U.S. financial advisers say that their budget may well reveal a deficit for two years (1966-67). It was most likely such an admission that prompted Jay to call for a re-evaluation of the dollar.

In this shaky economic situation the Labour government and the right-wing trade union leaders who support them are leading the working class into a trap.

The 6th National Congress of the Young Socialists was absolutely right when it insisted upon the nationalisation of all the basic industries, without compensation and under workers' control.

Young Socialists voted unanimously to build up within the Labour and trade union movement a leadership which will lead the fight to socialism.

Towards this end, we are sure that the 12-page Keep Left will play a big role. Wilson has proved it for all to see that reformism is bankrupt in practice.

WARMEST GREETINGS TO 'REVOLTES'

It is a most pleasant surprise to open the mail and receive a copy of the new printed Young Socialist paper from France 'Revoltes'.

This is all the more so since 'Keep Left' and 'Revoltes' are now working night and day to rebuild the new revolutionary leadership in Western Europe.

We greet all the comrades responsible for this paper in the name of the Fourth International which is today marching forward in no uncertain manner under the leadership of the youth. Like the 12-page Keep Left, the publication of 'Revoltes' in printed form marks a powerful step forward.

Long Live the

*Cliff Slaughter, editor of
Fourth International theoretical magazine
of the International Committee of the
Fourth International writes as a guest
of Keep Left.*



e Hungarian Revolution!

'The front line battle for socialism for the international working class'

TEN years ago this October the workers of Budapest, supported by peasants and workers all over Hungary, rose up and overthrew their Stalinist rulers. Their revolution was drowned in blood by the intervention of Soviet troops and tanks after bitter street fighting. But the Hungarian Revolution meant that the world could never be the same again.

When the workers and peasants of Hungary took arms in their hands, organised in workers councils and peasant councils, and fought to the death against overwhelming odds, they were fighting in the front line of the battle for socialism of the international working class.

LEARN

I was a member of the British Communist Party when these events took place.

Young Socialists today can learn from the experience which we Communist Party members went through in 1956.

We were told by our leaders, in Britain and internationally, that the struggle of the Hungarian workers was 'counter-revolution', organised by American imperialism and the Roman Catholic hierarchy to destroy the socialist ownership of industry which had recently been established in that country.

This was a lie, and it came as only one of a whole system of organised lying built up by Stalinism.

ADVANCE

The workers of Hungary fought to protect and advance the nationalized property, which they had won from the capitalists, against the privileged bureaucratic caste which ruled with police terror to preserve itself, backed up by the same bureaucracy in Russia.

When the Soviet tanks went in to put these workers down, it was in order to protect these bureaucrats from the revolutionary wrath of the workers.

For us in the Communist Party, 1956 was a turning point without any equal. This turning point was possible for us as Marxists because the working class in its struggle made a historic turn.

We faced the choice: either stay with the bureaucracy and become their slavish apologists, or find the correct Marxist road to the working class in its struggle against capitalism and against the bureaucrats.

In March of the same year, Khrushchev had already made his now famous 'secret speech' at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

DENOUNCE

Here, in order to try and head off the pressure from the workers in Russia itself, he denounced the rule of Stalin as a bloody tyranny, giving examples of torture and execution of innocent Communists, things worse even than the capitalists had said about the Stalinist regime.

Many of us in the Communist Party realised that we would have to re-think our whole outlook: we had always been prepared to dismiss attacks on the USSR as capitalist propaganda. But we remained inside the CP, hoping that the 'revelations' at least held out the hope of a change.

Before the workers of Hungary, and with them the workers of Poland, fought

the epic struggles of October, there took place a great strike and demonstration in Poznan, Poland, against the bureaucratic rule of the Stalinists.

We were unable to get any discussion and analysis of these events inside the Party. For example, as the comrade responsible for Party education in the Leeds area, I proposed some discussions on the USSR.

NO RETURN

Marion Ramelson, the local organiser, persuaded the District Education Committee to reject this on the grounds that we had 'insufficient information'. She had been doing such classes for 20 years on



Trotsky, assassinated by Stalin's police in 1940, founder of the Fourth International.

On the tenth anniversary of the Revolution, many scribes of the ruling class, haters of socialism and of the working class, will make noises in the name of the Hungarian revolution, because they think they can use it as an anti-communist weapon.

These people would prefer the restoration of capitalism in Hungary in the name of what they call democracy.

The Young Socialists take a stand for the Hungarian revolution and against its false 'friends'. We had to do just this in 1956. We

Hungarian revolutionary fighters mount a tank to fight against Russian troops in defence of their revolution.

left the Communist Party, after being suspended from membership, because we saw that it was not a communist party. We joined those who had been denounced as 'Trotskyists', who had fought to preserve the banner of Marxism against the bureaucracy, to develop Marxism in struggle against the enemies of the working class, bureaucrats as well as capitalists.

Long after the Soviet tanks had moved in, the struggle continued. The workers' councils organised a general strike which paralysed the country.

When troops forced their way into factories, the work-

ers fought them to the death, quite literally.

One month after the intervention, 30,000 Budapest women marched to the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in memory of those killed in the fight against the Soviet tanks. After one of them was wounded by a shot from a Russian soldier, thousands more turned out the next day.

This was only one of many actions of great heroism, all of them denounced by the crawling bureaucrats and publicists of Stalinism as 'fascist' and 'counter-revolutionary'.

BUILD

'Back to Lenin' was our decision, and the way back was through the struggle put up by Trotsky and his collaborators. The Fourth International was the living expression of this vital struggle to build a Marxist leadership.

When we turned in this direction, we were confident that it was the road which would eventually be taken by the revolutionary youth and the workers of our own country, and also by the revolutionaries of Hungary and the other countries ruled by the Stalinist bureaucracy.

There lies the lesson, and the future, of the Hungarian October.

A glorious chapter in the history of the international working class.

Recently, revolutionary workers have again been arrested in Warsaw. Young Socialists demonstrated in London for their release.

The Fourth International grows in Hungary as well as in Britain and Western Europe.

