

KEEP LEFT

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OF THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS

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WORLD SLUMP ON THE WAY

THE CAPITALIST system throughout the world is now fighting for its life, following the devastating effects of last week's economic upheavals.

Bankers and big businessmen have no choice but to go on the biggest offensive ever against the working class. The direct questions posed are: either the working class takes the power or the ruling class establishes its dictatorship with all the barbarities of a fascist system.

These are the main issues to emerge from the catastrophic crisis caused by the 10 per cent devaluation of the US dollar last week.

The devaluation opened up a new, tough period of international trade war. It sounded the death-knell for crisis-ridden economics of many large international businesses. All temporary monetary relations have broken down and the only possible outcome can be recession and mass unemployment.

These are the conditions which call upon capitalists to wipe out all democratic rights, trade union organizations and political organs of the working class.

The capitalist class is aware of the fact the economic crisis has placed revolution firmly on the agenda and it is taking steps to prepare for a showdown with the working class in each capitalist country.

Together with the devaluation, Nixon has also involved the use of tariff barriers to halt the import of foreign goods into America. The consequences of this cut-throat trade war will be colossal.

In Britain the Tory government is faced with the same decisive issues. It has openly placed the question of working-class power before the cowardly trade union leaders. The TUC leaders last week rushed off to Downing Street as soon as the crisis became clear.

These treacherous leaders are not prepared to lead the working class to take the power.

By Keep Left Editorial Board

They will collaborate with the ruling class. The TUC has already agreed in principle to full support for the Tory government's so-called anti-inflation measures.

But the world-wide monetary eruption has shown that the capitalists can no longer patch up their crisis with inflation and false money values.

In the background of the devaluation is the huge sum of \$70,000m held by bankers and businessmen in Europe. But this paper money has no real value because Nixon decided, on August 14, 1971, not to allow convertibility of paper currency into gold.

The capitalists have to destroy all the advances made by the working class and return to the oppression and dictatorship which emerged in fascist Germany after the Wall Street crash of 1929. Only this time they have an economic crisis more severe than at any other time in their history.

This means that the working class now has absolutely no choice left about the situation. It must either prepare to take the power or become the victim of depression.

Young people, who have up to now suffered the worst unemployment crisis, are now faced with a life and death decision.

The Young Socialists and Keep Left fully support the Socialist Labour League's campaign to launch a revolutionary party in Britain.

A revolutionary leadership capable of leading the working class all the way to socialism is vital in the crisis.

Young Socialist members and supporters have moved behind the campaign for the party by going all out in prepara-

tion for a mass rally on Sunday March 11 at Empire Pool, Wembley.

This rally will feature a Pageant of working-class history. It will be the central point for mobilization of thousands in defence of basic democratic rights.

We call upon all young people, trade unionists and housewives to support the campaign for the rally.

The working class has to be mobilized on a political programme of forcing the Tory government out and electing a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

Policies which such a Labour government would be called upon to carry out would include the repeal of all anti-union legislation and restoration of rights to trade unionists.

It would be required to nationalize all major industry and banking concerns under workers' control and without compensation to previous owners.

Gas workers, car workers, hospital workers and civil servants have already laid down a challenge to the Tory government's state control of wages.

Their strikes are not simply concerned with economic issues, but are direct political actions against the government.

The new economic situation makes it a compelling requirement for the working class to unite in action against its class enemy.

There is absolutely no time to be wasted.

- Force the Tories out!
- Elect a Labour government pledged to socialist policies!
- All out for Empire Pool, Wembley, on Sunday, March 11!
- Join the Young Socialists now!

All out now • Empire Pool, Wembley • Sunday March 11

'THE ROAD TO WORKERS' POWER'



PREPARATIONS for the Pageant of history to be presented at Empire Pool, Wembley on Sunday March 11, are now in top gear. Rehearsals for the dramatization of historical episodes are being held in four parts of the country.

Workers, housewives and young people from local areas are taking part, alongside professional actors, in these rehearsals.

