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**Keep**

**LEFT**

Official paper of the Young Socialists

**MAY DAY '67**

**100 years since DAS KAPITAL**



**“the knell of capitalist private property sounds the expropriators are expropriated”**

**50 years since**

**1917**

**OCTOBER REVOLUTION**



**40 years since the formation of**



**the**

**LEFT OPPOSITION**



# In the interests of the big oil monopolies

## Labour govt uses troops in Aden

by Michael Nolan.

# Aden



The recent claims—denied, of course, by the government—that British troops are becoming more and more trigger-happy as the Aden crisis deepens, are confirmed by this and more brutal photographs which are finding their way into the press.

EVERY DAY in Aden and throughout South Arabia British soldiers are shooting and killing workers on strike, nationalists who want independence and innocent by-standers who want a share in the vast profits of the oil monopolies who exploit their land.

These troops are in Aden as part of the policies of the Labour government to support the big oil companies and to keep a series of bases 'East of Suez' to 'maintain order' and imperialist rule over that part of the world.

Recent talk of 'independence' should not prevent us from seeing that the role of the Labour government in Aden, as in Rhodesia, consists simply of backing one section of the bosses against another.

The South Arabian Federation outside Aden is one of the most backward parts of the world. The British colony is ruled by a series of sultans and sheikhs who exploit the tiny family estates in the most brutal way, with methods which include slavery.

Some of these rulers are very rich as a result of oil being found within their states.

The profits are shared between the oil companies and the rulers. Little or nothing goes to the vast mass of the inhabitants of the region, who remain in abject poverty.

The port of Aden is a much richer and less backward area. It contains the British base and the biggest threat to it: a large working class and a militant trade union movement.

The policy of the Tory Party, when it was in power, was to fight this danger by putting Aden and the South Arabian rulers together in one country, which they called the 'South Arabian Federation'.

This policy was condemned by the Labour leaders when they were in opposition as a method of 'forcing Aden against her will to be tied to the reactionary sheikhdoms of the Federation'. (Dennis Healy on July 3 1963).

In Aden itself protest against these policies has mounted since the Protectorate was forced to

Continued on page nine—>

# WORLD NEWS

## FRENCH ELECTIONS

# MASSIVE VOTE AGAINST DE GAULLE

DE GAULLE and his party has again been elected to power in France—but with a much smaller majority than in the past. This swing of votes to the opposition parties, mainly the Communist and Socialist Parties, gives expression to the very sharp struggles taking place in France today.

In 1958 de Gaulle was brought into power by the French ruling class and given the means to over-rule the French parliament in order that the plans for the modernization of industry might be carried out: the usual parliamentary means for doing this were found to be quite inadequate, as the French state machine was in crisis following the battering it received from the Vietminh (forerunner of the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam)

and the Algerian war.

In his pre-election speeches de Gaulle made it clear that whatever the result of the elections he would continue his drive against the French working class and Pompidou, de Gaulle's right-hand man, openly declared that 'if necessary we will dissolve parliament'.

The recent elections, however, were carried out against a background of very sharp struggles in which the French workers have been fighting to maintain and improve their conditions against the employers' attacks. The incidents at Dassault aircraft factory will serve to illustrate this well.

Dassault, the owner of the factory, is a prominent Gaullist. The pay for his workers is far below that received by other aircraft workers for many years.

The main trade union in this plant is the Confederation Generale de Travailleur (CGT), controlled by the French Communist Party.

For some time the CGT has been organizing 'rolling strikes' in which sections are called out

on strike one at a time.

Dassault reacted by declaring a lock-out as he was determined to drive through his own plans at his own pace. The workers were told that only those named by the management would be allowed to re-start work and that eight of them would certainly not be re-employed.

These terms were rejected and the Dassault workers organized demonstrations and meetings of protest.

The CGT sent one of its most prominent officials, leader of the metalworkers, to advise moderation, but his advice was rejected. Dassault then stepped back a pace and said that only 22 young workers who had been fighting to organize more effective action would be sacked.

This too was rejected and Dassault was forced to agree to lift the lock out and take back all the workers.

The men agreed to return after 18 days outside the gate on condition that their grievances were discussed at once and they

were advised daily of the progress made.

On February 22 work was resumed and that night it was reported that the progress made was nil. On February 23 the entire factory was again outside the gate. Dassault was then forced to retreat and the workers won an increase of 40 francs—just ten less than the original demand.

Similar activity was taking place in the Marseilles port and other major industries and the most important feature is that these workers in the course of their fight exercised their own control over the trade union, having a running fight not only with their employer but with the Stalinist bureaucracy in the CGT.

In the election the Communist Party, Socialist Party and Democratic Federation had organized an unprincipled electoral bloc—the last two are open capitalist parties and the CP was doing its usual job of turning the working class away from a revolutionary struggle by allying itself with them and calling for the peaceful road to socialism.

by Nick Peck

The one exception to this policy of conscious deception and betrayal was in the constituency of St. Denis, the North Paris suburb, where the French section of the Trotskyist Fourth International, Organization Communiste Internationaliste, put up Stephane Juste, a worker on the Paris underground.

Juste stood on a programme of mobilization of a united front of the working class against de Gaulle and the capitalist politicians and the unity in struggle of the youth and students with the workers.

Central to the campaign was the struggle to build a revolutionary party and the OCI received the full support of Révoltes, the French revolutionary youth movement. They were allowed to speak at the election meetings of the OCI.

In a situation where there are now 300,000 unemployed in France, technical schools are closed down and youth are being denied the technical qualifications they need the OCI was the only organization in the election to offer a solution.



**BY A  
YOUNG  
PRINT  
WORKER**

# NEW TECHNIQUES USED TO ATTACK UNIONS

*PRINTING is perhaps one of the oldest established trades in Britain. Today, with the developments made in computerization and automation, techniques are changing rapidly.*

*However in the age of big newspaper and printing monopolies, where the control of the industry is concentrated into the hands of only a few, the advent of modernization in printing means that the printing workers face dangers to their jobs and trade union organization.*

*It is this basic contradiction between the development of printing in the hands of the grasping print monopolies who seek newer and quicker ways to make profit, and the defence of their jobs by the print workers which I want to explain in my article.*

**FIRST OF ALL** consider the changes in composing techniques. This sort of development is going to have an enormous effect on the labour force in the trade.

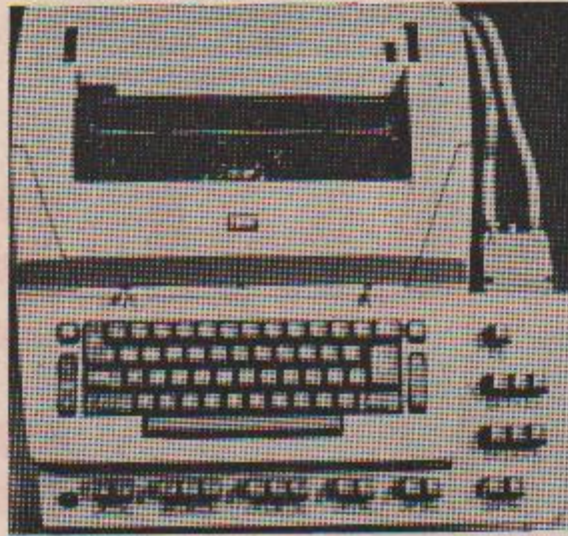
Photo-typesetting, with computerized justification and later computer typesetting, is eventually going to make obsolete the traditional job of the compositor—which has changed a great deal over the years, having started with moveable type set by hand and changing to hot metal, mechanical composition.

The next development is in gravure printing. This process is basically the best for reproducing colour. However this method presents one technical limitation.

It is very difficult to ensure that two cylinders that are destined to produce the same page are in fact accurately etched in exactly the same way.

It has not been such a problem for the owners of the periodicals in this country until now, but the situation is rapidly changing with the proposed introduction of colour television.

One woman's magazine, which is produced at 3,000,000 copies,



Copy is key boarded on special typewriters linked to perforators and a machine is used to justify the composing tape.

has a time schedule (between receiving the colour advertisements and bringing the magazine out on the book stalls) of seven weeks. With the heightening of competition by the introduction of colour television printers in the future will have to produce not 1,000,000 copies off one cylinder in a week but 250,000 copies on identical cylinders within two days.

This is going to make it possible to print the same pages in half a dozen different places at once, which will lead to a decentralization of the production of magazines. The advantages are obvious. It will be a simple matter to include certain pages dealing with local issues or carrying different advertisements.

According to the chairman of the International Printers, the effects of these new techniques would mean that there would have to be some large-scale retraining throughout the trade. There will also have to be considerable discrimination in the

total work force required and very soon there must be a complete overhaul of the apprenticeship system.

Speaking about the changes in the printing industry a few months ago was the managing director of the Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd. He was speaking about the change in the newspaper industry with the introduction of web offset.

'In Britain,' he said, 'we have a long tradition of craft training which is ultimately tied in with our trade union structure.'

He went on to say that on a recent visit to the United States to see what American newspaper printers were doing he was impressed by the fact that so many companies had introduced advanced techniques despite their trade unions. 'Either they had experienced long strikes during the period of change or they had become non-union in the process.'

'Weaknesses of past managements in the printing industry, particularly in newspaper pub-

lishing, was one of the main causes leading to a state of anarchy which had grown up in London printing establishments in recent years,' the International Publishing Corporation claimed recently in evidence to the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Organization.

'This leads to anarchy in London printing establishments where a combination over the years of full employment, the closed shop, weak management, weak leadership by employers' organizations and the extreme vulnerability of newspapers and magazine publishers has given chapels too much power.'

The memorandum added that new legislation was needed to assist bargaining.

In verbal evidence one managing director said that by settling claims within their own houses managements had undermined the power of senior union officials.

'Only in recent years when chapels have been forced back on claims and managements have insisted on going higher in the union have union officials been given the opportunity of exerting their influence.'

A good example of such a policy of collaboration between the union leadership and the management is a recent agreement at a large printing firm outside London.