Long Live the unity of the workers' struggle all over the world! Long Live the Hungarian revolutionaries of 1956, and of 1966! Long Live the Fourth International!

A visit to Eastern Europe

by
Kypros Tofallis

THIS summer I led a party of 20 students on a visit to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. As this was my first visit I was looking forward to actually seeing for myself how the people of these countries live.

East Berlin

It was very early in the morning when we crossed the East German border. A long barbed-wire fence divided the country from the West. Both sides of the border there were guards with machine guns.

In East Berlin we had just a few hours at our disposal before leaving for Prague. I walked for about an hour in the city but there were few people in the streets and only a small number of cars.

Houses near the station were as bad as the slums of East London.

Prague

With this first gloomy impression I left for Prague. We arrived at the capital of Czechoslovakia in the evening and stayed in the beautiful hotel Beranek.

During our stay we had the opportunity to talk to people and find out about their standard of living. The average monthly earnings there are between £40 and £50.

Rents are very low—people pay between £3 and £5 a month for a flat. Transport is also very cheap, but the Czechoslovak buses, trams and trolley buses are extremely old.

Antony Novotny, who is the President of the country, lives in the Prague castle in much the same way as the previous rulers of the country—isolated completely from the Czechoslovak masses. He even has his own flag (the President's flag which flies over his residence).

Kiev

After Prague we left for Kiev. At Chop which is on the Russian border we had to show our books to the Customs Officer as well as all our money.

An imposing statue of Lenin stands at the entrance to the Kiev railway station.

From the natural point of view Kiev is a wonderful city full of beautiful parks and gardens made even more attractive by the River Dnieper.

But besides the natural beauties we found the people very friendly indeed. Members of the Komsomol (Young Communist League) travelled with us on the coach and sang Russian songs.

Meeting with the Komsomol

During our stay in Kiev we were invited to have a discussion with the local Komsomol.

A member of our group asked the Komsomol about the Sino-Soviet dispute. We were simply told that the Chinese were dogmatics, no one gave any details as to the actual political positions involved.

Amongst other topics we discussed were Vietnam, Valeri Tarsis the Russian author and Russian and British education. I also tried to find out about their attitude to Leon Trotsky, one of the leaders of the Russian revolution whom Stalin later had murdered in Mexico.

Nobody seemed to want to answer me on this question until someone from the back of the meeting stood up and said briefly, 'Trotsky was an agent of the imperialists. He went to Mexico for propaganda and he died there.'

We replied that Trotsky was in fact exiled from the Soviet Union by Stalin and that he was murdered by a Stalinist agent in 1940. Everyone however was reluctant to continue with the discussion on the subject of Trotskyism.

Moscow

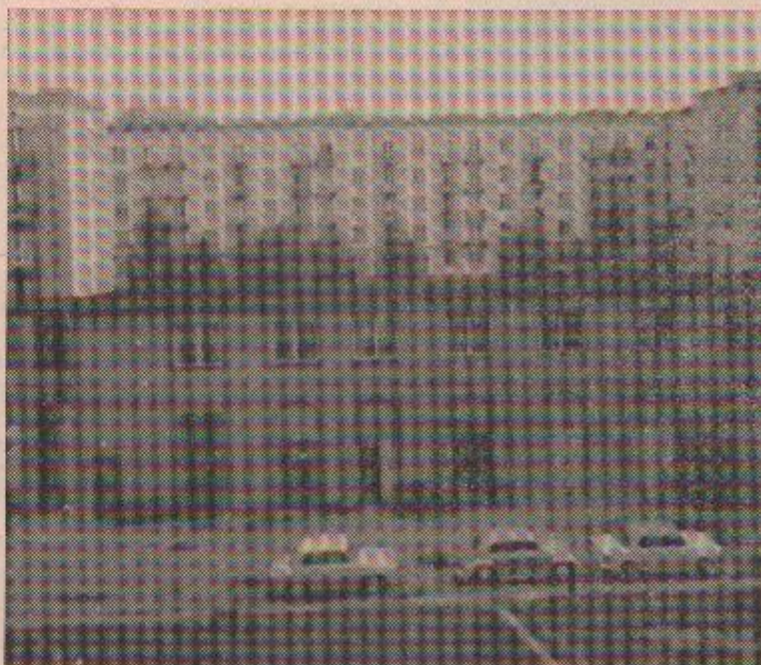
We travelled overnight to Moscow from Kiev and at the station we were met by a large group of young people carrying flowers.

Whilst arranging a programme for our stay in Moscow I asked if we could visit a local factory and talk to some of the workers. I was told that this was impossible, so I suggested Gorki as an alternative.

Gorki is a place about 35 kilometres from Moscow, where Lenin spent the last years of his life. On our way to Gorki we noticed how poor the houses were and we saw some huts which were a stark contrast to Moscow.

Whilst in Moscow we visited the Lenin Mausoleum and joined the mile long queue of people going to pay tribute to the leader of the Bolshevik party and the Russian revolution of 1917.

Behind the mausoleum are the graves of leading members of the Communist Party and all of them carry a statue except the grave of Stalin, which merely has a plaque reading 'Joseph Stalin 1897-1951'.



Warsaw the old and the new stand next to each other!

Andrei Yegorov visited Czechoslovakia last year with his jazz group.

Leningrad

The river Neva was decorated with red flags for navy day and amongst the visitors to the city was the Prime Minister of Iraq, Aref, a semi-fascist who has been responsible for the suppression of communists in his own country. In spite of this fact there were many posters in the streets of Leningrad hailing Soviet-Iraqi friendship.

In Leningrad we visited the ship Aurora, which gave the signal to the great October revolution of 1917. We also went to the Winter Palace and the Peter and Paul Fortress, as well as the prisons where at one time Dostoyevski, Maxim Gorky and Alexander Ulyanov (Lenin's brother) were imprisoned.

We had the opportunity to visit the flat of a Russian family which was made up of two rooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom. The flat was fairly comfortable with a washing machine, a refrigerator, a television set and a radiogram.