The Pageant will be presented at a gigantic rally on March 11. It will be a rally organized to defend basic democratic rights.

SOUTH WALES: Local miners and their families are among the workers taking part in the rehearsals in Merthyr Tydfil of the Taff Vale judgement. This action against the railwaymen's union at the beginning of the century forced the working class to seek a political solution to its problems which resulted in the formation of the Labour Party.

NORTH EAST: On Tyneside the Pageant has won big support from local trade unionists. Last weekend the committee held script readings, which are centred around the struggle to build the miners' union and the execution of a union leader.

NORTH WEST: High-street meetings and a flag-selling day have been included in the rehearsals at Middleton (see picture above). The episode being dramatized in this area is the history of the massacre at Peterloo and the rise of the Chartist movement.

LONDON: Here the Pageant will deal with the work of Karl Marx and the formation of the First International.

● See book review and Empire Pool advertisement on page seven.

KEEP LEFT



● Filipino soldier



● South Africa



● African guerrilla

After Vietnam:

Guerrilla wars escalate in Africa and Asia

THE END of active US involvement in Vietnam is by no means the end of guerrilla warfare in colonial and semi-colonial countries.

In Vietnam itself the war continues, in spite of peace keeping efforts of the international control commission.

North Vietnamese liberation fighters are finding their existence impossible to compromise with the vicious anti-communist regime of South Vietnam's leader Thieu.

American prisoners of war were released last week by the North Vietnamese and they left the war-torn country.

They were met with considerable fanfare in the Philippines which is ironically a country deeply involved in its own guerrilla war with communist forces.

Since President Ferdinand Marcos imposed martial law in the country last September his armed forces have been busy trying to suppress two rebellions at opposite ends of the country.

A 'Time' magazine correspondent who visited the battle areas wrote last week: 'As in the north, the 4,000 or so government troops in Mindanao and Sulu do not hesitate to treat areas of suspected enemy concentrations as free zones, whether

or not civilians are around.

'I was told by sympathizers of the Moslem rebels that 200 civilians had been killed by army and navy shelling in Jolo.

'The rebels, especially the Tausogs, are fearless and skilled fighters, better armed than the Maoists, with no shortage of machine-guns.

'They dart through the coconut groves in twos and threes, always covering each other and ready to pick up the body and weapon of a fallen comrade.'

The Filipino dictatorship is fully backed by American imperialism which has a strong concentration of military equipment in the territory.

MEANWHILE in Africa, guerrilla wars which have dragged on for many years are now taking on a new shape.

The border agreements between Zambia and the racist government of Ian Smith in Rhodesia have now been blown to pieces by guerrillas working along the Zambezi river.

The rebels, for the first time in many years, have been actively supported by local villagers and tribesmen in spite of reprisals from the Smith government.

In South Africa the ruling white minority is only just beginning to recover from shocks received during the recent strike by African and Indian workers.

The strikes defied all the anti-union and anti-strike laws of the South African government and led to a confrontation crisis described by some to be as serious as Sharpsville.

Their strike was a big blow against the Vorster government and marked a new development in the relations between South African employers and their brutally suppressed employees.

In other parts of Africa as well guerrilla movements saw the strikes as a sign of great encouragement.

The African continent today is like Vietnam on a giant scale. It is dotted in all parts by guerrilla activity, most notable of which is the movement against Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea.

Now the guerrilla movements in these countries have been joined by workers in both South Africa and Rhodesia, and one of the first reactions are bound to be from the international bankers and monopolists who control all the wealth there.

American imperialism also has a substantial stake in the economy of southern Africa. So consequently the guerrilla wars which have so far simmered on in the continent may now be on the verge of boiling over to the scale and proportion of another Vietnam.

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Northern Ireland: A new wave of arrests

RIGHT-WING Unionist leader Mr William Craig last week suggested an 'independent' Northern Ireland with full Catholic backing.

The new state, Craig said, would have 'special relationships' with both Britain and the Irish Republic. He claimed that it would guarantee full equality to Catholics, first through a 'system of checks and balances' and later through the establishment of non-sectarian politics.

