

**People
before profits.**

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**Communist Party
General Election
Manifesto. 6d.**

2. 10. 1906

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12. 10. 1906

Neither yesterday's men nor today's policies

People before profits

Communist Party General Election Manifesto

Two aims need to be achieved in this General Election.

One is to prevent a Tory return to power. The other is to strengthen the movement fighting for a change to the left in the Labour Government's policy.

For the fact is that the great and pressing issues facing Britain in the '70s which we outline here cannot be solved by present Government policy. A new policy for Britain is an urgent need.

It is to present these two aims that the Communist Party is putting up its candidates, and has produced this election manifesto.

Both aims are crucial and accord with the wishes of large numbers of labour and progressive people, especially the young.

These voters are anti-Tory. But they are also deeply dissatisfied with Labour Party policy on key questions.

They have shown this in campaigns, strikes and other forms of struggle on wages, prices, pensions, poverty, rents and housing; against the tightening grip of British and American monopoly, and threats to trade union and student rights and other civil liberties; racialism and apartheid; against joining the Common Market, the war in Vietnam and Cambodia, unemployment and other issues.

The fight on these questions ought not to be put into cold storage during the General Election campaign. On the contrary, it is precisely during this period that it is essential to fight harder.

FOR THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE MONOPOLIES

Our proposals not only challenge the power and interests of the small group of big business concerns which dominate the life of the country. They offer the only viable solution to the problems of the '70s. Britain's present capitalist system is totally incapable of doing this.

The essence of our proposals is to curb and ultimately end monopoly rule, put the control and direction of the economy in the people's hands and extend democracy. This would ensure expansion and a high wage economy.

Our policies would redirect the use of the wealth and resources from private profit and militarism, to overcome the crisis in the social services and launch an attack on poverty.

They would enable us to clear away the slums and provide good homes for everyone, build sufficient schools to give all children a full education, modernise the hospitals and build many more, provide a worthy life for the pensioners and open up a future of opportunity for the youth.

Yet the Labour and Tory leaders have no real answers to the major life and death matters of the election.

They agree with each other on dragging this country into the Common Market, although a majority of the people are against it.

They agree with each other on holding back wages to benefit the profits of big business.

They agree with each other that Government policy should be run, directed and planned in the interests of the big monopolies, contrary to the interests of the majority of the people.

They agree with each other in trying to shackle the trade unions, differing only in the style of straitjacket to be used.

They agree with each other in supporting Nixon's war in Indo-China.

Although there are differences between the Labour and Tory leaders in Parliament, their basic approach and aim is similar, their differences being mainly over methods.

Their aim is not to end capitalism, but preserve it; not to weaken monopoly but strengthen it; not to combat imperialism but practice it.

The Communist candidates will bring the key issues of policy into the election. The Communist Party has been to the fore with the people in all their campaigns and struggles on these issues. Because of this, they can cut through the attempts of the two main party leaderships to blur, confuse and conceal them.

Communist participation is essential to prevent the election sinking to the level of a knock-about contest, with little relevance to the great questions which will determine Britain's future.

It is essential not only to ensure that a Labour Government is returned, but that it is under such pressure inside and outside Parliament that it adopts different policies from those carried out since 1964.

We therefore ask electors in the constituencies where Communists are standing, to VOTE COMMUNIST.

Everywhere else, we urge them to make use of the policies outlined in this manifesto by pressing them on the Labour candidates, and voting Labour.

In this two-fold fashion, the fight against Tory, right wing Labour and big business policies will be strengthened, and carried into the new Parliament; and the movement of left Labour and trade union militants and Communists will be made more powerful.

Yesterday's Men

The Tory Party is the party of the richest and most powerful industrial, financial and landed interests. It is the political arm of the super-trusts, the monopolists, the giant concerns operating across the

frontiers who measure patriotism by the profit index. It is the voice of the arms manufacturers.

That is why the boards of the wealthiest and biggest firms have made direct donations to the Tory Party of over £750,000. Around another £500,000 has gone to Tory-supporting and propagandist concerns.

The Tories talk of making a Better Britain. But their 13 years in power were disastrous. They want to make it better for the monopolists, not the people.

Meaner-than-ever means tests for social services; tax concessions for the rich and a bigger burden on the poor by stepping up taxes on goods; union bashing; student bashing; demonstrator bashing; strike bashing. These are Tory recipes for dealing with Britain's problems of the '70s.