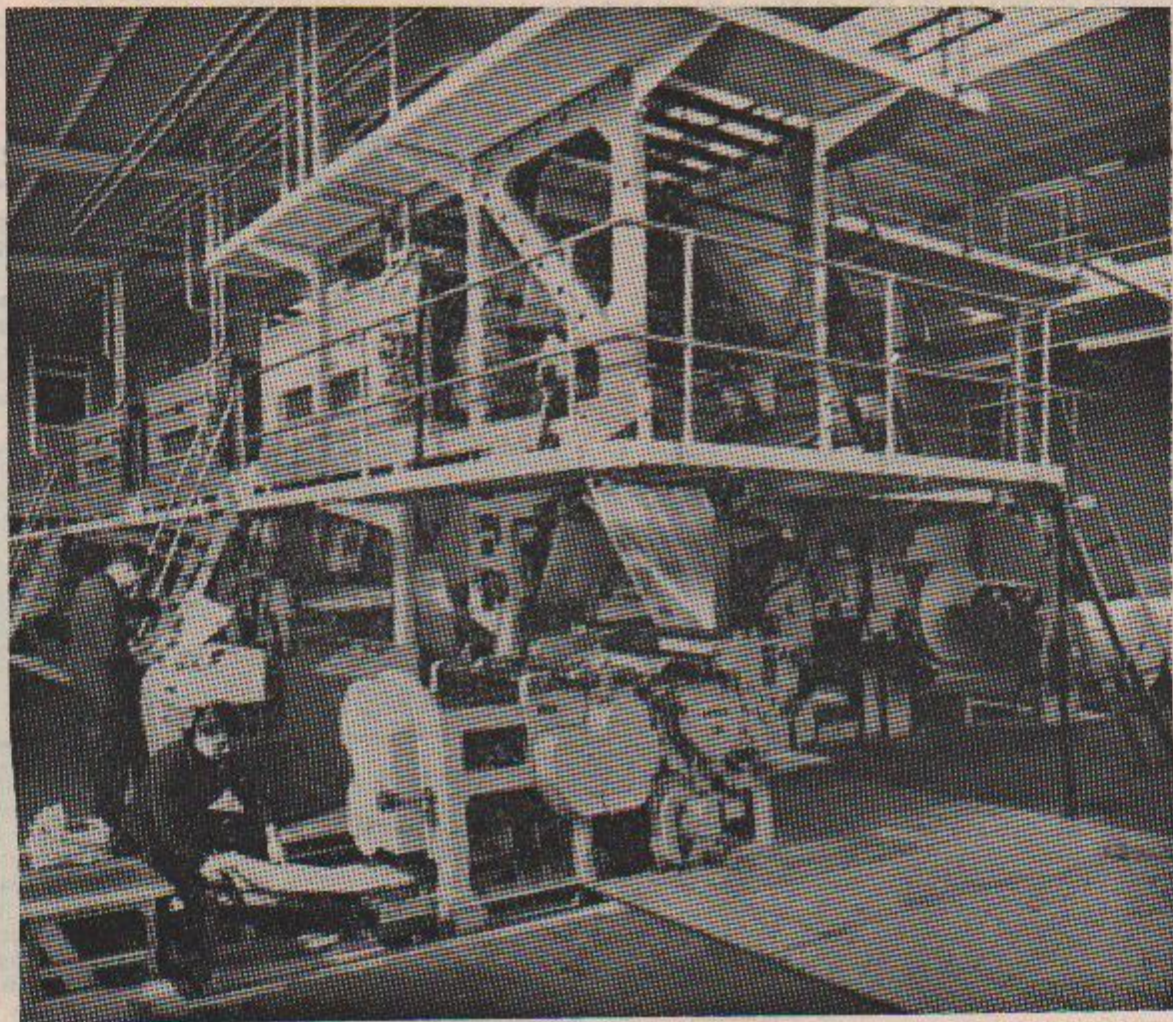
Unless there was a reduction in the overmanning of presses redundancy would be inevitable. This, in so many words, was put before the union.

Workers received a pound a week rise for this cut down in overmanning, but found that they were working an extra two and a half hours in their five-day working week.

This two and a half hours accumulated through having a shorter dinner break both on the night and day shift, and also instead of leaving work at 4.50 p.m. they leave at 4.55 p.m.

One SOGAT worker believes that most of the workers did not want to take this cut down in overmanning. The workers who would be taken off the machines would work on new machines which are now being installed. The union was scared of calling the management's bluff in case there was redundancy which they did not want to be responsible for.

The only real solution to the problem of overmanning through automation would be solidarity of all workers in the printing industry to unite and fight for a shorter working day without a reduction in wages and for the nationalization of the printing industry under workers' control.



A web-offset machine—a high speed rotary press.

**PRINTING  
MAY**



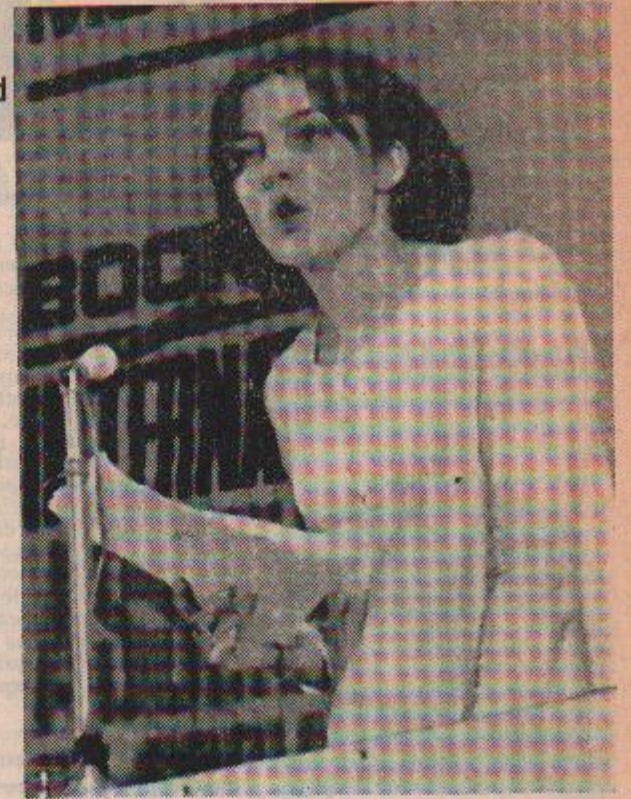
WHILST THE 'LEFTS' in Parliament and all the fakers in the Labour and trade union movement sell out to the Wilson government it is the Young Socialists who set about the building of an alternative revolutionary leadership in this period of massive attacks on the working class from world imperialism.

At their Seventh Annual Conference in Morecambe on March 8 and March 9 1,000 Young Socialists, joined by a large body of adult trade unionists from important sections of British industry and fraternal delegates from Europe and the United States, met to discuss a programme of action to build just such a leadership which would lead the way to fight for socialism.

In a two-day discussion, which reflected the growing maturity of the Young Socialists movement and its important experiences in the struggles of the working class since the election of the Labour government, YS delegates from Scotland, Merseyside, Newcastle, Yorkshire, the Midlands, Bristol, Wales Northern Ireland and London took the floor.

# MORECAMBE CONFERENCE

Pat Leonard



Giving the Main Report from the National Committee, Pat Leonard, NC member for the Southern Region, pointed out that in 1966 the YS conference had met one day after the Wilson government was elected with a 96 majority in Parliament.

It was the Young Socialists who warned that the Labour government would be exposed as a stooge of the ruling class.

The Young Socialists had always maintained that the crisis of capitalism in Britain and consequently the Labour government, was part of the world crisis, for which there was no solution outside of a ruthless attack on the living standards and organization of the working class internationally.

Under discussion the previous year had been the Prices and Incomes Bill which the Labour government made law. The YS had already begun to bring together trade unionists and youth in the course of campaigns for several lobbies of Parliament against the Bill.

Many important lessons had been learnt, particularly during

the seamen's strike, the first political strike since 1926, and the campaign for the demonstration at the Labour Party conference in Brighton on October 2.

'But we were also active on international questions. We have always fought for a victory of the Vietnamese workers and peasants over US imperialism and against those who want to compromise with imperialism through a talk of "peaceful" solutions and returns to the Geneva agreement,' she said.

Describing the Liège demonstration, in which 500 Young Socialists had taken part on October 15 with the French comrades from Révoltes, Pat Leonard said that the defence of the Hungarian revolution on that demonstration was linked with all the campaigns of the YS since all involved a struggle against bureaucracy.

The building of an international socialist youth organization in Western Europe would greatly strengthen the work of the YS.

She welcomed the delegates from Europe and the United

States to participate in the discussion at the conference in preparation for an International Assembly of youth later in the year.

The assembly would, she added, pave the way for an international youth conference and assist the development of revolutionary youth movements throughout the world.

Turning to the role of the Labour government and the recent bye-elections Pat Leonard said that there had been a vote of no confidence in Wilson by the working class and that the votes won by the Scottish and Welsh nationalists held great dangers.

The policies of these parties were reactionary. The task of the Young Socialists was to provide a revolutionary alternative for the working class and to expose parliament as an instrument of the capitalist class.

The YS National Committee had to consider the question of YS candidates in future elections.

Describing the role of the Communist Party she stated that its

policy was tied to the Kremlin bureaucracy. It had been the Communist Party which had helped to break the seamen's strike in 1966 and attempted to sabotage the February 21 lobby of Parliament in 1967.

Behind these events was Kossygin's visit to Britain for secret talks with Wilson and the Soviet bureaucracy's need to do a deal with US imperialism over Vietnam.

The threat of the working class coming on to the scene and challenging the whole basis of bureaucracy had also led to a fear of discussion amongst the youth—the Young Communist League only held its conference every two years.

Comrade Leonard pointed out that the YS was friendly with the rank and file of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. 'We want unity in action with them on all campaigns, but we are completely opposed to the history of Stalinism and the reformist conception of the "peaceful road to socialism" which amounts to class compromise.'

The fight to make the 'left'

MPs in Parliament fight Wilson was part of the struggle against bureaucracy and must be continued in all the local areas.

More and more trade unionists were turning to the Young Socialists, which was the only movement to have broken with capitalism in every way. This was why the defeat of Transport House by the YS was so important. It was now urgent to do more and more work in the trade unions.

May Day in 1967 would see the Young Socialists commemorating some of the most important achievements in the history of class struggle. The Young Socialists would fight for a really big demonstration, she added.

In conclusion Comrade Leonard described the kind of campaign that was needed in the Young Socialists with recruitment, social programmes and sales of the YS paper Keep Left.

'Make 1967 a memorable year for carrying forward the struggles of Marx and Engels and their closest followers Lenin and Trotsky,' she appealed to the conference.