Craig told a Loyalist Vanguard rally in Belfast last Monday night that the roots of the problem were that Protestants opposed union with the Republic while

Catholics would never give allegiance to Britain. But, he said, Britain was now prepared to cede the territory, and only held on to it because the Protestants wanted it to.

So both communities should be thinking of an independent dominion of Ulster which would satisfy 'all the interests involved'. In other words, a unilateral declaration of independence.

Meanwhile, reports were coming in that the British army has been conducting a whole new series of arrests. Republican supporters in the Catholic Anderson town district of Belfast were picked up without any warning.

Craig's apparently 'new' turn, however, will be greeted with scepticism by Ulster workers. On October 22 last year, Craig told right-wing Monday Club members in the House of Commons that if necessary he would 'shoot to kill' Republicans in the Six Counties.

'I am prepared to kill and those behind me will have my full support for we shall not surrender,' he said then.

In Eire last week an Official Sinn Fein spokesman described as 'miserable and completely unfair' an offer of seven minutes television and radio time in the campaign for the General Election to be held on February 27.

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GAS STRIKE



'We want at least £5.50'

THE fight in the gas industry is mainly being put up by the younger workers.

In an industry which has not had a strike since the General Strike, many of the older trade unionists are hesitant about what to do with the industry's new-found militancy.

Shop stewards and union officials are not quite sure what to do with the power they have had thrust into their hands.

Not so the younger workers. Tremendously determined fights are being put up in depots in Scotland, the North, the Midlands and London by young gas workers, often inexperienced in struggle, to mount an effective all-out stoppage despite the lack of leadership.

Although the militants are being deliberately isolated from each other and the union is making no information available about how the fight is going in the different regions, the young gasworkers are striving towards making the struggle a principled one worth making sacrifices for.

Typical of the spirit behind the gasworkers' struggle are the following young workers.

John Sheen, 25, Tottenham: 'At the Hornsey depot, we originally voted nearly unanimously to stay out indefinitely, even when our strike was still unofficial.'

'All we lack is leadership. The three-yard meeting was very confused. There is a lot of dis-organization and chaos. A lot of the stewards think they have to wait for the union officials to tell them what to do instead of the other way about.'

'The gas explosion scare is a phoney. All the Corporation has to do if the pressure falls dangerously low is cut the gas off completely.'

'Old age pensioners and hospitals can easily be supplied by

the Gas Corporation with calor gas equipment if necessary.'

Van Barrett, 22, Tottenham: 'If all the gasworkers were informed carefully of the consequences of NOT going on all out strike, then they would have come out. The yard meetings would have voted to stay out if they had been given leadership.'

'Last year's pay negotiations were an eye-opener about our union officials. We got about £1.50. It was the biggest sickener ever. No one could believe it.'

'A lot of this year's militancy arose out of last year's sell-out. Virtually every branch deplored the settlement.'

'If they recalled the delegate conference now, the men from the North, Scotland, the Midlands, and some from London would insist on an all-out strike instead of this half-hearted campaign.'

John Sheen and Van Barrett, on their own, leafleted the last London shop stewards' meeting. In an industry that has known nearly 50 years of relative industrial calm, it was a significant document.

'One thing is certain, a work to rule, with isolated strikes will not get us what we want. Only a nationally co-ordinated total strike will force the Gas Council (government) to back down.'

'A definite figure must be quoted regarding our claim. At least £5.50. We cannot fight in the dark.'

Ken Smith, Westminster depot: 'They should turn the government's law upside down. It should be the lowest paid who get the £5 maximum and the better off who get the £2. To really live well for my wife and two kids, I can never work less than 70 hours a week, and then I'm lucky if I see my kids once a week.'



Wally Sirett, Westminster depot: 'Some of the lads on strike in the north came down to lobby Parliament. No one told us about it. By chance, we met some of them at the Westminster yard.'

'If they could have talked to all of the yards in the London area, it would have had a big effect. But they just couldn't afford to come down again and go round.'