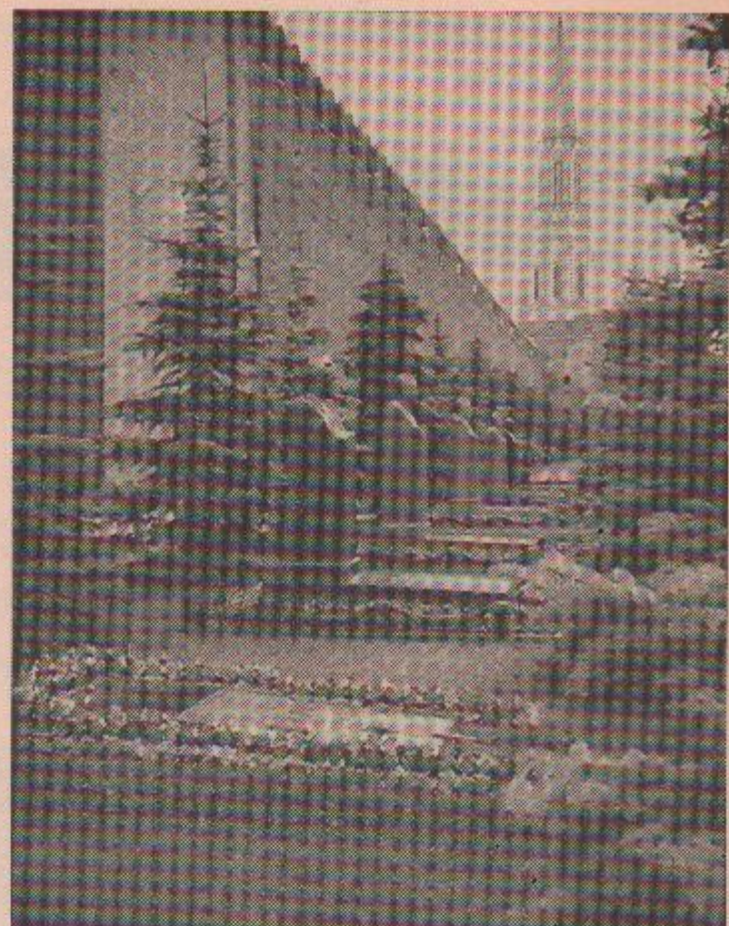
Warsaw

Our journey to the USSR over we left Leningrad for Warsaw a city which, although nearly destroyed by the Nazis, has been almost completely rebuilt.

We were shown round the ghetto where many thousands of Jews were imprisoned during the Second World War. The ghetto and the people in it were destroyed by the Nazis during the ghetto uprising.

We asked a couple of students about the living standards in Poland and they expressed dissatisfaction. Monthly earnings are low. When asked about the recent imprisonment of Trotskyist supporters in the country they told us they had heard nothing about it.

From Warsaw back to Berlin for a very brief stay before returning home. In looking back on the trip what stands out most in my mind is that the standard of living ought to be much more in the socialist states.



Moscow: Stalin's grave without a monument

That the bureaucracy has bastardised socialism there can be no doubt. There is no real workers' control, the big decisions being taken by the management. Forty-nine years of socialism in

the Soviet Union and 20 years in the other countries and still the worker does not control his own destiny. He will only do so when the bureaucracy is challenged and successfully defeated.

No fool like an old fool

THE saying goes that 'there is no fool like an old fool' . . . except perhaps a self proclaimed 'wise man'.

We have in mind Tony Cliff, the 'behind the scenes' inspiration of the state capitalist tendency which dominates the 'Rebel' Editorial Board.

Many, many moons ago, Cliff was a member of the Trotskyist movement. When the war in Korea broke out during the summer of 1950 he had to leave in a hurry because he said that the North Koreans were just as capitalist and just as bad as the Wall Street imperialists. (The Trotskyists supported the North Koreans.)

Anti-Stalinist

In those far off days, Cliff was a rabid anti-Stalinist. So far as he was concerned, the Trotskyist movement had capitulated to the Stalinists when they unconditionally supported the North Koreans against Wall Street.

Now the scene has changed. When the Young Socialists called a lobby of Parliament on May 25th against the Prices and Incomes Bill, Cliff told his bewildered followers to uncritically support the Stalinist—led lobby to be held late in June.

They must not, he advised them, support the Young Socialists because this would endanger their positions (ha ha) inside the Labour Party.

Now, someone, ironically

enough a member of Cliff's own group, has thrown a rather disturbing light on this decision. We are referring to N. Howard's notebook in the Autumn 1966 issue of Cliff's house organ 'International Socialism'. He speaks about the role of the Communist Party during the seamen's strike, which was in progress for nine days when our May 25th Lobby took place.

'Communist leadership', writes Howard, 'among the unofficial Portworkers' Liaison Committees was hesitant and confusing'.

Sympathy

Nine days after the strike began, Jack Dash warned dockers not to take 'irresponsible' action but to express their sympathy through their full-time trade union officials. The very next day these officials of the T. & G.W.U. and those of the N.U.S. signed an agreement allowing shore gangs to move ships in port. The agreement probably fatally weakened the strike.

Yes, yes 'wisemen', but what Howard leaves out is that when Dash used the term 'irresponsible' he was referring to the Young Socialists lobby of May 25th. At the same time he was helping to break the seaman's strike which was in fact directed against the Prices and Incomes Bill.

Yet Howard and Cliff supported a lobby of Parliament sponsored by Dash and the Communist Party organised for a month later when the strike was over.

Thus have the anti-Stalinists of 1950 become the pro-Stalinists of 1966. At the time of writing such 'fools' and 'wisemen' write their articles by standing on their heads.

RHONDDA WORKERS—



victims of Wilson's Tory policies

RECENTLY the Rhondda valley in South Wales has been in the news because of the miners' strike against pit closures, and growing unemployment. This article describes the hardships now facing young Rhondda.

A hundred years ago the Rhondda valleys—two long narrow valleys in the heart of South Wales formed a quiet sheep farming district. Then the discovery of rich seams of some of the world's best steam coal transformed the Rhondda into one of Britain's busiest industrial areas.