## Internationalism

SPEAKING to the composite resolution on Internationalism Linda Luton from Braunstone described the conflict within the Bolshevik Party of the Soviet Union between Stalin and the growing bureaucracy, and Trotsky and the Left Opposition. Trotsky, she said, pointed out the lessons of the German Revolution in 1919 and declared that the defence of the Soviet Union lay in the defeat of capitalism in Western Europe. Stalin built the bureaucracy to stand above the masses who had fought in the Russian Revolution of 1917. Today the deepening crisis of world capitalism forced the ruling class to attack the working class on a world scale. In such a situation a victory over the employers in one country strengthened the working class all over the world. The building of the Fourth International to lead the working class in struggle all over the world meant a fight against the forces both of the capitalist state and the bureaucracy. Talking of the present position of the Soviet bureaucracy she said: 'We say to those who want to persuade the Johnsons and Wilsons by protesting or by pacifism, instead of fighting to understand the international nature of the class struggle move over or we will fight you as agents of imperialism'. Conference carried the motion which supported the calling of an International Youth Assembly in Britain in August and an international conference at a later date.

☆ ☆ ☆

## Hugo Blanco

SUSAN HITCHINGS of East Grinstead moved a resolution on the imprisonment of Hugo Blanco, the Peruvian leader. 'Hugo Blanco has been sentenced to 40 years, imprisonment by a military court. When he appealed he was put under the threat of the death sentence and if his appeal is quashed he will be executed unless we do something to stop it,' she said. 'We can help to get him released by sending resolutions to the Peruvian Embassy and taking the campaign into the trade union branches and trades councils. We argue this not because we necessarily agree with his personal politics, but because we defend his right to organize to defeat capitalism.' Motion was passed with an amendment which included the demand for release of Mexican workers' leader, Dr. Fausto Davila.

## Keep Left and Révoltes

KEEP LEFT, the paper of the Young Socialists, had played an important role in the fight against the Labour bureaucracy, said Pat McHugo of Thornton Heath YS who moved the resolution on Keep Left and Révoltes. Describing the fight inside the Labour Party from 1960 to 1964, she said that Transport House had wanted a youth movement to back up their attacks on the working class once they were in power. Because Keep Left and its supporters fought against such policies many YS members were expelled from the Labour Party. But the support for the Young Socialists' policies and for Keep Left had continued to grow and the paper had now developed into a 12-page edition with a circulation of 15,000. 'Now our comrades in France have been able to begin the production of a printed paper 'Révoltes' and we congratulate them on this great step forward. Together Keep Left and Révoltes can play an enormous part in the building of the international revolutionary youth movement.' The resolution, calling for assistance to all socialist youth papers, was passed unanimously.

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## United Socialist States of Europe

CATHY FRASER of Vauxhall Young Socialists moved a resolution on the United Socialist States of Europe saying that in the interests of big business the Labour government is trying to solve the economic crisis by entering the Common Market. The working class would not benefit from a united capitalist Europe, she said. Sections of workers would be played off against each other. 'The ruling class in Britain is divided. The industrialists need to enter the Common Market to dispose of their production, but the pound is weak and so other sections are afraid. Capitalism cannot unite in the Common Market because they have to compete for markets. As Young Socialists we call for a United Socialist States of Europe. Only by uniting all workers can we fight against the bosses and their system.' Conference accepted the resolution overwhelmingly.



### Aden

ON BEHALF of the National Committee, Jim Schofield of Leicester moved an emergency resolution on Aden.

Troops were being used in Aden by the British government to crush the resistance of the Adenese workers.

The interests of colonial workers were considered irrelevant. Their role was simply to supply cheap labour to make big profits for the oil companies.

As well as using British troops

to keep down the Adenese workers the Labour government was carrying through a policy of sell-out on independence. A series of sheiks would govern, paid by the big oil companies.

The only solution, he said, was the taking over of the big oil companies, which should be nationalized in the interests of the working class in Aden, and the withdrawal of British troops.

Conference accepted the resolution which called for the support of the British labour movement for the struggle of the Adenese workers.



Editor : Aileen Jennings



Jim Schofield on Aden

### Racialism

MUCH attention had been devoted by the Young Socialists to the question of racialism and immigration over the past years, said a Wandsworth YS delegate.

'We recognize that the capitalist class can only attempt to solve its crisis by preparing extreme right-wing alternatives to the two-party system and parliamentary democracy; alternatives which will vastly strengthen the power of the state machinery to viciously smash working-class

movements and organizations. 'We see now the re-emergence of the Nazi-styled NPD in Germany and the growth of right-wing movements in Europe, particularly the Paisley movement in Ireland, and in the United States. The whole line of the Western imperialists is to prop up fascist dictators, as in Spain and Vietnam'.

The unanimously agreed motion called for a repeal of the Immigration Act, removal of racialists from labour movement positions, formation of defence squads and equal pay for immigrant workers.

### Vietnam

VIETNAM today is the cockpit of the struggle of the working class against capitalism, said Dave Leaf of Normanton, moving a composite resolution on the Vietnam war.

It showed the determination of the capitalists to keep the working class in slavery and to make inroads into China.

'The Young Socialists must demand a victory of the National Liberation Front because a victory of the Vietnamese workers strengthens the working class in the imperialist countries.

'American imperialism does not only rely on military means in Vietnam. It depends on the false leaderships of the working class

—the social democrats and the Stalinist bureaucracy. In Britain the Labour Party leadership is determined to strengthen capitalism and therefore is forced to cover up every act of the Americans in Vietnam because it is tied hand and foot to Wall Street,' he stated.

The policy of the Young Communist League, which had made an alliance with the Young Liberals, was for the return to the Geneva Agreement.

It was up to the Young Socialists to expose all those who refused to fight for an independent class line, such as the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers' Party of the United States.

Conference passed the resolution unanimously.

### Colonialism

ROD MURDEN of Northampton Young Socialists moved the composite resolution on colonialism and Rhodesia.

The present difference between Smith of Rhodesia and the Wilson government was over how best to protect the huge investments in Rhodesia, he said.

Wilson saw the solution to be the training of a nationalist leadership which would provide a government loyal to capitalism, whereas Smith believed in a vicious supremacist state similar

to that of South Africa.

The proposals for sanctions made by Wilson were an attack on the Rhodesian working class.

Rod Murden explained that the nationalist leaders could not offer a solution to the problems of the colonial workers. They had been bought over by imperialism.

'Only we can put forward a policy of building revolutionary parties around the policies of the Transitional Programme to defeat capitalism'.

Conference passed the resolution demanding: Arm the Africans: Scrap the 1961 Constitution.



National Secretary Sheila Torrance

### Revolutions

THREE resolutions were passed by the conference commemorating the Russian, Hungarian and Chinese Revolutions.

On China Mark Jenkins of Borehamwood said that the Red Guard movement was a vindication of Marxist theory. 700 million people were engaged in a struggle against bureaucracy.

Comrade Jenkins commented: 'It is impossible to defeat bureaucracy if you do not understand how it arose and only Trotskyists in the Fourth International are able to explain how it arose in Russia and China and therefore only they can lead a successful struggle against bureaucracy.'

On behalf of the National Committee Sheila Torrance said

that many Young Socialists had marched behind a banner commemorating the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, when they took part in a demonstration in Liège on October 15, 1966.

Just as the youth in Hungary in 1956 challenged the Stalinist bureaucracy, so the Young Socialists fought the bureaucracy of the labour movement today in Britain.

Russian Revolution: This, said Yvonne Peck (Enfield), meant to all peasants and workers in advanced and colonial countries that the exploiters are not invincible and can be overthrown and that it is possible to build a society on a completely different basis from that in which a minority grabs all wealth.

'What we are really discussing here is the relevance of the Revolution for our movement today,' she said.

### Reply

IN REPLYING to the discussion on internationalism and the main report editor of Keep Left Aileen Jennings said that the way to build a mass socialist youth movement in Britain was through campaigning for an international socialist youth movement.

The Young Socialists and their comrades from Europe could bring together young people from all kinds of countries, to discuss with each other and strengthen their confidence in the international working class.

This was the way to build an integral part of the Fourth International.

The main thing for the Young Socialists was to recognize the need for building new branches of the Young Socialists and the training of branch leadership in all the areas. Young people must be taught how to write for their paper 'Keep Left', how to organize and how to mobilize other young people.

Regional schools had to be properly organized at places where Young Socialists could relax and learn the history of the working class struggle and the theory of Marxism.

### Students

MOVING the motion on students, George Myers of Oxford said:

'By raising the fees for overseas students from £70 to £200 a year we see the same approach by the Labour government in the attacks on the working class in the anti-trade union legislation. Knowing there will be resistance, it tries to separate off the overseas students from students in this country.'

There had been big resistance from students in the form of strikes and demonstrations and, at the London School of Economics, a sit down.

'NALSO, which at its conference tried to link up the students' fight with the working class and build such a leadership, was able to mobilize between 70 and 100 students on the February 21 lobby of Parliament.'

'Students coming into the Young Socialists would be able to develop theory, he said.

'We must turn every YS branch into the universities, the colleges and the colleges of technology. Workers and students unite and fight to build the greatest revolutionary party mankind has ever seen!'

A NATIONAL COMMITTEE emergency motion on NALSO and the LSE struggle was moved by John Spencer, Putney YS:

'I think that the victory which was won at the NALSO conference for the policies of the Young Socialists, support for the Lobby on February 21 and the development of a leadership in that organization which is prepared to struggle for socialist policies, is a big step forward for the students' movement.'

'They used to get £1,000 a year as long as their leadership was prepared to truckle to Wilson. As soon as a leadership was elected which was prepared to fight for socialist policies, the subsidy was cut off. We know in the YS what it is to suffer from such a witch-hunt. That is why I think this resolution is extremely important because it is calling for the maximum support from the YS for these comrades.'

'We must also give full support to students at LSE in their struggle against the suspension of Marshall Bloom and David Adelstein.'

STUDENTS, NALSO AND LSE IN discussion on the motions dealing with the student movement, several students and student teachers spoke of the need to link up the struggles of the YS and NALSO and for a fight to turn the National Union of Students towards the working class and revolutionary politics.

# NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1967



From left to right, top row : John Simmance, London; Miles Buchan, an, Scotland; Graham Yates, W. Midlands; Hughie Nicol, N. East; Dave Leaf, W. Yorkshire; Sam Agnew, N. Ireland; John Edwards, E. Midlands; Paul Levy, N. West. Bottom row : Pat Leonard, Southern; Marti Rich, Western; Sheila Torrance, Middlesex; Jean Kerrigan, S. Yorkshire.





Truth will out

THERE is a saying that 'truth will out in the end'. This is what has now been revealed at the Labour Party Young Socialists Conference held at Llandudno over Easter.

Approximately 178 voting delegates attended this gathering, and the total number of branches which were supposed to have sent delegates, and which obviously did not, was in the region of 250.

Contrast this with the 1963 Conference of the Young Socialists held at Scarborough. When the document 'Signpost for the Sixties' was presented for voting, it was rejected by 160 votes to 158, a total of 318 voting delegates. At that time the Labour Party gave the figure of overall representation of branches as being around 400. The voting strength has thus been reduced by 140 active branches.

How has this disastrous decline occurred and who is responsible? The Young Socialists adopted socialist policies in 1963 and then instructed their National Committee to fight for these policies inside the Labour Party. The same thing was done again in Brighton in 1964. Then Wilson and his bureaucrats stepped in and expelled the majority of the Young Socialists whose only crime was that they were trying to make the Labour Party work.

They had availed themselves of what they thought was the democratic procedure of the Party, and found themselves instead being expelled.

Many of the young ladies and gentlemen present at the Llandudno Conference occupied at that time a political position in the middle of the road. Secretly they voted with the right wing to expel those Young Socialists grouped around Keep Left. Publicly they made a lot of 'left' noise which, when examined, was meaningless.

In 1964 the group of ageing 'militants' tied to the Grant group ganged up with the political weirdies of Tony Cliff's State Capitalists and helped the right wing get rid of the socialist left.

Now, back to Easter 1967. Here they were with all their 'left' phrases, gathered together in the Pavilion at Llandudno facing the right wing, but in a much different situation. Long ago the Labour Party tops decided that the Young Socialists cannot any longer elect their National Committee or maintain federations.

In other words, a member of the YS today is afforded 2 1/2 days for letting off steam under conditions where he can do absolutely nothing about anything. The LPYS is a meaningless talking shop.

Immediately the Conference is over at Llandudno, Reg Underhill, the Party boss, will pick a new National Committee to his liking, and there is nothing the so-called 'lefts' can do about it, except adapt themselves, as they have always done, to the right wing with the excuse that they do not want to be 'isolated'.

No one could be more isolated today than the fake 'lefts' around 'Rebel' and 'The Militant'. They are a laughing stock so far as the right wing are concerned. The Labour Party Young Socialists itself has stagnated despite two victorious General Elections for Labour. It is clear that there has not been a large influx of youth into the Labour Party. It is also clear that neither the fake 'lefts' nor the right wing can attract such youth.

The rump Labour Party Young Socialists that still remains with Transport House is only a shadow of its former self, while the majority of Young Socialists organised around 'Keep Left' go forward, busily building up a mass youth movement.

Llandudno should surely be a lesson to those young people who still remain in the Labour Party, confused as to what has taken place over the past few years.

The time has come for them to consider seriously collaborating with the genuine Young Socialists who are carrying out now, as they did in the past, a real struggle against the betrayal of Wilson and the right-wing Labour leaders.

# How the Labour Party began

by BRIAN PEARCE

NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS LTD.  
186a Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4

Price 6d.



TIM WOHLFORTH bringing fraternal greetings from the Workers' League in the US said:

'The struggles of the YS are one of the most important factors in our development and have made it possible for us to continue our fight, especially against the revisionism of the SWP, and to do some of the things you have done.

We have the same kinds of problems in the US where things are even more difficult for the young workers. 25 per cent of Negro youth are unemployed and 7 per cent of white youths.

Johnson's solution is to send them to Vietnam. 'Liberal' Bobby Kennedy has the same solution. They are both afraid of youth.

We are the only ones in America who say that to defeat

and destroy American imperialism in Vietnam will be a victory for the American working class. The socialist movement in the US can be built only by being part of the international socialist struggle. We feel we are part of this work.

We stand with you in the struggle to build the Fourth International (N.B. American Trotskyists are prevented from being organizationally connected with the Fourth International by the reactionary Voorhis Act.)

Fraternal greetings were brought from the Greek Section of the International Committee of the Fourth International by a delegate who also greeted conference on behalf of the monthly paper of socialist Cypriot Youth in England.

## Pensions

WIGAN delegate Sue Farley moved the motion on old age pensions:

'The plight of the old age pensioners in this society shows what the position of workers under capitalism really is. As long as you are working you are allowed to buy back some of the

food, clothing, etc. you have been making.

'The minute you no longer have the health and strength to work, you become an outcast. You are treated as though it is a crime to be old,' she said.

She asked delegates to think what this generation of workers had been through—two wars, the general strike, unemployment and the Hungry Thirties.

## Housing

SCOTTISH National Committee member Miles Buchanan said their had never been a greater need for the introduction of a Socialist rents policy—rent rises meant an immediate cut in standards of living.

'The Labour Party promised it

would put an end to Rachmanism. They have not only not done this, but encouraged, through their immigration policy, the idea that it is the fault of immigrants. This is a lie.

'Conditions have been unchanged since Engels wrote 'The Conditions of the Working Class in England' in 1884.

'There are houses 120 years old

## Young Socialist Programme

THE NEED for a full political and social programme in the Young Socialist branches throughout the country was stressed by Jeremy De Rose moving a motion from Crawley YS.

'In general, there are no real facilities for young people at prices they can afford. What there is, is often run by either the Church or big business, and causes frustration amongst young people. There are possibilities of recruiting many to the Young Socialists.

'Drugs and gangs are no way out of the frustration for young people. They just allow the police to come in and attack us.

'Football leagues are good and should be improved by better organization. They should be combined with the social activities and supporters should be brought along. Big successes are only possible through the building up of organization.

'Both delegates and visitors must go back to branches and fight for organization of speakers' programmes and committees,

# Inter

1967 will be a year of ex the European socialist yo the major capitalist coun the consequence of a w tion with all the burdens on their shoulders. Low ployment and the consta overshadow the lives of m

The Liège demonstratio against the war in Vietna Hungarian Revolution re powerful attraction which for socialist youth.

This was much more t was the first major inter internationalism in the po since the end of the Sec result, it has created the victory against the polit revisionism which have movement in Western Eur

Liège opened up new ament of revolutionary Yo in all the major capitalist

These movements have common. They are opp its agencies, the Stalinis bureaucracies. They bel assist the Vietnamese recognition that the main sofar as we fight to de class, we assist the Vie struggle against imperialis

Delegates at the Socialist Youth printed above

BOOK

The Labour Party had promised in 1964 to look after the old people, but 'froze' a pensions rise.

'The YS campaigned for an immediate increase. We think Old Age Pensioners who have created all the wealth, should be able to have luxuries. The YS are fighting for socialism to guarantee proper conditions for Old Age Pensioners.'

and more in Glasgow still occupied. The big cities were built to house workers as cheaply as possible.

'In its election manifesto, the Labour Party said rents would be frozen. Where? The only way families can be housed is for the building industry to be nationalized, along with the banks.

day schools, organization of sales of 'Keep Left'. All control of youth facilities should be placed in control of young workers.'

A composite motion on youth facilities and the pop industry called for the nationalization of the record companies, dance halls etc., and the building companies who build the halls.

A motion put by a Watford delegates pointed out that the police were part of the state machine and were used against the leadership of the working class, through letter-opening etc. It called for local lobbies when cases of police brutality were brought to light.



# International Youth Manifesto

ceptional importance for youth movements. In all countries young people face worsening economic situations of the crisis being placed wages, speed-ups, unemployment threat of war heavily millions of youth.

On October 15, 1966, in and in defence of the world for all to see the international action has

an a demonstration. Itvention of revolutionary politics of Western Europe and World War. As a possibilities for a majorities of opportunism and held back the workers' hope for so long.

venues for the developing Socialist movements countries.

a number of things in used to imperialism and and Social Democratic eve that the struggle to people begins with the enemy is at home. Infeat our own capitalist name people in their m.

Revolutionary youth is completely hostile to all forms of pacifism, both of the bourgeoisie and the renegade revisionists from Marxism. Together they seek to disarm the working class precisely at a time when it needs to be prepared more than ever for a most bitter conflict against imperialism.

Now, as in the past, the pacifist road is the road of enslavement for the working class, leading in the end to annihilation through war.

There can be no compromise between revolutionary socialist youth and all those who support the camps of bureaucracy and pacifism. Liège witnessed a public split between these forces. This can never be healed. It is a fight to the finish, that is to the day when the working class will triumph all over the world.

British Young Socialists owe their existence to a successful fight against the bureaucracy of Harold Wilson's Labour Party. Their comrades in the French Révoltes organisation owe their existence to the fight against the Stalinist bureaucracy and its stranglehold over the working class movement.

The youth of Hungary, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have learned, and are learning, how to successfully defeat their Stalinist bureaucracies. In China, the movement of millions of youth against the Stalinist bureaucracy expresses itself through the Red Guards.

These revolutionary youth will overcome the

contradictions of Stalinism when they go beyond the limits of the leadership of Mao, beyond the present struggle against the capitulationist wing of the Stalinist leadership, and unite their struggles with the international struggle of youth against imperialism and bureaucracy, behind a revolutionary programme.

Youth want to fight capitalism, but this cannot be done in an individual way. For youth, the great challenge of our time is the construction of revolutionary parties in every country, sections of the Trotskyist Fourth International, fighting day in and day out to win the confidence of the working class in preparation for the seizure of power and the establishment of socialism.

Once it is explained and fought for in a determined way, this great challenge can win the respect and support of tens of thousands.

We must not postpone our united effort to accomplish this task for a single day.

Let us prepare immediately a conference of all the youth organisations in Western Europe to work out a common programme and organisation designed to intensify our efforts towards the construction of revolutionary parties.

We propose to call an International Assembly of European Youth to be held in Britain between July 29 and August 5, 1967. This would have as its purpose several days of discussion, out of which it is proposed to set up a provisional committee to organise the conference.

We appeal to revolutionary youth everywhere to give us their fullest support.



PATRICK LEU, National Committee member of the Révoltes organization in France said:

'On January 1 de Gaulle told the French people that the class struggle which had existed in France would disappear in 1967. A few days before the general election he announced that if his party was defeated he would carry out a coup d'état.