'These token strikes and selective strikes are splitting us up and keeping us divided. A work-to-rule won't hurt the Gas Corporation.'



Andrew Downey, Westminster depot: 'We had to LEARN how to go on strike. We didn't even know the lads in the north were out. Our stewards didn't tell us.'

'The union has not been out since the General Strike of 1926. It could easily afford to pay us all £5 a week strike pay for an all-out strike. Where has all the union money gone?'



Bob Wright, Westminster depot: 'We want the union to get up and do something to get us the £6. The Government's £2.24 is just a joke. The Gas Corporation has made a £15 million profit last year. They could give us the rise out of it and let the profit margin be nil.'

'The trouble is, our stewards know the management better than they know the men.'



David Shoesmith, Westminster depot: 'I do five years' studies and get City and Guilds and other qualifications to become a fitter. You have to know how to be a plumber, a carpenter, a plasterer, and an electrician to become a fully qualified fitter. And the rate at the end of all the qualifications is £24.10 a week.'

'This is supposed to be a democratic country. We want a massive strike to stop the oppression of the working class.'

Handsworth youth insulted by dole benefit

By Keep Left reporter

YOUNG SOCIALISTS in Handsworth, Birmingham are launching a campaign against unemployment and police harassment of young people in the area.

Handsworth is a suburb with a large West Indian, Indian and Pakistani population and a high rate of unemployment.

A letter, signed by local councillors, social workers and community leaders, was recently sent to Sir Werrick Copper, the chief constable of Birmingham. The letter complained about the behaviour of Handsworth police and 'deterioration in relations between the police and the coloured community.'

James Hunte, public relations officer for the West Indian Federation Association in Birmingham, estimates that there are between 150 and 200 unemployed youth in the area who do not receive unemployment benefit because they regard it as an insult.

Hunte also claimed to have a long list of allegations of police harassment. He says: 'The police are picking up youth and sticking charges on them and creating problems to make promotion. Black people are being cooked up, especially the young boys.'

Brutal

About the Tory government, Hunte said: 'They are too dictatorial. They divide and rule so that the black and the white poor are against each other.'

Vernon Barrett, a West Indian who has been unemployed for two years said: 'The system of employment is terrible.'

'They send you for jobs knowing that they are gone.'

Barrett said the police used 'brutal' methods against the working class in general.

Young Socialist branches in the area are fighting to unite young people in the campaign. They point out that as the economic crisis of capitalism worsens so will unemployment and police harassment.

The only way forward is to bring down the Tory government and elect a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

Have you joined the Young Socialists yet?



WRITE OFF TODAY!

Join the socialist movement which fights against Toryism, anti-union laws, unemployment and low wages. For details fill in form and send to YS National Secretary, 186A Clapham High St, London, SW4 7UG.

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Serafima

HEROES OF THE RUSS

In this new series of articles Keep Left will publish articles on the Party who carried out the revolution in Russia in October 1917. Some of them were framed by Stalin in the Party. Some of the articles are translations from the work of Serafima Ivanovna, a figure in the Bolshevik Party next to Lenin, worker and revolutionary. Others will be newly written for the series. The Bolshevik Party which could lead a successful revolution, so their articles show, they carried on their work under the most severe police oppression of the Tsarist autocracy. The years in deportation in desolate parts of Russia only increased their knowledge of Marxism and perfected their methods.

Tribute to a

I FIRST became acquainted with Serafima Ivanovna in the spring of 1916 in Petrograd.

We had then just moved to a new flat (113, Voznesenskaya Ulitsa opposite the Alexander Park). Serafima rented a room in the same flat. In the evening of the day we moved in she came in to see us.

A small gathering came to our place. Among the guests I remember Comrade Kuibyshev and I think Bubnov. Serafima came in smiling and bright. Of average height, fairly slim with red hair, fine soft eyes and a gentle intelligent smile she somehow at once became close and natural.