The recent turn away from the Tories came because people realised that Mr. Heath and his colleagues were set on a tough, intolerant, repressive programme, a variant of Nixon's "law and order" campaign. The more the Tories shouted about "law and order" against demonstrators, unofficial strikes and the alleged "wages explosion", and promised to be tough with the unions, the more they lost support.

Change present policies

Government spokesmen claim success in achieving a healthy balance of payments surplus and a strong economy. This, it is argued, is the reason for disarray in the Tory camp.

The truth is that the Government chose to tackle the balance of payments problem in a way that brought it into conflict with the working class movement.

If the problem had been tackled as the Communists, others on the left and the Trades Union Congress advocated—especially by cutting military spending and the export of investment capital and adopting proposals to expand the economy—a surplus could have been achieved much sooner without sacrifices from the people.

This would have meant tough measures against the profits of the big firms and banks. But the Government attacked the interests of the people instead.

It has not however solved the outstanding problems, or created a stable basis for the economy. The surplus in the balance of payments looks strong, but the economy is weak.

There is more uncertainty about the future of the capitalist system on a world scale than for decades.

Output is falling in the US, unemployment is rising, the stock market is reeling, and there is a social and political crisis. Every step further Nixon goes in his Indo-China war deepens the crisis in the US.

In Britain there is virtual economic stagnation. Things are little different in France, West Germany and Italy.

The Government's aim is to maintain the improvement in the balance of payments at the continued expense of the working people.

Even if it were to succeed in this, the improvement and sacrifices could be wiped out by a decline in world trade, a further development of the US recession, or another international monetary crisis.

This is the outlook because the Government has refused to apply socialist solutions. Its aim is to prop up capitalism, promote mergers and extend the monopolist and financial groups which dominate it.

And as Government policy is run in the interests of the big monopolies, it is trying to get into the Common Market in accordance with their wishes.

Its promised modernisation has turned out to be monopolisation. There is extreme concentration of wealth in fewer and fewer hands at the top. At the bottom, there is a growth of poverty.

Unemployment in May was over 600,000—the highest for that month for 30 years. One tenth of the population is sinking deeper into poverty. The next fifth receive no benefit from increased national wealth. The Government's housing target is more than 100,000 short.

This is not a strong and healthy economy, but a very sick one.

If the Government had tackled the economic problems, as the Communist Party, others on the left and the TUC proposed, this would have meant a changed foreign policy.

Troops would no longer be kept abroad to protect foreign investments of British and international big business, which would be drastically curtailed.

Cold war policies could be wound up, and the troops brought home from West Germany. Instead of bolstering up NATO and persuading it to be first to use nuclear weapons in a European conflict, Britain could quit this military bloc, and work for the new system of European security and the mutual liquidation of blocs proposed by the socialist countries.

CUT THE ARMS BILL

The huge arms bill now running at £2,400 million a year could be slashed. Overseas military costs could be eliminated. The manpower, money and resources could be put to work for civilian needs—houses, hospitals, schools, roads, exports.

This could really produce a healthier economy, with rising living standards and expanding production.

It could also produce greater security for Britain and help to strengthen peace in the world.

But the Government proposes to continue the imperialist policy and to serve monopoly. To get US support for this, it in turn backs Nixon's war in Indo-China.

It is not because of these policies that there has been a turn away from the Tories. It is largely because the campaign that defeated the Wilson-Castle anti-union measures last year has made Heath's anti-union measures unpopular today.

Mr. Wilson thought last year he would gain electoral advantage by posing as the man who could get tough with the unions. Now he comes out as the friend of the unions and their defender against Heath.

This shows how effective was the fight of the left against the right wingers in the labour and trade union movement.

If the Wilson-Castle policy last year had not been defeated, it would not now have been possible to talk of the real possibility of a Labour victory.

Militant trade unionists, left MPs, and the Communist Party all contributed to the defeat of the right wing. It is they, not Mr. Wilson, who have been the backbone of the anti-Tory campaign, and are mainly responsible for the turn away from the Tories.

Among the Labour candidates there are a number of left wingers who want to change the policy of the Government. Communists will help them as much as they can.

But, as a Party, the Labour Party is still dominated by the right wing, and fights the election on a policy determined by the right wing.

So the national contest between the Labour and Tory leaders on all the vital issues will not be based on any real differences on basic solutions.

The Communist participation in the election is of paramount importance. It is the main way in which all the important questions can be brought to the fore in a comprehensive, distinctive, alternative programme for the left. It is also the main way in which the struggle to change the Government's policy to the left can be given effective electoral expression.