But what does this mean. It means 600,000 unemployed, it means the destruction of the youth with the expulsion of thousands from schools and universities. De Gaulle has shown, as Harold Wilson has in this country, that it is necessary to make all the sacrifices necessary to save capitalism.

'Révoltes' and the Young Socialists have the determining role in the process of unification of world revolutionary youth and Liège proved that we are the only ones to be able to assume this task. The job of our youth assembly must be the preparing for the building of a mass revolutionary movement against capitalism and against bureaucracy.'

Twenty-five German youth had attended a recent Paris assembly expressing the solidarity of German workers. One of them, H. Marco, a Frankfurt apprentice, of the trade union youth, DGB, brought fraternal greetings to the YS conference, along with a supporter of the International Committee of the Fourth International who brought the greetings of a growing number of German Trotskyists.

The Conference voted unanimously to support the International Assembly of from July 29 to August 5 this year. The International Youth Manifesto provides the Young Socialists with the programme to make this a success.

## NOW FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY



Delegates raise their cards to vote on the resolutions. This photograph shows only a part of the audience of 1,000 seated in the Winter Gardens.

### Wage Freeze and Unemployment

OUTLINING the role of the Young Socialists over the past year in struggles against the policies of the Wilson government, National Committee member for London John Simmance stressed the need now for local liaison committees to unite even more workers in this struggle.

Comrade Simmance was opening the important Sunday afternoon session, in which many adult trade unionists took part.

Even before the introduction of the Prices and Incomes Act, said Comrade Simmance, the YS had been involved in action in several lobbies of parliament.

'We supported the Lambeth Trades Council demonstration in January 1966, which the Communist Party said was premature.

'In the March demonstration, called by the London Liaison Committee, the CP tried to call the police to turn off the London

YS because they are afraid of the political fight by the youth,' he said.

After a special discussion at the 1966 YS conference a lobby was called for May 25, which fell in the middle of the seamen's strike.

Again the CP acted by attempting to keep the struggle confined to a trade union struggle and called a lobby for June 22, attempting to weaken the YS lobby, he said.

'We saw that the way to smash the wage freeze was to build an alternative leadership. In February this year we held a lobby calling on "left" MPs to put down a motion in the Parliamentary Labour Party calling for Wilson's resignation.

'Now the struggles of the youth, students and trade unionists come together against the government. This is why we are calling for the building of liaison committees, and demand that "left" MPs come to meetings of these bodies.

'We must go from this conference to May Day and bring 2,000 youth to London to show that the bureaucracy will not be victorious over the working class.'





Tony Short



Bill Hunter

## Prices & Incomes

WHEN the YS began to fight the Prices and Incomes Act, said Pete Lowe, South-West Leicester, the 'left' MPs said they also opposed it, but had gone on to remain silent as the emergency powers were passed against the seamen.

Wilson had now told them to keep their mouths shut. On the other hand the Communist Party would only protest and not mobilize a mass movement.

Only the YS had a clear record and would call on 'left' MPs to break publicly with Wilson and campaign, inside and outside parliament, for socialist policies.

Comrade Lowe moved the composite motion on the 'lefts' and the Labour government and an NC amendment on liaison committees. It was passed unanimously.

JOE HUGHES, Liverpool Exchange YS, said big business needed a Labour government to attack workers, 'because only the Labour Party, supposedly a party of the working class, could keep the working class quiet while introducing legislation the employers' representatives could not push through.'

Conference must pledge to fight the anti-union laws.

## Unemployment

HUGH NICOL, Jarrow YS and new National Committee member for the North East, moved the motion of unemployment which pledged a fight for unity of jobless and employed against Wilson's policies.

The government continually

used terms like 'shake-out' and more economic use of manpower', which meant the bosses could use unemployment against the employed workers. Racism was also bred in unemployment.

## Discussion

The motion on the Communist Party, moved by National Committee member Graham Yates, Balsall Heath YS, called on rank-and-file CP members to expose and throw out their 'leaders' and join with the YS in working for a revolutionary overthrow of capitalism on Marxist principles.

Attempts were being made to tie the unions to the state while workers faced speed-ups and wage cuts, said Tony Richardson, Slough YS, moving a motion on the trade unions and the wage freeze. The right wing was petrified of the youth in politics, but the fighting spirit had to be directed into the unions in all industries and shops to fight for an effective leadership.

In discussion Johnny Thomas, Leicester YS, said the YS must go into the unions to fight the Labour and union bureaucracies.

BMC, Oxford, shop steward Paddy O'Sullivan said on the February 21 lobby of parliament, 'left' MPs 'told us point blank' they would not vote against the government's wage freeze policies.

Deputy convenor of Monnis Motors, Oxford, Reg Parsons told conference: 'I've attended some conferences in my time but the injection of militancy in this conference is far superior to many.'

'The Labour government intends to be the sole arbitrator in wages. Our answer to stop-go must be nationalization.'

'A new liaison committee has been formed in Oxford and the YS have been an inspiration to us. I thank the YS here today. Your job now is to penetrate the trade union movement.'

G. Healy, national secretary of the Socialist Labour League, called for the immediate setting

up of liaison committees to defend trade unions and the organization of regional Conferences in all parts of the Country for engineering and allied workers affected by government policy.

Just expelled from the Hillsborough, Sheffield, CP, Tony Short called for the YS to work with rank-and-file CP members because the party could not hold its militants. 'This will smash the CP bureaucracy,' he said.

BMC worker from Tractor and Transmission, Birmingham, Con Cronin, explained how the measured day system was undermining shop stewards' rights and managements were becoming arrogant because the CP was not fighting.

Bill Hunter, a shop steward from Lucas/CAV, Liverpool, said the CP was trying to 'freeze the consciousness' of the working class.

'Left' MP Eric Heffer would be meeting Lucas workers soon as a result of the February 21 lobby.

'We can force Heffer and company to go further than they want and the workers will see that it is their own strength that has done this, not the strength of the "left" MPs.'

'How are you going to defeat the leadership of the trade union movement? Through developing the youth and new forces inside the unions in struggle—a new type of militant will emerge, not the day-to-day type but political militants.'

'Those of us inside factories must bring factory contingents to May Day and young workers to the International Youth Assembly and Conference.'

## Industry

THE WHOLE of Sunday was taken up with the passing of resolutions and discussions on the political fight now mounting in industry after industry as workers recognise Wilson's pro-capitalist government as their main enemy.

Emphasis was laid on the need for workers and 'left' MPs to fight outside and inside parliament against Wilson and company's right-wing policies and for the nationalization of the basic industries under workers' control without compensation to the previous owners.

MOTORS: Washwood Heath YS delegate Peter Archer said that workers thought that last year's lay-offs were just a temporary set-back. But they were just a prelude to speed-up and attacks on wages.

STEEL: Moving the motion on this industry, Alan Wilson of Sheffield (Heely) YS said the ruling class were suggesting nationalization so the industry could be modernized at public expense, and they would receive £400 million compensation. Steelworkers had to be united in liaison committees up and down the country.

SHIPBUILDING: Govan YS's motion was moved by former National Committee member Bob Hamilton, a shipyard draughtsman, who said there were really big attacks coming in the industry.

'The Labour government set up the Geddes Committee in 1965 to propose drastic alternatives. 'There is a reduction in the

number of yards and merging into big powerful monopolies.

'The purpose of this report is clear. It states that unless shipbuilding becomes profitable, it might be allowed to decline. Mass unemployment would result.

'The Geddes Report is a blow to smash down wages and conditions.'

BILL ARMSTRONG, Birkenhead YS, outlined eight demands for dockers including rank-and-file investigating committees to look into conditions, wage increases to £18, paid holidays, increased pensions and voluntary overtime. Comrade Wilson explained THE Stoke Newington delegate Gordon Wilson told how the YS had worked hard during the Seamen's strike in 1966 and stressed that its lessons should be brought home.

The resolutions on docks and seamen were passed unanimously.

MOVING a general motion on nationalization Jack Williamson, Stockton YS, said:

'It is not just a good idea. We believe it meets the needs of the working class now in struggle against the employers. The CP is saying that you cannot tell workers at BMC to fight for nationalization because they would not understand it. We have to campaign to make them understand.'

MINES: Many miners had thought nationalization would be in their interests, said young miner Ian Dockwray, Sunderland YS.

'But the government handed over huge compensation payments to the previous employers. These should be halted and the industry handed over to the miners to plan modernization in conjunction with other industries,' he said.

ABERFAN: Cardiff delegate David Jones said the disaster was not natural, but a mining accident—many other coal tips had moved in the area.

He demanded that a committee should be set up by trade unionists and the Aberfan parents' organization to inquire into the disaster there.

ENGINEERING: Ian McCalman, Dagenham YS, said capitalism's crisis was sharply expressed in this industry, because of its central importance. Hence the struggle in motors and at places like Roberts-Arundel, in Stockport.

There the political nature could be seen through the intervention of the police and courts against strikers.

This meant building a clear political alternative to Wilson and AEU leaders who had led their members into a three-year package deal now frozen by the government's incomes policy.

## Liberties

ON BEHALF of the National Committee Dave Davies of Newcastle said that a most important question for the working class was the true nature of the state.

The state machine is an instrument of the ruling class which is used against the working class. Part of the fight against capitalism was the fight of the Socialist Labour League against the opening of their mail. A full struggle had to be taken up on civil liberties.

A unanimous vote was given to the resolution which called for a united fight against these state actions.



Joe Hughes



Reg Parsons



Peter Archer

## Fraternal Greetings from Ceylon

*We were pleased to receive these messages from our Comrades in Ceylon. Unfortunately they arrived too late for the Conference so we are publishing them in full.*

THE Ceylon Students' Fighting Front sends its fraternal greetings to the British Young Socialists on the occasion of their 7th annual conference.

We who represent the youth and the new intelligentsia of the colonial countries, which feel the burden of the crisis of world imperialism most acutely, have already, within our short existence felt the batons and the bullets of the gendarmes of the bourgeoisie.

We have realized that the struggle for our rights and the liberation of our lands is inseparable from the struggle of the international proletariat. Just so inseparable is the struggle of the international proletariat from the struggle for the Fourth International.

We live in the epoch in which the crisis of human culture is re-

duced to the crisis of working class leadership.