A certain cordiality radiated from the whole of her figure. We quickly got to know each other and soon became friends. At the time she was working as a nursing sister in an infirmary. I can just imagine the agitation she must have conducted among the soldiers with her unique talent in this direction.

That same night a continuous piercing ring awoke us. This was on April 27. The police had evidently expected to spring a May Day surprise upon us. Concerted searches and arrests started.

When the door of our flat opened nearly a dozen men, of every rank and category of police, gendarme and plain-clothes man fell in on us. A search warrant was produced for S. I. Deryabina and Franz Ivanovich Wenzek (Serafima's husband who was then away in Turkestan).

After several hours of searching Serafima was taken away to prison. Before getting into the cab she managed to pass my sister some important documents without catching the sharp eye of the Tsarist detectives.

Serafima was detained in prison for some ten days. The head of the gendarme section Poznansky was forced to let her go for lack of evidence without even obtaining a promise from her not to take part in the revolutionary movement.

The summer of 1916 flew rapidly by and Serafima was invariably cheerful. She would often sing—she then had a fine voice which was subsequently impaired by her arduous work. In conversation Serafima would express an outstanding degree of wide reading and erudition on questions of Marxism and the revolutionary movement. At the end of 1916 she was effectively the editor of the journal of that time 'Samopomoshch' (Self-help) which she did in a strictly Marxist style.

The flowering of her revolutionary organizational work took place in the period following the October revolution. It must however be noted that she had spent the summer of 1917 in unusually concentrated work. There was not a single gap in party work which she would not try to fill.

She devoted especial attention to our Samara party newspaper 'Privolzhskaya Pravda'. On this she acted as proof reader, press manager, news-snippets man and messenger. Besides such a range of duties she quite often also did the job of editor and leader writer. As her multifarious

activity was far from exhausted by newspaper work she frequently had to find herself a deputy to work on the paper. That was how Sima spent her working day before the October revolution. But what happened after it when in addition to her numerous party duties she was faced with no less numerous Soviet duties?

Always and everywhere Sima's fiery speeches could be heard. I remember her speech to women workers at the Neklyutin factory. The comparatively small office premises in the courtyard of number 50, Zavodskaya Ulitsa was packed with proletarian women.

The audience represented a completely raw mass politically. With Sima's very first words everyone was on their guard. She spoke out the parts of a play by varying her voice and intonation. Now the crude bass of a landlord or capitalist exploiter spoke out and now her voice fell to the quiet murmur of a woman worker broken by excessive toil.

Sima spoke with vigorous gesticulations, her whole body moved first one way and then another sometimes acquiring the motion of a pendulum. With glowing eyes and vivid mimicry which defied description she quickly subdued the whole audience.

How well she could approach a mass of people unversed in political questions! How well she could decode into simple Russian seemingly the most complex questions of socio-economic life! After such speeches simple working women would remember with deep gratitude her ardent speeches summoning them to rebellion and organization.

Sima was overlaid with work. She was a member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee and the Provincial Executive Committee, Press Commissar, editorial board member of the newspaper 'Soldat, Rabochii i Krestyanin', carried out widespread work among women and spoke at meetings.

The workers on our first Samara Soviet newspaper will never forget how much work Sima put into its organization and successful publication. Here as with 'Privolzhskaya Pravda' Sima chose for herself the most wearying unseen work.

Though a fine journalist she occupied herself mainly with proof-reading and checking copy and no amount of persuasion could make her take on writing articles. She was convinced that the technical presentation of the



From police files

S. I. Deryabina in the files of the Okhrana:

(Illegal name: Ivanova, Nina [Antonina] Vyacheslavovna. Party aliases: 'Lyudmila Sergeevna', 'Natasha' and 'Alexandra'.)

Born June 19, 1888 at Ekaterinburg. Of noble family, daughter of collegiate assessor (8th grade civil servant). Orphan. Profession: literary work and private pedagogical activity. Studied at Ekaterinburg girls' gymnasium from 1898 to 1905.