Fierce battles

Some of the labour movement's fiercest battles have been fought in these valleys: the 1900-11 miners' strike against wage-cuts, when Churchill sent troops to Wales to subdue the strikers, the fight for the minimum wage, the fight against the police at Crommer in the 1926 General Strike, and the 'stay-down' strikes in the mines in the 1930's.

The workers of the Rhondda have suffered big disasters. Only last year 31 miners were killed in an explosion at the Cambrian colliery.

The Rhondda votes solidly Labour: Tory candidates regularly lose their deposits in elections.

How has the Labour government of Wilson, Brown and Callaghan repaid the loyalty of the workers of the Rhondda?

Last July, before the 'freeze' began, unemployment stood at 4.8 per cent.—by now it is probably about 5½ per cent. (That is over three and a half times the national average.)

In doubt

At the beginning of this year there were still seven mines working in the Rhondda. Now, with the closure of Cambrian, Glynrhondda and Parc and Dare collieries, there are only four and the future of these are in doubt.

Most Rhondda workers have to travel long distances to work—to Cardiff, Barry, Monmouthshire, to one of the industrial estates or to mines in other parts of South Wales. Journeys of 20 miles or so each way are common.

Young workers told 'Keep Left' of the miserably low wages paid to youth in the few factories in Rhondda, and of the difficulties of getting a job in the area.

Workers 16 and 17 years-old are lucky to take home more than

£4 to £5 a week, including bonuses. One 16 year-old worker at Rollo, Hardy and Company (Porth), a firm which makes steel tubes for bicycles, heaters and Citroen cars, said that his basic wage was only just above £4 a week.

Keep Left was told there had been a number of sackings of youth from the factory recently with the management using 'lack of discipline' as the excuse.

Girls who work at Apollo Leather Products (Penygraig) have to take work home with them to do in the evenings—a practice which was generally abolished over 100 years ago.

The 'union'

The management at their factory will not allow them to have a union of their own. It is alleged. Instead, there is a 'union' run and controlled by the bosses, with the managers as officials!

No wonder workers have to travel long distances in search of jobs.

Yet James Callaghan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is reported to have said recently that travelling long distances to work has to be accepted 'as part of the modern, industrial age'.

He added that workers who do not accept this are being conservative!

That is how the Labour government repays Rhondda workers for their loyalty.

The 'freeze' has brought more unemployment and threats of unemployment to the Rhondda.

In August, Sewing Industries Ltd., (Llwynypia) shut down and threw 230 on the dole. It was said that half would be taken on at Apollo Leather Products, but it is reported that only five of them have been so far.

Another closure?

Now, according to one young Rhondda worker, meetings are being held about the possible closure of another factory, Celnic Power, which employs 100 to 200 workers making knives and forks.

Social life for youth is almost non-existent. Youth complain that dances are uncommon. There are only the cafes, and if you

by
Tony Gard

are on the dole you cannot afford to stay there for long.

The bus service is often poor and practically rules out going far for a dance or film.

Miners faced by pit closures, when they know there is still plenty of coal in the Rhondda, women and youth faced with sackings, feel that the Labour

government and their own Labour MPs have let them down.

Covered up

The Communist Party must share the blame. It has in the past been extremely strong in the Rhondda. But instead of exposing the betrayals of the Labour government, it has covered up for it. It has refused to give any leadership to workers.

The Communist Party still talks about 'directing new industries to South Wales', though it knows that Wilson's policies make this impossible.

New industries can only be

brought to the Rhondda if they are nationalized under workers' control.

When the Rhondda miners demanded a strike last month against pit closures, they were prevented by their union leaders—because some of them are Communist Party members themselves!

Lost seats

No wonder that the Communist Party in the Rhondda has lost many of its members, all its Young Communist League members, and all seats on the Rhondda Borough Council.

What is NATO?

DURING the Second World War (1939-45), working class movements were built in Europe, in order to fight fascism.

In some countries these movements openly aimed at overthrowing capitalism and establishing workers' power, especially in Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy; and in others, the movement was divided between those who wanted to fight for power, and those, (backed by the Stalinist bureaucracy) who wished to confine the fight to ousting the Nazi armies.

Plans made

But the fighting capacities of these working class movements worried the capitalist leaders very greatly. They met, together with the leaders of the Soviet bureaucracy, at Yalta (February 1945) and at Potsdam (August 1945). At these two meetings, plans were made to smash the working class throughout the world.

The aftermath of these two conferences was: the smashing of the French resistance, of the Italian resistance, the area bombing of the big German cities, the attempts (which failed) to smash the Yugoslav partisans, the smashing of the Polish resistance, the shooting down of the Greek partisans by the British army, and, grimmest of

**on October 15th
Young Socialists
will be going to
Belgium to
protest against
NATO and the
war in Vietnam.
This article by
Dave Longley
explains the
NATO set-up.**

prevent the capitalists from continuing their offensive against the Soviet Union.

In order to preserve itself, the Soviet bureaucracy was forced to carry through nationalisation and the destruction of the capitalist state machine in the countries that it had occupied as the result of the Yalta agreement. Until then, the bureaucracy had maintained the capitalist state in Rumania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia (including the king in Rumania!)

Not enough

Also, the threat of the atomic bomb had not been enough to prevent the revolutionary movement in Asia. 1949 saw the final victory of the Chinese communists, and the beginnings of the Korean war.

It was in this context that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was set up. It was a military pact between the main capitalist powers of Western Europe and North America, against the Soviet Union and the workers' states of Eastern Europe and China.