For us the Fourth International is the expression of Lenin's Bolshevik Party on a world wide scale.

Each blow you aim at the social democrats, Stalinists and Pabloites in Britain and internationally, is a step taken in building the Fourth International, and inspires a new revolutionary in every corner of the world.

Last October the blows you struck at Pabloism, hand in hand with the French and Greek com-

rades, gave immense strength to the Trotskyists in Ceylon.

We look forward with great enthusiasm to the International Assembly of Youth in the August of this year.

We make our own the experiences you have gained in the struggle for the Fourth International. We pledge that we will fight alongside you unwaveringly in that struggle.

Yours fraternally,  
Anura Ekanaike,  
Secretary CSFF.

*ON THE occasion of the 7th annual conference of the Young Socialists 'Virodhaya' the paper of Ceylonese Trotskyists sends its fraternal greetings to Keep Left the official organ of the Young Socialists.*

*We deeply appreciate the role the Keep Left played in building the YS in struggle against the labour bureaucracy; and today continues in educating a whole generation of revolutionaries.*

*Along with 'The Newsletter' you have definitely helped to educate a new generation of revolutionaries in Ceylon.*

*We of the 'Virodhaya' editorial board wish you, and your comrades in arms 'The Newsletter', revolutionary success in the coming crucial period of the British labour movement.*

*Nimal Vitarne,  
On behalf of the 'Virodhaya' Editorial board.*



THE LBJ BRIGADE

By William Wilson

Panther Books 3s. 6d.

# Young GI in Vietnam

THIS NOVEL describes the experiences of a young American conscript in Vietnam who begins to doubt the official propaganda about the war.

He gradually realizes that most South Vietnamese regard the US army, and not the Vietcong, as the invaders. The book explodes, once and for all, the myth that Americans are defending the freedom of the South Vietnamese against the North.

Its main virtue, however, is to describe the confusion and frustration of the soldier when all his accepted ideas are challenged.

### Illusions

The hero arrives in Vietnam full of naive illusions. He believes that the American troops are defending democracy against communism and that they are welcomed by the South Vietnamese.

He is convinced that America, the greatest nation in the world, can easily defeat a few jungle rebels.

One of his first blows for freedom is to transport crate loads of whisky from his base to Saigon, where the generals and politicians live a luxurious life.

In Saigon he first begins to question the purpose of the war. The American troops are welcomed by the sellers of liquor, women and drugs, but they are wanted to carry arms in the city to defend themselves against the ordinary South Vietnamese.

The real concern of the American authorities for democracy is shown in their treatment of their own troops.

One soldier complains that the war is unconstitutional since it was not declared by Congress. He is brought before his commanding officer and charged with sedition.

### Shoot

The young soldier's democratic illusions are finally shattered by his experiences in the jungle. A veteran sergeant's advice to him is to 'shoot anyone not white'.

He sees the cold-blooded murder of women and children and the bombing of South Vietnamese villages. It is clear that the US is not the protector of South Vietnam.

The conscript is finally taken prisoner by the Vietcong. In contrast to his own demoralized state, he sees the ingenuity and devotion of their army.

Whereas the American bases are sitting targets the Vietcong are never to be found. The knowledge that America cannot win by conventional warfare torments him.

Driven into a frenzy by fear and frustration all his most backward ideas come to the surface. 'It is crazy to kill me, there are others we can afford to sacrifice. Negroes and Jews, they should be here, not me'



He cannot reconcile what is taking place in Vietnam with his democratic ideals. But neither can he admit that America is in the wrong. He sees the mass destruction of Russia and China as the only way out for America, then, ironically, is killed by bombers.

As an account of how an ordinary American recruit sees the Vietnam war, the book is very revealing. But it can only be fully appreciated if the real nature of the war is understood.

Through the eyes of the soldier the war appears futile. But to the Vietcong and to American big business it is far from that.

The US employers are determined to maintain their right to exploit and make vast profits out of Asian workers. It is obvious no peaceful compromise is possible.

American soldiers will naturally find the war pointless, since they are fighting on the wrong side. Their interests lie with the working people of Vietnam against their common exploiter: American capitalism.

But it is also clear from the book that American workers will not realize this of their own accord.

The experiences US troops go through may not only arouse opposition to the war. The

soldiers may become brutalized and develop racist and anti-working class ideas. The hero of the novel, in the absence of any alternative, clings to American patriotism.

The only political group in the USA campaigning to bring an alternative solution to the workers are the American supporters of the Young Socialists.

They alone are calling for the military defeat of the US army and not simply for the withdrawal of troops.

Only by uniting with the Vietnamese people against US imperialism can the American working class fight for its own interests. K.B.

# TROOPS IN ADEN

From page 2

join the Federation in 1963.

These grew more and more violent as the year went on and as civil liberties became more and more curtailed. Even the constitution, which gave a few elected members to the legislature of the Federation, had to be suspended and direct rule by the Government initiated.

Since that time a nationalist movement, with aid from Egypt and elsewhere, has increased its terrorist campaign against the British forces.

This struggle has been supported by the Aden Trade Union Congress and its political wing in the Peoples' Socialist Party, which has led strikes, usually illegally, against the British government.

The extreme right wing of the Conservative Party, led by Duncan Sandys, have demanded tougher and tougher measures against the nationalists of Aden. No longer in control of the situation themselves, they demand more killings and more bloodshed in order to maintain imperialism there.

But other sections of the ruling class have more conciliatory policies towards Arab nationalism. Providing they can keep the present reactionary leaders in power, the imperialists hope to be able to grant 'independence' and carry on exploiting the area in the interests of the big oil bosses.

If this can be done then it might even be possible to move the British base from Aden in the near future.

That is why the Labour government is now trying to grant 'independence' to Aden as quickly as possible, quicker than even the sheikhs want it. That is why it welcomes the activities of the United Nations commission, which wants to 'end colonialism peacefully'.

This laudable, but impossible, aim has met with demonstrations of students in Cairo and increased terrorism in Aden.

What the UN really wants to see in Aden is a position where the country can be peacefully exploited by their 'own' bourgeoisie as well as by international imperialism.

A socialist government in Britain would nationalize the oil monopolies and expropriate the sheikhs and the sultans in South Arabia. Since the Labour government is actively opposed to such a policy, the only solution for the workers in the Aden TUC is to fight for national independence, but only coupled with the nationalization of the monopolies.

Only in this way will the workers of Aden be able to throw out the reactionary rulers of South Arabia, and develop the resources of the area in such a way that the people who live there can enjoy the benefits of them.



Vanessa Redgrave

# BLOW UP

directed by Antonioni

BY PAT LEONARD

THE setting of Antonioni's latest film 'Blow-Up' is that of the superficial world of fashion photography and the so-called swinging London.

As a well-known director of films which present reality, as opposed to the candy floss and commercialism of Hollywood, Antonioni has been responsible in the past for giving us quite notable films such as 'L'Eclipse' and 'L'Avventura'.

The same however cannot be said for 'Blow-Up'. Aimed at illustrating the every day activities of the 'jet set'—photographers and their models—the film can only provide a series of boring and meaningless happenings.

Central figure of the film is Thomas, a young fashion photographer played by David Hemmings, who starts the film by following a group of students made up in Marcel Marceau style, in his sports car.

He returns to his flat, makes love to a model whilst photographing her, pours open contempt on six others while photo-

graphing them, has a drink, smokes a cigarette, makes a phone call, tries unsuccessfully to buy one of his friend's paintings, goes to an antique shop in Greenwich in an attempt to buy it up, and comes out with nothing but a giant propeller to which he has taken a fancy.

It is here that the story, on which we assume that at least some of the film is based, begins. Thomas takes a shot of a couple in a park with the intention of adding to an album he is compiling.

The girl, played by Vanessa Redgrave, sees him and attempts to recover the film. The reason for her agitation becomes clear when the blow-up of the shots reveals that a murder has taken place and the body on one photograph is that of the man who was with the girl in the park.

After another brief involvement with more models Thomas goes back to the park to find the corpse. His first reaction is one of horror but his feelings rapidly evaporate when he goes to a party to seek out his manager.

In the morning, on returning to the park, he finds the corpse gone. The film ends as he watches students mime a tennis game.

continued on page 12 col. 3—>



## Morecambe 1

WE THOUGHT THE Young Socialists conference was very well organized, but it was too short to discuss all that there is to discuss.

We think that the camp in the summer will be good because there will be plenty of time there to discuss all the questions about building the Young Socialists.

At the conference, the dance was good. The Rick 'n' Beckers are great—they had everyone dancing. We would like to organize a dance in Leeds with them playing.

Frenchett Claxton,  
Keith Claxton,  
Wilton Charles,  
N.E. Leeds YS.

and we have no intentions of doing it.

We hope the national committee will take into consideration these suggestions and we suggest they should be sent on to other branches for them to discuss.

Ken Huygens,  
John Kent,  
Bristol YS.

## Morecambe 3

WE THOUGHT that the Seventh Annual Conference of the Young Socialists, which was the first one we had attended, was very good. We were impressed by the people bringing greetings from other countries, and news of how they are building parties on

There have been many cases of this nature in the past on Gipton. The question is how to fight this. At the YS conference in Morecambe we heard of cases of this kind of thing happening in other areas, and we heard what the YS had to say about them.

We learned from this that we cannot fight in the old way as they always win in the end in court cases.

The thing we will do now is to join the Young Socialists and fight against the whole state machinery and the whole system which causes this sort of thing.

John Dunne,  
Pete Gunby,  
Don Collican,  
Dave Spencer,  
East Leeds YS.

role in such a movement. A mass youth movement must have a popular youth paper with a mass circulation to put forward its policies through political reports and discussion articles and also to report on the social activities of the movement.

The growth of our football teams and leagues all over the country has shown that youth will respond favourably and participate fully in such a movement.

I suggest that one page of Keep Left be given over solely to social and sporting activities and a sports editor be elected to ensure reports and photographs are in the paper each month.

A.H.,  
Dagenham YS.

campaign against the Labour government and its Tory policies.

The date of the next Federation was set for April 2 when it was hoped to have delegates from St. Helens and Skelmersdale present.

Barry Semp,  
Manchester.

## February 21 lobby

ON FEBRUARY 21 over 1,500 Young Socialists and trade unionists marched in a demonstration from Malet Street through the West End up to Hyde Park where there was a short meeting. We then went on to parliament.