From the Police Department circular of November 30, 1913 No. 107322 issued by the Special Section and Case No. 578-1914 (now in the revolutionary history archives in Petrograd) it is evident that in 1907 and 1913 in Ekaterinburg she was entered on the files of the police authorities of Perm province.

She took part in a meeting of Lenin's Central Committee of the RSDLP in September 1913 in Galicia for which she

was liable to arrest. After this she worked in Moscow in a Social-Democratic organization under the party pseudonyms of 'Alexandra' and 'Natasha' and then she worked in St Petersburg where she lived in flat 14, No. 39 Shirokaya Ulitsa.

In St Petersburg in 1914 she was a representative of the party's Central Committee (Bolshevik) on the St Petersburg Committee, a member of the board of propagandists of the St Petersburg Committee and a member of the Executive Committee of the St Petersburg Committee under the alias of 'Lyudmila Sergeevna'.

She was arrested on March 18, 1914 in a Petrograd street when she gave her name as Nina Vyacheslavovna Ivanova. She attempted to escape from the police station; while being escorted to the lavatory she grabbed her police guard's coat and cap off him but was caught with these things on her

On interrogation she was found to be the daughter of collegiate assessor, Ivan Sergeevich Deryabin. When her flat was searched 20 books and pamphlets on social and political questions, handwritten papers and leaflets carrying notes on the question of the women workers' movement in Russia and the West were taken away.

She was held in Petrograd women's prison from April 15 until September 25, 1914. She was then involved in the investigations concerning the St Petersburg Committee of the RSDLP (Leninist-Bolshevik) together with Georgi Shidlovsky, Ernest Quiring, Nikolai Lebedev, Grigori Razhivin, Denis Ivanov and others.

The case against them all was dropped for insufficient evidence and all were banished under special police surveillance. Deryabina was banished under surveillance first to Petrograd and then from September 25 to December 29, 1914 to Chelyabinsk.

From police files



Ivanovna Deryabina

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION 6

Sketch profiles of the leading members of the Bolsheviks in October, 1917. Some of them are well known, others were purged in the 1930s and liquidated on his orders. The writings of Leon Trotsky who, as the most prominent among them politically and knew them personally. The Bolsheviks built a party of a new type, the only kind of party in history. Its stories contain many lessons for today. As the revolution unfolded, under the shadow of a relentless enemy, they knew the inside of the Tsar's prisons, spent years in exile. All the time they deepened their methods, ready for the decisive struggles of 1917.

Revolutionary

The newspaper was no less important than its journalism.

Sima had the interests of the newspaper very close to her heart. She attached an enormous importance to the Press and strove to have our own people working on it although it has to be said that any honest and sincere specialist who worked for Soviet power would find in her a good and attentive comrade.

On the other hand she was intolerant of people who thought only of their own personal interests. On the editorial staff of 'Soldat, Rabochii i Krestyanin' we had such an instance. Four non-party colleagues of ours expressed their dissatisfaction with the sacking of one B. (the print-shop manager) who had been accused of improper conduct. They put forward a number of demands and threatened to strike if they were not met.

Sima was highly indignant at this. She seemed inwardly to catch fire. Uttering the words 'let's smoke out their incense' she demanded their dismissal and herself started to do the work of the four.

Her dedication to her work infected not only her party comrades but also non-party people as well. She would work so hard that I would worry myself in vain about when she would take a rest. But in fact she would rapidly become very weak. With a feverish flush and shining eyes and her characteristic consumptive cough she would often be seen bent over a manuscript, striding quickly off to some meeting or taking a heated part in the deliberations in the Executive Committee and the Provincial Committee.

A typical characteristic of Sima's was her boundless trust in anyone who bore or had adopted the name of Bolshevism. This trust of hers was unfortunately abused by people unworthy of it.

Sima more than all the other active party workers was subjected to the slanders of the Menshevik newspaper 'Vechernyaya Zarya'. The former Bolshevik and close colleague of hers, Stepan Belov excelled himself at this especially. He had no compunction in delving into Sima's past life attempting in his attacks to present her in a comic light.