The Communist alternative

The Communist Party's policy differs from that of the other parties in these essential respects:

1. PRICES, WAGES, TRADE UNION RIGHTS

Although there has been talk of a wages explosion, we are in fact in the midst of a prices explosion. This will get worse unless strong action is taken to check it. Representatives of powerful concerns have declared a price rise war against the people's pockets. While wages went up $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent last year, prices rose 5 per cent and taxes 2 per cent. So little real advance was won. At the same time productivity rose by 2 per cent.

The Government must introduce a national price stop and compel the big firms to cut profits so that prices can be frozen.

Food prices should be stabilised, using subsidies as necessary.

Purchase tax on all but luxury goods should be cut, and totally removed on essential goods. SET should be abolished.

We need a real offensive to win substantial wage increases. The trade unions should not be satisfied merely with trying to keep up with cost of living increases. They should fight with all their strength to improve standards of life, and go on to improve them again and again at the expense of profits.

Trade union action is needed to win a national statutory minimum wage of £17 a week, rising with the cost-of-living. Women workers should receive equal pay for work of equal value now. This demand should also apply to young workers.

Although the Government was defeated on its anti-trade union plans last year by the militant mass movement of trade unionists, it has not finally given up its attempts to impose new legal restrictions on the unions.

By merging the Prices and Incomes Board in the new Commission for Industry and Manpower, it is making wage vetting and interference a permanent feature of the state apparatus. Its Bill on Industrial Relations fails to give legal protection to trade unionists acting in solidarity with others in dispute with their employers.

All forms of interference in wage negotiations must be ended, whether compulsory or "voluntary", for voluntary restraint can pave the way for compulsion, if it does not produce results that satisfy the Government. All laws restricting the right to strike must be repealed and rejected, and trade unionists acting in solidarity with others in dispute must be given legal protection.

An all-out offensive on wages on these lines could improve living standards, diminish poverty, give a greater share of the national wealth to the workers and less to the employers. It could have a powerful stimulating effect, expanding demand and industrial production, and thus lead to a reduction in unemployment.

2. FIGHT THE MENACE OF MONOPOLY

The Communist Party stands for the curbing of the monopolies.

The growth of monopoly is proceeding faster in Britain than in the rest of capitalist Europe. Giant firms like ICI and GEC/English Electric become still bigger. Twenty eight of the largest firms own 40 per cent of industrial assets.

The Government has stimulated this development. It has encouraged the invasion of Britain by US and other big foreign firms. American firms now own one tenth of British manufacturing. If the trend continues, a quarter will be US owned in 10 years.

The monopolies dominate the whole spectrum of economic life. They are responsible for over 70 per cent of overseas annual investment. Much of this goes to exploit the countries of the Third World and hold back their economic development. To protect these investments the monopolies involve Britain in maintaining expensive overseas military bases. This imperialist policy results in many of our economic difficulties and endangers peace.

They are central to the issue of profits and wages, because they lead the attack on wages, and get most of the profits.

They are also central to the question of unemployment, for their mergers are carried through to eliminate competition, rationalise industry, get more production with less workers, and make super-profits as a result. They support the policy of sacrificing economic growth to the interests of the financier.

Their power to influence government in their own interests, is enormous. Many of these super-trusts have close ties with the military authorities. They supply the arms and have vested interests in a big arms budget, in international tension and war. The big firms have their representatives on state bodies concerned with incomes policy, production, trade and economic policy, research and higher education.

The political, social and economic power of the men of the big firms menaces democracy and democratic development and tends to authoritarian rule.

The big firms should be nationalised and run in the interests of the people, free from the burden of compensation and heavy interest payments. The governing boards should be made up of workers and technicians from the industry. Representatives of the employing class should be removed.

Firms involved in mergers creating new monopoly groups should also be nationalised.

3. KEEP OUT OF THE COMMON MARKET

The Communist Party is against joining the Market at any price. The negotiations, due to start on June 30, should be cancelled.

The leaders of the three main parties, Labour, Tory and Liberal, have formed an unholy alliance to push this country into the Market, against the wishes of the majority of the people.

They started by trying to dazzle everyone with fraudulent tales of a great crusade into the technological age, in which the old, petty, national boundaries and quarrels would be overcome in a new united European family.