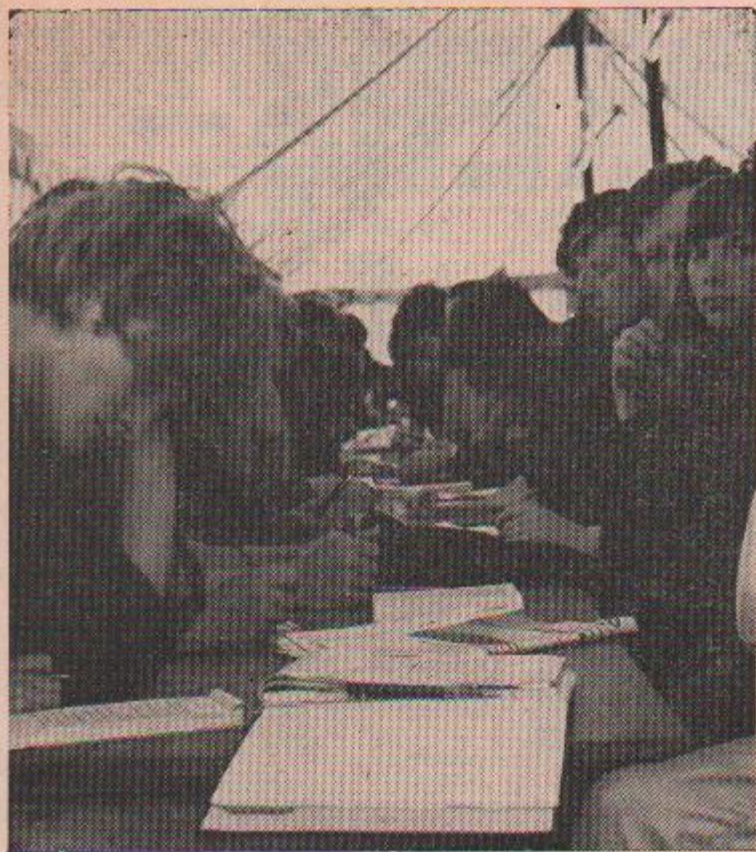
It was signed on April 4, 1949. Among its signatories were President Truman of the USA, the man who had ordered the bombing of Hiroshima, and the representatives of the British Labour government, who were at that time carrying out a war against the Malayan workers.

It was, and remains an organisation directed entirely against the world working class.

all, the use of the atomic bomb against the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

It must be stressed that none of these acts had any strategic value in the fight against Nazism. On the contrary, if anything, they militarily weakened the Western powers. Their purpose was purely political: to smash the working class.

The Soviet bureaucracy and the Stalinist leaders in all countries co-operated with these plans made by the leaders of capitalism. But this did not



Young people study politics

by Leon Trotsky
published by
New Park Publications
price 1s 9d

Review of three speeches

BY ROBIN WHITE

L EON TROTSKY, organiser of the first workers' army, leader of the fight against Stalin and finally founder of the Fourth International writes in this pamphlet on three widely varying topics, each of the greatest importance to the socialist movement.

To appreciate why Trotsky made these speeches Young Socialists should understand that the Russian revolution of 1917 took place in a country far more underdeveloped economically and culturally, than the nations of Western Europe.

The vast majority of the population, about 70 per cent, worked on the land and very few of these peasants could either read or write.

ing in all departments of life and prove that with the ending of capitalist rule, even the most backward aspects of society can be conquered by the application of revolutionary science to the needs of man.

In this way the age-old gulf between life in the towns and the countryside will gradually be overcome.

Trotsky makes the very telling point that in the battle against religious ideas, arguments alone are often powerless to convince. It is necessary to abolish the conditions of life which give rise to the desire for an after life and a belief in the existence of the supernatural. At the root of ignorance lies poverty, and all the arguments in the world have never abolished poverty.

The Soviet government, while publishing anti-religious books and magazines, never outlawed religious beliefs and in fact declared that a person's religious beliefs were his own private affair.

Meanwhile the government made plans to abolish once and for all the centuries-old ignorance of the Russian peasantry by bringing electricity, tractors and chemical fertilisers to the countryside by building schools and hospitals, and thus providing that the worker and peasant could, as in the title of the famous speech by Trotsky build a paradise on this earth.

In his speech 'Young People Study Politics' Trotsky warns the Soviet youth that the mastering of technique, whether in a factory or the armed forces is not enough.

Religion

At the mercy of the weather for a good harvest, and using very primitive methods and tools to work the land they lived on, the mass of the peasantry turned very readily to the church and religion, in the hope that it would protect them from the starvation caused by bad harvests and the cruel exploitation of the rich landowners.

In the smaller nations colonised by the Russian empire, such as Georgia, the peasants were doubly exploited. Not only were their living conditions little better than those of animals but they could be legally flogged by their landlords.

If the Russian peasantry believed that religion would deliver them from their sufferings, they were cruelly disillusioned.

The Russian church was one of the most loyal supporters of the Tsarist regime, all its leading officials being appointed by the government. It possessed some of the most fertile land in Russia, and yet refused to till it or allow anyone else to do so.

It had vast wealth in the form of precious stones and works of art and yet supported a regime which kept its own believers in a state of near slavery.

It was the Russian working class led by Lenin and the Bolshevik party that finally freed the peasantry from the oppression of the landlords and the money lenders.

Trotsky's and Lenin's lives were devoted to the development of the ideas of Marx, the founder of a scientific understanding of class struggle.

In his speech on religion Trotsky shows how the working class is the first class able to break from the old superstitions and because of this is able to grasp the revolutionary meaning of Marxism.

The very conditions of life of the worker faced every day with the mastering and operating of the latest developments of science in mass production factories, means he becomes better prepared to understand the need for a scientific method of not only carrying out his every day work but of taking power from the employers and building a society planned to meet the needs of all.

Each of these speeches by Trotsky, made a short time after the victorious conclusion of the civil war, brings out the importance of applying scientific think-

Consciousness

The young worker and soldier must also learn for whom he fires the rifle and turns the lathe. This is what Marxism means by class consciousness.

The workers of the capitalist world, in order to fight for their own class and to work and get back the full fruits of their labour must, as Trotsky advises, study politics.

Just as the youth formed the spearhead of the Bolshevik party before and during the revolution in Russia, and the bravest military leaders during the civil war, so today youth throughout the world are in the forefront of the fight against imperialism.

To match up to our responsibilities we have, as Trotsky says, to study politics. We have to read the writings of the great revolutionaries, Marx, Engels, Lenin, Plekhanov, Luxemburg and Trotsky.

These great Marxists analysed and wrote down their experiences like any other scientist in order that others could learn and build on their knowledge.