He would not spare any embellishments in his efforts to caricature Sima and to exaggerate her posture when speaking and so on. Belov tried to wound Sima's dignity by his sallies but she would only smile gently at

the renegade's jokes and continue her work with redoubled energy.

In the end the hour of retribution for her excessive work struck. Sima collapsed and choked with blood. This was I think at the end of May (1918). But then came the Czechoslovak-SR counter-revolution. Sima was once again at her post.

She served as a living link between the newspaper and the Red front. Cheerful and confident of victory, by her appearance alone she would enliven everyone who came into contact with her.

The day before the Czechoslovaks entered Samara she collapsed for a second time. She was put in a country house where she was arrested by White butchers. While in prison Sima learnt the terrible news that her closest friend Comrade Wenzek had been mutilated to death by a mob of Kulaks.

She weathered this heavy blow like a warrior steeled in battles. Neither disability nor terrible mental torment broke her bright revolutionary nature. For over a year her place of residence was jail, first a democratic-SR one and then a Kolchakite general's one.

But she was itching to get out and back to her work. By some means or other she managed to tear herself out of the iron grilles of that house of the dead.

Sima plunged into underground work which took her to the Urals where ten years previously she had given full rein to her talent as a revolutionary organizer.

In Ekaterinburg in the spring of 1920 she was to meet the Red forces. With a fresh zeal Sima set about working in the party and the Soviet—now on a legal footing.

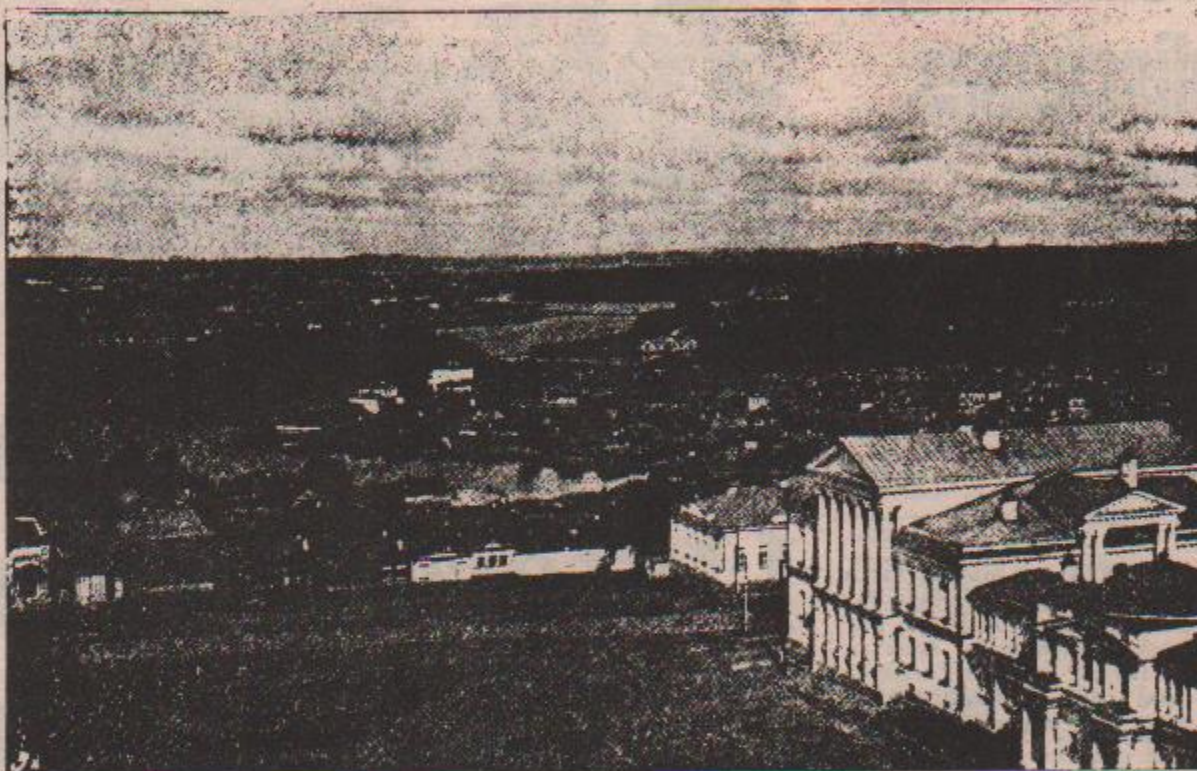
But alas, her energies had been spent to the limit. Jail, revolutionary work and jail again had taken their toll. Tuberculosis triumphed. Now scarcely able to stand, the newspaper 'Krasny Ural' relates, she nevertheless did not abandon her favourite work among proletarian women.