In fact, the Common Market is a set-up expressing the growth in the power of the monopolies in Western Europe which completely dominate it. Its object was the formation of multi-national giant firms, bringing together Italian, West German, French and British capital. It was a new stage of the merger-monopoly process. It is a gigantic operation in the exclusive profit interests of great imperialist monopoly concerns.

It is not for uniting Europe, but for permanently dividing it. It is a closed economic, capitalist political and military grouping.

At the beginning, the stress was on trade. Now it is more and more on the formation of a political union, subordinating member states to a bureaucratic body operating from a European capital, out to create trans-national super-trusts which would owe allegiance to no national government.

It is anti-planning, anti-socialist, anti-working class. Its purpose is to aid the super-trusts in their ruthless drive for domination, not only of the member states, but also of colonial and former colonial countries relegated to lowly subordinate status.

Our food prices will rise by as much as 18-26 per cent more than if we stay out. The Common Market value added tax would increase the price of all goods.

There will be new burdens on the balance of payments which could

add hundreds of millions to the deficit, wiping out the surplus gained after imposing heavy sacrifices on the British people.

Because of strong and widespread opposition, the Labour and Tory leaders have moderated their public enthusiasm, and now argue to go in only "if the price is right" after negotiations.

But no price can be "right" if it undermines the country's independence and the sovereignty of Parliament, and imposes new burdens on the British people for the sake of a bunch of rapacious monopolists.

There is, however, a genuine alternative.

This is the plan for a conference to discuss new, all-European (East and West) security, co-operation and trade.

This would make it possible to wind up NATO and the Warsaw Pact organisations. It would unite all Europe, not set one part of it against the other; lessen tension, instead of making it a permanent feature; help to promote trade and other forms of co-operation, and guarantee the security of all states.

This proposal, by the socialist countries, has received considerable support. But the British Government has stalled, and adopted an evasive attitude, amounting to an attempt to sabotage the project before it gets off the ground.

The Communist Party says that the opportunity of a European Security Conference must be grasped by Britain.

We must say "NO" to the Common Market and "YES" to all-embracing European security, trade and co-operation.

4. POVERTY, PENSIONS AND SOCIAL BENEFITS

The Communist Party stands for an all-out attack on poverty and for higher pensions and benefits.

The Government's promise of a war on poverty has been a miserable failure. In many respects the poorer families are worse off than when the Government took office.

In September 1968 one million adult men earned less than £15 a week, and nearly 1½ million women earned less than £10 a week. These are poverty wages by any reckoning. Bearing in mind the steep rise in food, rents, fares and other living costs even the so-called wage explosion will not have materially lessened the number of those in full-time employment receiving poverty level wages.

Compared with workers whose wages are on the national average the lowest paid sections are worse off than they were ten years ago.

Unemployment, increased by restrictive economic policies, has brought hardship to hundreds of thousands of families.

Half a million families with 1½ million children have incomes below the Supplementary Benefits level laid down by the Government. The National Food Survey has revealed serious defects in the diets of children in a large number of families with three or more children. The increases in family allowances, accompanied by the reduction in child tax allowances, have been offset by increases in school meal and welfare milk charges. The 3/- increase given following devaluation was more than swallowed up by subsequent price increases.

Two million pensioners draw means tested supplementary benefits to bring their income up to the minimum subsistence level. Pensions have barely kept pace with price increases, and the new earnings related pensions scheme will do nothing for existing pensioners and little for the next generation of pensioners.

The Communist Party demands policies which would make war on poverty.

The minimum requirements of such a policy are:

- ★ A statutory minimum wage of £17 a week.
- ★ Basic pensions to be raised to £8 a week with an additional £6 for a dependent wife, and increases in widows' pensions.
- ★ Basic unemployment and sickness benefits to be raised to the same level with increased allowances for children.
- ★ The abolition of the wage stop.
- ★ The family allowance to be raised to 35/- a week and to be paid for the first child. The tax allowance for children to be abolished.

5. HOUSING

The Communist Party demands that housing must be treated as a social service. The elementary right of every family to a decent home must come before profit, interest and rent.

Six and a half million homes are either unfit for human habitation or badly in need of repair and modernisation. Millions of families are homeless or live in houses which are a disgrace to society, and can by no stretch of imagination be called homes. Meanwhile rents, house prices and mortgages soar upwards.

The Labour Government failed even to begin to solve the housing problem, because it refused to challenge the big landed and property interests, the financial institutions and the giant building and building material firms.

The Communist Party fights for a crash housing programme of half a million houses a year.

As an emergency measure the huge empty office blocks in London and other cities where there is a housing shortage, should be taken over and converted into housing accommodation.