Both Lenin and Trotsky looked to the new generations of workers to carry on the traditions of Marxism, in order that the Russian revolution should become the example and inspiration to workers all over the world.

Cinema

THE CHASE



with **Columbia Pictures** **Producer Sam Spiegel**
BOB Starring: **Marlon Brando, Jane Fonda, Robert Red-**
DICKENS ford, **E. G. Marshall, Angie Dickinson.**

MARLON BRANDO'S latest film 'The Chase' is much more than simply an up-to-date Western with Brando as the 'good guy'.

It shows some of the degeneracy and corruption in American society today, especially in the deep South. It is because it is so clear and brutal in exposing certain aspects of modern society that many critics have pronounced it 'exaggerated' and 'overdone'.

Brutal

In my opinion, it is not brutal enough in showing how Negroes are treated in the South.

The film opens with a shot of two men being chased. They are convicts who have escaped from the state penitentiary.

They throw off the police and highjack a car. But one convict is tricked by the other, who kills the car-owner and drives off.

Meantime we see the small Southern town where he comes from as the news of his escape reaches there.

They are normal enough 'all-American' people, including the local capitalist, who owns much of the town, and 'his' sheriff (Marlon Brando).

By chance

The convict, who seems to be the murderer, finds himself brought, more by chance than intention, to his home town. In town that night it is a big occasion—the birthday party of the capitalist's son.

It is a big affair with all the trimmings, but soon degenerates. One of the best scenes shows what these people are really like—drunk, in bed with each other's wives, playing at shooting at each other.

A good parallel is drawn with their children who have their own party next door and who will grow up in the same way.

We see in a couple of scenes how the Negro workers are treated when one narrowly escapes a lynching.

Then the convict arrives. Brando decides to give him a chance to give himself up. But

the people find out where he is. Brando is beaten up for his troubles, and 'The Chase' is on.

The plot has to be contrived to fit in all the action, but generally it is a very powerful film.

Brando's acting is in character with the film, and there are some reasonably good supporting performances.

The film technique could have been better. It could have been used to build up suspense, but it was generally a worthwhile film.

And was it exaggerated?

Well, what about the news stories of Negroes being lynched? What about the recent mass murders? What about the assassination of Kennedy?

The film is right. There are whole towns of these middle-class scum in the deep South living off virtual slave labour by the Negro workers.

The only fact which is not brought out is the real role of the lawmen in the South, who develop into one of the worst semi-facist layers of society.

I am all for 'brutal' realistic films like 'The Chase'.



Marlon Brando stars in 'The Chase'

Good luck to the Young Socialists

BEFORE the seamen's strike I can honestly say that I had never heard of the 'Young Socialists'.

It was while I was on picket duty on number 16 gate in the 'Royal' group of docks that the lads came up to me for a chat concerning the strike.

It was then that I was informed that they were Young Socialists and that they were supporting the seamen.

I am not a young sea-farer, but neither am I an old one, and during the six and a half weeks that we were on strike I never had one day to myself.

Every demonstration and every march saw me taking part in it. On June 22 when we had that march from the Barbican site to Westminster I had the honour of leading the demonstration before going to lobby the MPs in parliament.

Quite a few seamen got into parliament that day but the biggest majority of seamen went back home on arrival. (I don't think they really knew what they were expected to do.) This should have been explained to them earlier on.

A suggestion which I notice that you are open to and a very good one I think to increase the sale of your paper would be to advertise it in the local newspapers.

Advertising in the local press is not very expensive—a few lines only cost a few shillings.

Like myself, until those lads sold me one of your papers, there must be thousands of people who have never seen one of your papers and in my opinion it is quite interesting.

(Maybe you could find a bit of space to put in a crossword puzzle?)

Well 'Good Luck' Young Socialists and may I say that you have the whole world in your hands.

G.C.
British seaman.

★

Schools and Education

TROTSKY WRITES in his article 'Young People Study Politics' of how the bourgeoisie cannot tell the sons and daughters of the

workers that they shall be condemned to be wage-slaves all their lives and 'create with your sweat, blood and marrow surplus value for the lords of life, the bourgeoisie, which out of this surplus value will create its bourgeois culture, its luxury, art and learning for its children.'

The whole bourgeois, capitalist education system is based on lies and hypocrisy. Today as capitalism drives towards automation and modernisation, does it tell the youth that they can only expect unemployment and at the most dead-end boring jobs? No!

The capitalist education system dare not tell the youth what future they have. Instead the schools completely avoid the question of automation and its effects on society. They continue to tell the youth that if they work hard, are not late, and do not 'cheek' the boss then they will get on.

Schools and the education system are purposely kept strictly isolated from what is really happening in the world today.

Politics are not taught in schools because the ruling class does not want the working-class youth to understand capitalism and reject it. It is nothing more than lies and hypocrisy to say that the youth must not be biased.

What terrifies the bourgeoisie and their whole rotten education system is that the youth will become biased against them and their system.

When are the youth told the truth? When are the youth in the schools told that capitalism only requires them to be workers, wage slaves?

Some teachers are now openly saying that if the youth are to become unemployed through automation then why waste the money on educating them at all. That is the logical outcome of this society which only educates for profit and does not start from educating youth so that they can understand how society works and develop themselves.

The discipline in the schools is all part of the hypocrisy. It is rather like an operation—the teachers hold down the youth at the same time injecting them with a virtually useless education.

I say to the youth you must demand in the schools to know what sort of society you live in. You must organise branches of



the Young Socialists amongst the school leavers. Reject the ideas of capitalism which are forced on you day after day from the 'assembly' and the 'social education' and 'careers' courses.

Buy copies of Trotsky's pamphlet, discuss it and think about it. Open up the lies and deceptions which are taught you every day.

Linda Davies,
Fulham YS.

★

The Incomes policy and collective bargaining

ALTHOUGH I AM a new member to the YS, here are a few thoughts on events in recent weeks.

All members of the working class now realise that their interests are not being honoured by the Labour government.

During the past week (September 10-17), the working class has seen another of its privileges eradicated and demolished by the Labour Cabinet. I refer to collective bargaining; one of our few weapons against the capitalist classes.