While walking through the streets on the march we were holding banners and shouting out slogans like 'Make the "left" MPs Fight'. The reason for going on this march was to help convince the 'left' MPs to place a motion of no confidence in Wilson's policies to the Parliamentary Labour Party.

We demanded that the 'left' MPs fight to repeal the Prices and Incomes Act and end unemployment and wage freezing.

A few of the Young Socialists and trade unionists got into the lobby and asked the MPs some questions.

MPs such as Maurice Edelman, John Mendelson, John Rankin, Bill Small and Charles Pannell all offered excuses. Not one of them said he would fight on behalf of the workers.

From this lobby we then went on to Caxton Hall where Bill Hunter said that in view of the struggle which had been waged against local liaison committees, the demonstration had been a really magnificent effort.

For me and my friend Linda this had been the first time we had been on a march. But we both felt it was for a very good cause.

Once you join the Young Socialists you know you belong or you are a part of a very worthwhile cause. My reason for going on this march was because I had been out of work for seven weeks. I got the sack because the firm didn't want another person any more.

I hope to be going on many more YS marches, outings and meetings.

Rose Lawe,  
Watford YS.

## Conditions in S. Africa

PEOPLE ARE AWARE of the political situation in South Africa, but how many are aware of the appalling conditions of the working class? This I will endeavour to explain to you.

First there is the govern-

# EDITOR'S POSTBAG

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

## Morecambe 2

IN REFERENCE to your appeal for the youth of YS branches to give their comments and views on the national conference at Morecambe, we thank you and the national committee for a good conference where we learned a lot.

However, we think you concentrated too hard on the seamen's strike and nationalization of the docks. We are in agreement with you in regard to nationalization of the docks but as regards the seamen's strike and other topics in the conference, to our point of view it was all in the past.

The talk on the seamen's strike and the point which it was meant to make was lost in one mass of words. There were too many delegates speaking on the same subject.

Therefore we suggest that a national committee member should propose the resolution and call upon only a few delegates to get up and give their points of view.

The point is lost when too many people speak on the same topic, especially to new members of the movement.

We did not discuss enough about the present and future which we should do if the YS are going to get on, not just in Britain but all over the world.

The Labour government and the Tories are talking on about what they've done and how they think they've done it—but this is no good in a youth movement like ours.

Therefore we suggest that we discuss at our meetings and conferences more about the present and the future and what we are going to do about it.

We welcome the proposals for the wider social programme and for the workers' liaison committees to make 'left' MPs fight Wilson.

But if we don't do even more in the future then we may as well sit back and let the capitalists get on with it.

We don't want to do this

the same principles as the Young Socialists.

It is good to see people coming together in a common struggle to free the world from capitalism and what it stands for.

The organization of the conference was also good and shows the kind of organization the working class will need to take power.

Terry McNulty (chairman),  
Pete Gibson,  
Ann Hardy,  
Hull YS.

## A lesson from conference

WE ARE WRITING on behalf of the East Leeds YS branch about the conditions on the Gipton Estate in Leeds.

For many years now on this estate there has been a running battle between the youth and police. The sum total of facilities on this estate for youth is one youth club run by the council.

So every night we and most of the youth on Gipton hang around the streets. Then along come the police moving us on and trying to get the slightest excuse for running us in.

One instance of this is when a lad was on his way home one night when he was called across the street by two plain-clothes policemen.

They immediately grabbed hold of him and questioned him as to where he had been and where he was going. When he told them to let go, one struck him. He retaliated and immediately a fight broke out.

Then the lad's father, arriving home from work, saw what was happening and ran across the road objecting. The police then stopped hitting the lad, who ran off, and put handcuffs on his father!

They were both summoned to appear in court for disorderly conduct. They hired a lawyer, which cost £10. In court the police had no case against the boy and his father but both were fined.

## Need for social activities

IN THE MARCH issue of Keep Left I think in omitting the reports on sport a mistake has been made. Sport in the YS is a most important function for attracting new youth to the movement.

The establishment of a mass political youth movement based on the programme of the Fourth International is the necessary condition for the establishment of socialism in this or any other country.

Such a youth movement must offer more than political activities.

It must offer a whole social programme as well. In combining the political programme of the YS and an active social programme we can break hundreds of thousands of youth away from the ideas of capitalism.

Youth clubs and other activities today are designed to discipline youth to the acceptance of capitalism and to teach youth how to organize within the framework of, and for, capitalism.

Our youth movement is the opposite. We show youth how to organize social and sporting activities in order to build a youth movement with all of its activities independent of capitalism.

From organizing and running sporting activities it is a short step to organizing and running YS branches and political activities within the working class.

Social and sporting activities for us play a dual role.

On the one hand those youth we win to our movement on the basis of our political programme will be able to participate in our sports and social activities.

On the other hand, with youth we attract by our social programme we can explain our ideas and win them to our movement.

Keep Left will play a vital

## Manchester Federation inaugurated

THE FIRST MEETING of the Manchester area Federation of Young Socialists was held recently in Wigan. Present were about 20 delegates and visitors from the Manchester, Farnsworth and Wigan YS branches.

The meeting was opened by Mike Farley who explained the policies of the YS, outlining some of the campaigns which the YS has held in the past against unemployment, police violence, the Vietnam war, etc.

Now, he said, the job of the YS was to expose Wilson and the Labour government and to fight for socialist policies.

The policies of the YS would be discussed at the forthcoming conference of the YS at Morecambe, which he urged everyone to attend.

Sue Farley introduced an emergency motion calling for all trade unionists, tenants and textile workers to join a demonstration through Wigan to demand the nationalization of the cotton industry and no sackings from the mills.

This demonstration was called to unite the fight against the proposed rent increases and the fight against the closure of Eckersley's mill, Wigan, which employs 1,350 workers, to the general cam-

# Bulletin

OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Paper of the American Committee for the Fourth International  
Room 8, 243 E.10. St. NYC 10003, USA.



ment's policy of apartheid among the non-white working class. This may in itself seem insignificant, but is a very strategic move on behalf of the bourgeoisie. They realize that by having a divided working class opposition to working conditions and wages will also be divided and therefore be easy to 'put and end to'.

The methods used are, of course, not the best, even for an animal, which they do seem to treat better.

The everyday labourer starts work at 7 a.m. and finishes at 5 p.m. During the day there are three breaks, two for ten minutes and one for half an hour—maybe 45 minutes, depending on the supervisor—and this half an hour is for your lunch break.

The working week varies. Some work a full six days, some five and a half days, and if the supervisor thinks the work should be finished you work on Sunday, *without any option.*

If you do not work, you can start looking for another job. That may seem very easy, but not when there are two more people waiting for your job—especially if your wage exceeds £8, including overtime.

The average weekly wage is £4, and some earn much less.

Housing comes cheaply for those who can afford it, but try to live in two rooms with a family of a husband, wife and four children. They are so crowded that to many a bed is a luxury.

Food and clothing is no cheaper than it is for the bourgeoisie and many suffer from malnutrition and children walk about semi-naked.

Another drawback for these Africans is that they have to pay to send their children to school. This is literally impossible with the wages they earn.

So if an African has been educated enough to write his name and read a little, it works out a bit better for him as this seems to lift him above his brothers—at least he can read the local papers.

You may say why doesn't he join a union if working conditions are so bad. The answer is simple. Unions are banned for the African working class.

You may notice that I used the word African and not non-white because there is one section which, through mixed marriages that used to exist, is called 'coloured' in South Africa. They are separated by the government and are mainly tradesmen. Most of these people are really the worst oppressors of the African working class.

These 'coloureds' are blind to the fact that they too are as badly off as the Africans, but the government gives them more wages, better jobs and housing, and they think they are better off, even though they cannot work at their trade in certain provinces.

I do not condemn all as some are aware of this and are members of various banned organizations which are trying to fight the government by offering an alternative government.

These organizations are split and in a way defeat their policy by the extensive force they use against each other.

I am not making any excuses for the 'bad coloureds'. On the contrary, I was just as blind until I went to High school and started to take notice of things.

Most of all I would condemn 98 per cent of the coloured and African capitalists as they are the greatest extortioners of the African and coloured workers. Instead of trying to help them they make their working conditions worse.

They do not join the Unemployment Act provisions so that if you lose your job you do not get any dole, although an African has to earn more than £5 a week (flat rate) to be able to qualify for this. At the moment this covers only one in 20.

The white working class consists of supervisors and tradesmen. They will never do any manual work themselves, no matter how unintelligent or how little education they have.

Although they work the same hours as the non-whites, they receive something like treble, some double (depending what 'class' they are in) the wages than those of the non-white.

Coloured tradesmen (bricklayers and carpenters) who work alongside white tradesmen do not receive equivalent wages, though doing the same work.

These white people do have unions and their living conditions are absolutely fantastic. In a sense they are capitalist in their own small way.

One could use a lot of paper writing about the appalling working conditions and living standards of the non-white working class in South Africa.

This may seem far-fetched or painting the picture blacker than it is, but if anyone would like to challenge me on this subject, I would certainly entertain them.

A South African.

## Nationalism— is it always reactionary?

THE LARGE GROWTH of the Scottish National Party over the last couple of years is largely due to the general dissatisfaction in the Labour government's policies, with its impotent bleating about 're-development'.

Short-time working, unemployment and emigration increase every time the statistics are shown; at the time I write this letter there is a strong possibility that a nationalist candidate will be elected for Pollok.

Young Socialists would not welcome a nationalist MP; nationalist movements are harmful to the solidarity of the international working class—or isn't that true? It is

Leon Trotsky

### ON SALE NOW

This is an invaluable record of Leon Trotsky's struggle against the petty-bourgeois opposition in the Socialist Workers' Party of America during the last two years of his life—1939-1940. It was not just a fight against the revisionism of James Burnham and Max Shachtman, but a struggle of living forces for Bolshevism in the Fourth International.

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# IN DEFENCE OF MARXISM

Available from New Park Publications Ltd, 186a Chapham High Street, London, S.W.4

true, but it is an over-simplification when applied to Scottish nationalism.

If we examine the great example of nationalism, National Socialism, history shows us that it is employed by the capitalists to divert the class struggle, as a last-ditch attempt to stave off revolution.

There is another kind of nationalism, however. The Irish Republican Army was primarily a nationalist movement, yet Lenin described it as 'the first Red Army in Europe'.

Similarly the National Liberation Front's aspirations are reflected in its name.