Councils and other housing authorities should be provided with loans at 2% for housebuilding.

Urban land, except that of owner occupiers, should be nationalised, and housing authorities provided with free sites for building.

Rents of council and private tenants should be frozen, and the Rent Act strengthened to protect tenants against illegal eviction and harassment.

Owner occupiers should be provided with 100% mortgages at 3% interest.

6. HEALTH

The Communist Party stands for a national health service which is free to all at the time of need. We oppose preferential treatment for those who can afford to pay for it.

More money must be made available for the building of new hospitals and a network of health centres, with higher wages and salaries for those employed in the service.

Cervical cancer screening and other measures of preventive medicine must be expanded, to put an end to unnecessary suffering and loss of life.

Prescriptions and other charges should be immediately abolished.

A unified service covering all aspects of health should be established under local democratic control. With local government reorganised on a two tier basis, regional councils should be responsible for specialist services, borough or district councils should control district hospitals, health centres, the general practitioner service and all domiciliary and local health services.

7. EDUCATION

In the technological age it is essential that we provide the best education for our children.

We spend only about 6% of our gross national product on education, yet to get any advance in it during the next ten years we need to spend half as much again.

The principal demands we make for education reform are:

The replacement of outdated school buildings.

Emergency measures to implement the progressive recommendations in the Plowden Report and more funds for education priority areas.

Nursery education for children from 2 to 5.

Reduce the size of classes to a maximum of 30 in all schools.

The end of all selection for secondary education, which must be made fully comprehensive.

The abolition of public schools and the handing over of the buildings to the local education authorities.

Compulsory further education by day release for school leavers to the age of 18.

A great expansion of higher education to provide opportunities for all who would benefit from it, and the establishment of a unified system.

These measures will require the recruitment of many more teachers, and this can be obtained only by higher salaries in all sections of the profession.

8. DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

The British people must have more say in the running of their own affairs. They have become increasingly dissatisfied with the growth of centralisation and bureaucracy in government. They want to put a stop to unelected officials taking decisions of vital concern to them, without their being consulted.

The growth in authoritarian methods of government is closely associated with the growth of the super-trusts, and elsewhere we set out our proposals to curb their powers.

The machinery of government must be democratised and we propose:

The satisfaction of the national aspirations of the people of Scotland and Wales by the establishment in each country of a parliament, elected by proportional representation, which would have the machinery, power and finance to decide, control and plan the major spheres of their country's economic and social life.

The immediate introduction of a Bill which would inscribe democratic rights into the constitution of Northern Ireland, with a programme providing more jobs and homes and improved social services. These should be regarded as interim measures paving the way towards the ultimate establishment of a united Ireland.

The establishment for parliamentary and local elections of a democratic electoral system based on proportional representation, abolition of the £150 deposit and equal access to TV and radio time.

The reorganisation of local government with the establishment of a two tier system of regional and borough or district councils.

9. TAXATION

The Communist Party believes that the money can be found to pay for long overdue social reforms.

The existing tax system is unjust and bears too heavily on those with low incomes. It is completely unsuitable for the financing of an ambitious programme of advance in the social and public services.

More money is raised by taxes which increase the cost of living, such as purchase tax, SET, beer and tobacco duty, than from income tax. It is the poor and not the rich who are soaked by the tax system.

If the Tories had their way they would raise taxes on essential goods and cut income tax for the rich.

We need to redistribute wealth and reallocate resources.

Our principal proposals are:

1. The introduction of a wealth tax. By taxing all fortunes over £20,000 at an average rate of 3% it would be possible to raise annually £1,000 m. The corporation tax should be increased to 50 per cent.

2. By cutting the present bill of £2,400 m. for military expenditure by half, a substantial part of existing Government revenue could be diverted to more useful social purposes.

3. The removal of obstacles to economic growth such as credit restrictions, high interest rates and low consumption would increase the gross national product by at least £1,000 m. a year, much of which would be available to pay for a programme of social progress.

4. Lower interest charges would reduce the robbery of local authorities who are paying nearly £1,000 m. a year to the banks and financial institutions.

5. The rating system should be scrapped. This compels the poorest to pay a larger portion of their income than the wealthy. It should be replaced by a local income tax which would make the rich and business firms pay more towards the cost of the local services.

10. FOR A NEW INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY

The Labour Government's foreign policy endangers peace, keeps the cold war going, threatens Britain with nuclear annihilation, and places enormous economic burdens on the country.