The Labour party disarmed the working class because the bankers have exhorted and cajoled them to depress the value of wages.

Wages are being depressed by means of the Prices and Incomes Bill and the 'freeze', in order to paper over the cracks in the crumbling capitalist edifice.

The capitalist classes, however, not content to win unprecedented gains from speculating against the pound, have in contemptuous irony dictated the pace of the 'freeze'.

A cruel paradox. The pressure has been put on Britain to deflate because loans from our creditors (i.e. USA) are losing their value.

While the bankers provide funds for speculation against sterling, the Central Bankers put pressure on Britain to squander her resources in protecting the pound!

The bankers in the US with unstinting help from the Euro-

pean bankers are the main advocates for deflation. Messrs. Wilson and Co. tried to appease them with a timid Corporation Tax and the innocuous Capital Gains Tax, but struck against the labouring class with an increase in income tax.

This was all enacted under the 'weak' government with a majority of three in '65. The much stronger government after the '66 election showed its thanks to the working class by strengthening the punitive measures in the Prices and Incomes Act.

Thus the state regulates wages, but in the interests of the employers because the government wants wages to be depressed relative to the value of goods.

While prices continue to rise, wages are pegged. But growing unemployment will cause wage rates and bonuses to go down as workers fight and compete amongst themselves for jobs. Profits go up as employers start to undercut foreign competitors.

According to R. H. S. Crossman, Leader of the House of Commons, this is Socialism! Workers, wages are determined by the state; everyone will get a fair share of the wages cake we are told.

But Crossman himself knows this to be untrue, simply because the British economy is based on international trade and Sterling is an international currency.

How can you plan wages inside the economy when their real value (i.e., the goods and services money buys) is determined by the international capitalist system? For the same reason a National Plan is ludicrous.

The scales are falling from the eyes of the working class; they see the government's complicity.

We also saw the fig leaf of respectability dropped from the body of the CBI (Confederation of British Industries) when its President, Sir Maurice Lang, said: 'Our duty is . . . to co-operate with the government. . .'

D. A. Spink,
Dagenham YS.

★

Apprentices and the crisis

THE CAPITALIST system in which we live now faces yet another economic crisis, one that will deprive the working class of homes, jobs and decent living standards far more than the terrible slump in the pre-war days.

This system is controlled by a handful of people who own all the large factories and farms by means of shares, and hire or sack workers at their will as a means of obtaining profit, without having to do any work for it.

This profit, in fact, is taken out of the money we should earn for the amount of work we have done and is taken by these parasites in order to live without working.

Therefore the wages or salary that we receive is not the full value for the work that we have done.

Now faced with the falling profits due to the uncompetitiveness of the outdated machinery which they have persisted in using for many years, the British employers are faced with the task of lowering the standard of wages and conditions of their

employees and bringing in mass unemployment.

One section of workers is sure to be affected—the apprentices. Up until now an employer could afford to spend a little of his profit on the training of apprentices so that in years to come an ex-apprentice's skilled qualities would be beneficial to maintaining his employer's profits.

But now that period has come to an end. Profits are going down and the employers will begin to have a different attitude towards apprentices. Apprentices, as non-productive labour, will be just a waste of money as far as the boss is concerned.

On every possible excuse, like being late, or talking too much whilst working, the employer will try to get rid of his apprentices.

Or he will cut out all the technical and theoretical training and just use the apprentice as cheap labour on the work bench doing repetitive work whilst sacking older workers who would get a higher wage for the same job.

The Wilson government and the Tories are also quite openly helping the employers to bring in wage cuts and redundancies.

The only alternative for apprentices is to form factory Direct Action Committees, to unite with older workers and the unskilled youth and to join with the Young Socialists in planning to fight the rotten capitalist system and introduce a Socialist system where workers run the factories in the interests of everybody.

Middlesex Apprentice.

★

Getting rid of the bosses

WE ARE writing to try and convince young people to think of the situation before thinking of going to work on their own, as we did a year ago.

We came up to London to work from Wales, to try and make more money and have much more enjoyment. At that time we thought it would be a dream to work in the big city, but we soon found out different.

When we came up we just could not afford to buy enough food or even go to a dance as we were on training. We were only earning £6 10s. 0d. a week and we had to pay £4 10s. 0d. for our flat and also we had to think of our fares to work.

At that time we thought it would be better after finishing our training but, as we've discovered, we've now got to face Mr. Harold Wilson, and the pay freeze, which we think is very wrong.

In the Young Socialists we have found out that in the television company that we work for, the bosses make a profit of £2,000 on each of us and they only pay us £10 a week (£500 a year).

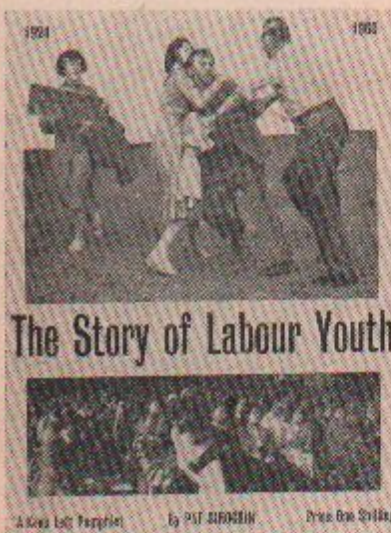
So that's why we are at the moment trying to fight with the Young Socialists to get rid of all the bosses in this country so that we can get better wages which is only right as we do all the work.

As we've found out there is no point in going around the country trying to get more money because the same bosses are everywhere. We need to unite workers all over the country and fight our hardest.

Two Acton Young Socialists.



The struggle to build a socialist youth movement



A New Left Pamphlet by P. H. BARNON Price One Shilling

A pamphlet every Young Socialist must read. It gives the full history of the Labour youth movement up to the formation of the Young Socialists by Transport House in 1960.

Price: One shilling

Published by Keep Left.

East Midlands Football

Braunstone and Highfields to be reckoned with

Sports Reporter

THE East Midlands Regional Young Socialists' Football League began on September 4 with a membership of six teams. Two matches have already been played by each team.