Both these movements are initially activated by the simple human desire to allow the people of a country the right to make their own decisions.

However, when a nationalist movement recognizes the real enemy, the capitalist class, it expresses a positive, healthy emotion.

The failure of the German proletariat to assume power shows us a human need—the desire of the worker to identify himself with his surroundings, his work, his home, his town, etc. Consequently the German worker was hoodwinked into the repugnant ideas of the super-state and the myth of the 'master race'.

Scottish nationalism is apolitical. Neither is it racialist, chauvinist, or dangerous to the labour movement. It is neither socialist or fascist; it exists merely to act as a 'conscience' and is completely ineffectual due to its lack of a political platform.

It demands for regional government are partly justified; the only way problems unique to a region can be resolved is on a regional basis, with a central co-ordinating body acting as a go-between nationally.

This surely is the most efficient and democratic means of dealing with local problems; one way of implementing

workers' control by their direct involvement in local, national, and international affairs.

Roderick P. McVeigh,  
Edinburgh Young Socialists.

## Reply on Nationalism

AS Comrade McVeigh points out, the nationalist parties, both Scottish and Welsh, have gained votes by their ability to pose as some kind of alternative to Wilson.

He is right when he indicates that the Young Socialists do not welcome this development, but he goes on to put forward a highly misleading view of nationalism.

The working class in Britain was produced by three centuries of capitalism, which have turned Britain into a single economic unit. The national question in Wales was resolved in the middle ages, whilst any possibility of Scotland developing independently from England or Wales was ended with the defeat of the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion.

The impetus to revive the question in both countries comes from the middle class, and from reactionary mystics who want to put the clock back and escape the consequences of capitalism's crisis.

The situation described by Lenin in Ireland was totally different; there workers and peasants were subjected to super-exploitation by predatory capitalists (English, Welsh and Scottish).

In uniting as a nation to throw out the British rulers, Ireland's workers and peasants weakened capitalism. In Vietnam, the National Liberation Front does have a nationalist programme but even there it has to fight against the Vietnamese landowners and capitalists, as well as the United States troops.

The situation in Britain, or in any other advanced capitalist country, is not at all com-

parable.

Welsh, Scottish and English workers have equal rights and are equally exploited. Welsh, Scottish and English capitalists have equal rights to exploit.

It is not true to say that Scottish nationalism is an apolitical 'conscience'. It has the effect of breaking up the unity built over three centuries between workers from different areas of Britain.

So long as the workers can be divided on grounds of 'nationality' the employers can continue to exploit.

In Germany, the lesson of the rise of Nazism is that the working class must unite. The German workers never accepted Nazism. They were handed over bound hand and foot by the betrayal of the Stalinist and social democratic leaders who refused to unite against the fascists.

It is not true that the nationalist parties are 'neither socialist or fascist'—a considerable section of the right wing of these parties is very close to fascism. One of the chief exponents of Welsh nationalism was extremely closely connected with Nazism during the 1930s.

The lesson is very clear. The Young Socialists must fight to build a socialist alternative to Wilson and the Stalinist bureaucracy. An alternative which can unite the working class not only in Britain but throughout the world.

John Spencer,  
Putney YS.

## The story of Labour youth

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.

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# révoltes

POUR LA CONSTRUCTION DE L'ORGANISATION RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE DE LA JEUNESSE



# National Committee May Day Manifesto

In 1847 the Communist League adopted the slogan 'Workers of the world, unite'. This marked the beginning of proletarian internationalism.

1967 marks the anniversary of several of the most important victories and lessons for the international working class.

100 years ago, Karl Marx's 'Das Kapital' was published; a work which laid bare the workings of capitalism, and the way in which this system rests on the profit made from the labour of the working class.

This understanding of capitalism, and consequently of the tremendous power of the working class to overthrow the capitalist system and build socialism, was the most important weapon of the Communist movement.

It laid the basis for the building of the Bolshevik Party which led the victorious Russian Revolution under Lenin and Trotsky 50 years ago in 1917.

After Lenin's death, Trotsky had to fight against the growth of a bureaucratic leadership in the Soviet Union and the Communist International, under the direction of Stalin, which turned away from Bolshevism and the working class towards compromise with imperialism. Trotsky formed the Left Opposition to fight this bureaucracy.

In 1927 the fight of Trotsky to continue Bolshevism forced Stalin to expel the Left Opposition from the Communist Party and later frame and murder the old Bolsheviks.

These anniversaries have a real meaning for the Young Socialists. The present crisis of international capitalism forces it into a position of launching an all-out attack against the working class, ranging from bombs and napalm in Vietnam to anti-trade union laws, the wage freeze and unemployment in Britain.

The capitalist system has to rely on bureaucracy to carry out these attacks on its behalf and to divert and betray the struggles of the working class.

This accounts for Wilson's anti-working class policies such as the Prices and Incomes Act and his attacks against car workers and seamen, together with his complete subservience to US imperialism over the war in Vietnam.

The same role is played by the Kremlin bureaucracy in its attempts, through the medium of secret diplomacy, to do a deal over the war in Vietnam. US imperialism boasts openly of its collaboration with Kossygin over Vietnam. It is from these betrayals that the leadership of the British Communist Party take their cue in their refusal to fight Wilson and their attacks on the Young Socialists for building an alternative to the Labour government's policies.

The success of the YS over the past year lies in the fact that we fight to continue the traditions of the 1917 Russian Revolution and the Left Opposition.

Only a movement which has broken completely with bureaucracy can prepare the working class for power, defend the struggles of the Red Guards today in China and the National Liberation Front in Vietnam. This is why the Young Socialists can win thousands of young people and older workers to our policies today.

The national May Day demonstration in London on May 7 is part of the campaign for the lobbies and demonstrations in this country over the past year, the Liège demonstration (October 1966) and the YS Morecambe Conference (1967), which every member of the YS has fought for.

We have already planned to have on the march at least 16 decorated floats commemorating these and other anniversaries and to produce a pamphlet explaining them.

We also appeal to adult trade unionists and rank and file Communist Party members, who have fought alongside the Young Socialists throughout the past 18 months, to come in strength to this demonstration with their fellow trade unionists, to march behind their own factory and trade union banners.

Let us make this year's May Day demonstration the biggest and most lively ever by bringing thousands on the streets behind our banners and fight to continue the principles of the anniversaries we are commemorating.



## Soccer friendly Thrilling match with factory team

East London Federation 5  
Ever Ready 2

A MATCH which turned out to be full of thrills and incidents was closely fought out at Parslors Park, Dagenham, between the East London Federation team and an Every Ready Battery factory team.

Although winning by five goals to two the YS team by no means had it all their own way.

Being a bigger and heavier team, the Every Ready players took full advantage of it in the early stages of the game and kept the YS defence at full stretch.

It was during the first 20 minutes that Ever Ready should have taken at least a two-goal lead, but wild shooting and strong covering by full backs Peter Neary and Colin Stratford kept the score card blank.

Gradually the YS team began to take control of the game through the strong midfield work of powerful half backs.

The YS wingers were now giving the Ever Ready defence a harrassing time. It was from the left wing that the YS took the lead. After a bout of short passing down the left Fred Ingrams (Shoreditch YS) banged home the first in the 32nd minute.

Six minutes later a YS forward chased a long ball down the middle to just beat the goalkeeper, making it 2-0 at half time.

The second half started like the first with Ever Ready putting on pressure. After 15 minutes a clearance from the YS goalkeeper was picked up on the right wing and from a center Ingrams stabbed home the third for the YS.

Ever Ready threw everything into the attack now by moving up their full backs and centre half into attack, but still the YS defence held.

It was after one hectic goal-mouth scramble in the YS area that the fourth goal came. A loose ball midway in the area was collected by Denis Levy (Dagenham YS) who slipped it to Ken Linton (Dagenham YS) on the left wing. In a dazzling run down the field, in which he beat four players, Ken cut into the penalty box and hammered the ball past a bewildered keeper.

Ever Ready pulled one goal back to make it 4-1, but the YS grabbed their fifth goal when Fred Ingrams outpaced the Ever Ready defence in a chase for another long ball down the middle from a free kick just inside the YS half to complete his well-deserved hat trick.

Two minutes from the end Ever Ready scored a fine goal to complete the scoring at 5-2.

# Close fight for London League Cup

by our Football Correspondent

## LONDON & MIDDLESEX FOOTBALL LEAGUE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
South West London ...	10	7	1	2	62	16	15
Shoreditch & Leyton ...	9	7	0	2	76	18	14
Dagenham & Custom House	8	6	0	2	37	26	12
Croydon ... ..	8	3	0	5	21	46	6
South East ... ..	9	1	1	7	20	67	3
North London ... ..	6	1	0	5	22	65	2

AS WE ENTER the final stages of the London Region Football League the fortunes of the season's forerunner South West London have dramatically changed.

Until Easter they had not lost a game and appeared to be heading for victory and possession of

the League Cup. The team had improved as the season went on but the weak defence, covered up by the excellent play of the goalkeeper, was skilfully exploited by the Shoreditch team at the most vital match on April 2.

Shoreditch have also improved during the season, steadily building an all-round team. They did not reach the individual brilliance of some of the West London players but their solid mid-field play and full use of the moving ball enabled them to beat South West 3-2.

The League position, with South West having played all their matches, and only one point in front of Shoreditch and Leyton, who have a game in hand, will almost certainly be changed when the final count is taken.

This exciting finish to the first full season is a fitting climax. For as the season has progressed all the teams have improved and federations and individual branches have applied to enter the League for next season.

By organizing training and practice sessions during the close season all the teams are determined to start next season in the best possible shape.

# BLOW UP

from Page 9

It is not difficult to understand why this film, using one of the most famous international directors and the most fêted actors and actresses, is dull and mediocre.

'Blow-Up' suffers from the same disease which dogs many attempts, in film and print, to portray the corruption and aimless neurotic lives of the wealthy.

There have been many attacks in the press based on the fact that the film exaggerates the debauchery. Perhaps the film strikes too close to the Achilles heel of the journalist fraternity?

It is not so much that the film exaggerates, rather that having settled on a certain subject it fails to make anything out of it and instead becomes pretentious.

Some critics have described the film as a poetic adventure. It is hardly an adventure, more a series of meaningless events.

Half way through, with the appearance of the corpse, there is the promise of at least a good thriller but the public will not even get the satisfaction of that.

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