To maintain this policy the government depends more and more on help from the US. In return for this US support, the government with Tory backing, slavishly supports Nixon's war in Indo-China, instead of opposing it and helping the many Americans who are striving to end it.

It is bolstering up NATO, and continues to provide bases in Britain for US nuclear bombers.

It initiated the new nuclear strategy for NATO by which this body would use nuclear weapons in a major European conflict even if these weapons were not being used by the other side.

While the Government, in response to public pressure, has secured the cancellation of the 1970 Cricket Tour, it encourages trade with South Africa and investment in that country, and has allowed military equipment to go there. All this is contrary to UN decisions. In Rhodesia, it has allowed Smith to get away with UDI.

Britain must condemn Nixon's war and call for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of US and all foreign troops from Vietnam. The US and its Saigon puppets should clear out of Cambodia. The people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia must be allowed to settle their affairs themselves without outside interference.

We should bring all troops home from abroad, close all remaining foreign bases, quit NATO and work for a system of European security and the simultaneous dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

In the Middle East, the Government must press Israel to accept the Security Council resolution of November 1967, calling on it to withdraw to the pre-June 1967 frontiers and providing for ending the state of belligerency in the area, the recognition of the existence of the State of Israel, restoration of rights to the Arab refugees, and access to international waterways.

Britain should end economic, diplomatic and military support of South Africa. The British progressive movement should give full support to the national liberation movement.

Britain should slash its arms bill by 50%, and work for an international disarmament agreement.

The Government should renounce nuclear weapons and work for an international ban.

It should ban the use by military or police forces of all chemical weapons including CS gas, and work for an international agreement strengthening the 1925 Geneva Protocol outlawing germ and chemical weapons.

11. RACIAL EQUALITY

The Communist Party is fundamentally and totally opposed to any form of racial discrimination. It believes the fight to defeat racialism is a key political question for the British people.

Racialism is the weapon of ruling classes and reactionary political forces, to divide the people and thereby weaken their common struggle for a better life.

The government should launch a powerful and systematic nationwide campaign against racialism and racial prejudice, to win the people for tolerance and mutual respect between all races.

The 1962 and 1968 Commonwealth Immigration Acts, which discriminate against coloured immigrants should be repealed. The Race Relations Act should be strengthened, so that racial incitement is made a criminal offence.

Why you should vote Communist

If we could achieve the aims set out in this Manifesto life would be better for everyone.

The Communist Party, in all its activity, has had this goal in mind.

As every trade unionist knows, we were in the thick of the fight against the anti-trade union legislation, and have always been to the fore in the movement for higher wages. That is why we appeal for your vote.

Our work to get decent old age pensions and prevent rising prices, rents, rates and fares is well known.

We have pin-pointed the folly of Britain entering the Common Market; we have consistently opposed racialism and done everything within our power, along with others, to end America's war in Vietnam.

Without this work by thousands of members of the Communist Party and the inspiring daily leadership of the *Morning Star*, the possibilities in this election of the return of a Labour Government would be much less favourable.

But we do not think that defeating the Tories is enough. For another Labour Government led by Wilson, Castle and Jenkins would carry on just the same as the present one—trying to show that they can run capitalism better than the Tories.

The labour movement simply cannot go on, election after election, defeating the Tories and returning Labour Governments committed to policies which clash with the wishes of the movement.

Britain must move in the '70s along the road to socialism, leaving behind this violent, out-dated system of capitalism which has failed to satisfy the need and aspirations of our people.

The new policies needed can only be achieved by the most resolute and militant action in support of them.

In the election this means voting Communist wherever Communist candidates are standing. If you support the policies which we have outlined here, that is what you should do. By voting Communist you will be voting for what you believe in.

To young people voting for the first time we want to say this. We were the Party which first campaigned for the vote at 18, because it has always been our view that at that age young people ought to have a say in the kind of policies the country needs.

Young people have no interest in supporting an old, unjust system. They want to use the vote they have won to get a new, different way of life, in which the tremendous potential of modern science will be used in the service of the people.

This demands far-reaching social change, a Socialist Britain. This is what the Communist Party stands for. That is why we ask young people to vote Communist.

Just as Communists are needed in every movement for better living standards, for peace and socialism, so Communists are needed in Parliament.

A big Communist vote will be a tremendous help in the fight for socialist change.

**TO TURN BRITAIN LEFT & WIN THIS SOCIALIST CHANGE
VOTE COMMUNIST**

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