Already Braunstone and Highfields 'B' are showing they are going to be a force to be reckoned with during the season.

Braunstone visited Nottingham for their first match and sped into a three-goal lead after 10 minutes through FRENCH (K) (2) and WESTBROOK (1).

Defence tightened

Nottingham reduced the arrears through a breakaway, but WESTBROOK scored again to put Braunstone 4-1 ahead at half-time.

A well-taken goal five minutes after the re-start by Nottingham made it 4-2 and put them in with a chance.

Braunstone tightened their defence and using their half-backs intelligently scored four more goals through WESTBROOK, FRENCH (K), MURDEN and WITHERS to give them a well-deserved victory.

Highfields 'B' visited South West and went into a 2-0 lead after 20 minutes through HUGHES and CHALLENGER. After 30 minutes South West began to get back into the game using their wingers and scored three goals in three minutes, BISHOP (2) and PEASGOOD taking good chances.

Two superb runs by CHALLENGER put Highfields 'B' back into the lead before half time.

South West fell to pieces after the re-start and CHALLENGER (2), HUGHES (2), and HESKY added further goals for Highfields 'B'.

KERREN managed a consolation goal for South West to make the final score 9-4.

Closest match

The closest match of the day was between Highfields 'A' and Stocking Farm. The latter team, the youngest in the League, fought bravely to beat the older and more experienced Highfields 'A', but eventually went down 7-5, SATNAM (3), SEESOO (2), JUGTAR and TIRATH scoring for Highfields 'A' and WILLIAMSON (3), TAYLOR and BERRY replying for Stocking Farm.

The second week's fixtures saw Braunstone entertain South West. Unable to contain the skilful and quick-shooting Braunstone forwards, South West were swamped 22-0. FRENCH (K) (4), FRENCH (D) (3), WESTBROOK (6), KILBOURNE (6), and PARKINSON



THE BRAUNSTONE TEAM: Back: Kilbourne, Hall, Murden, Clark, Westwood. Front: Oxborough, Wright, French (K) (capt), Parkinson, Withers, French (D).

League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Braunstone	2	2	—	—	30	2	4
Highfields 'B'	2	2	—	—	18	4	4
Highfields 'A'	2	1	—	1	10	11	2
Nottingham	2	1	—	1	8	11	2
Stocking Farm	2	—	—	2	5	16	0
South West	2	—	—	2	4	31	0

(3) scoring for Braunstone.

The young Stocking Farm team was also outplayed by a Highfields 'B' team looking for goals and BAILEY, HUNT, HESKY (2),

BATES (3), HUGHES (V) and HUGHES (L) scored to give them a 9-0 victory. Nottingham defeated Highfields 'A' in a close match with a 6-3 victory.



West Yorks

beat

contest

finals

SCORES of people packed into Mark Attman's ballroom, Leeds, for the finals of the West Yorkshire Young Socialists' beat contest late in September.

Four top groups from the area competed for a big cash prize in the contest which had been widely and colourfully publicised all over Leeds.

It was one of the main features in the campaign to build up the YS in the region. Another event is the highly successful football league which has recently been launched.

Many of those at the dance, were out again for the Sunday programme of football fixtures, either as supporters or players.

The beat contest, won by the 'Impact' from Leeds, included the 'Pentagons', the 'Agents' and the 'Night Shift'.

Y.S. march with 'victory to the Vietcong' slogan

IN Corby (Northants) on Saturday, August 27, Midlands Young Socialists took part in a demonstration called by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and other 'peace' organisations on the question of the Vietnam war.

The YS formed over half the demonstration in numbers and led the march with their slogans and banners.

Right from the start attempts were made by the organisers to split the demonstration by driving a loud-speaker van between the YS contingent and the rest of the march. Despite these provocations, the march was not split because of the discipline of the Young Socialists.

Dominated

The Young Socialists shouting 'Arm the Vietcong', 'American Imperialism out!' and Labour must arm the Vietcong!', dominated the demonstration as it moved through Corby town.

These slogans were in contrast with the pitiful two minutes' silence for peace held by the CND contingent outside Corby Trades and Labour club half way along the demonstration.

The open-air meeting consisted of a string of patronising, moralising speeches on the 'evils' of war and violence and the need for peace.

Those who spoke were members of the CND, Committee of 100, Solidarity Committee, Young Liberals, YCND. None could agree on any one policy—except to attack the YS.

The YS speaker, National Committee member John Edwards, stated that the war in Vietnam was a class war. The Vietnamese people were involved in a united struggle with the British working class against the same class enemy.

Those people who carried out the war in Vietnam also demanded that the Wilson government freeze wages, create unemployment, and Wilson obeyed them.

Join YS

Those who wished to fight were invited to join the YS at the demonstration outside the Labour Party conference on October 2 and also to visit youth from all over Europe in Liege who would be protesting against the war in Vietnam.

At this point the politics of the march organisers really emerged. Their only answer was for the chairman to slander the NC members and the YS. He refused to allow any reply to this attack.

At this point the Young Socialists split from the meeting taking away every single youth who had been attracted to the demonstration with them.

The remaining old faithfuls were left to console themselves.

The demonstration was another nail in the coffin of these 'peace movements'.

A new pamphlet just out

essential reading for Young Socialists

YOUNG PEOPLE STUDY POLITICS!

(Speech at 5th Anniversary celebration of the Communist Young Workers' Home, April 29, 1924. Translated by Brian Pearce from 'Collected Works', Vol. XXI, pp. 347-353, Moscow State Publishing House, 1927)

by Leon Trotsky

IN THE SAME PAMPHLET

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From J. Davis (ed): 'Labour Speaks for Itself on Religion, 1925'—the original Russian text has not been located

SPEECH AT A MEETING TO CELEBRATE THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET GEORGIA

February 25, 1926

(Translated from 'Collected Works', Vol. XXI, pp. 405-409, Moscow State Publishing House, 1927, by Brian Pearce)

A FOURTH INTERNATIONAL PAMPHLET

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