Almost to her very death her voice calling the working class to the struggle for communism and to victory did not fall silent. Came the spring of 1920; with the melting of the snows there melted away Sima's fine life.

Immediately before her death Sima managed to be present at the 9th Congress of the RCP.

M. Adelson

● LEFT: Chelyabinsk where Deryabina spent part of her life in the underground movement. Her work during the period was interspersed with spells in Tsarist jails. BELOW: Kuibyshev and Bubnov.



● ABOVE: Ekaterinburg (Sverdlovsk), Deryabina's home town. She was also held in prison here.



DERYABINA had been an old underground party worker. She had already become a steadfast Bolshevik by the time she left the gymnasium in 1905 and from then on she worked perpetually in the underground, in Ekaterinburg (Sverdlovsk), Tula, Petersburg (Leningrad) Samara and Chelyabinsk spending the intervals in Tsarist jails.

She was a woman exceptionally dedicated to the revolution. She had very little personal life and even if she did have any, fate had not spoiled her.

It was not surprising that early in her youth when her social activity was only starting to develop she had been already infected with a terrible disease. Besides, her period of prison sufferings did not end with the 1917 revolution which opened the prison doors for us all.

In Samara (Kuibyshev) in the summer of 1918 during the Czechoslovak rebellion she fell into the clutches of the White Guards and, as she would relate not without humour, was taken off to jail 'in the name of democracy' by Volsky himself.

When the Red Army drew close to Samara, Sima Deryabina, together with other arrested Bolsheviks was taken from Samara jail to Siberia by the 'Constituent Assembly-ites'. Being extremely reluctant to talk about herself Sima would only make dark references to that ghastly nightmarish epic journey made by the 'train of death' packed with workers and Red soldiers doomed to torturous punishment by the White Guard-Constituent Assembly-ite butchers.

Sima somehow held together and thanks to the general confusion rampant among the Whites her 'case' got lost. She was sent back home to

Lecturer, agitator ...

Ekaterinburg and after a spell in jail there, she was released temporarily, but soon Kolchak's counter-intelligence found out who Deryabina was and she was again seized.

For the ebullient, indefatigable Sima to sit in one of Kolchak's prisons when her comrades were already close to relieving the Urals was an intolerable agony. Once again, together with other Bolsheviks who were being 'evacuated' from Ekaterinburg to be shot, the road to Siberia lay in front of her.

But on account of her illness she was not taken from prison and it was here that she experienced a happy moment when she gained liberty won by the Red Army. Comrade Deryabina, sick and coughing blood, did not waste a minute in taking the lead in the party organization and carrying out colossal constructive work upon the ruins left behind by Kolchak.

As lecturer, agitator, journalist and organizer, Comrade Deryabina found time for everything. In particular she did a great deal in arranging work among women.

What a many-sided and competent active worker we have lost in the figure of S. I. Deryabina is evident from a little episode in the last weeks of her life.

The October festivities were approaching. A special com-

mission was struggling to devise a suitable programme of events. Then Sima suddenly brought in a notebook and declared that she had written a play to be put on for the festival.

All were surprised: Sima with a play! They nevertheless read through the play and finding it quite suitable they presented it with great success on November 7.

But it was curious that Sima had to become almost the producer, for the actors could not put on the play without her. On the eve of her departure for the 7th Congress of Soviets she wrote another more elaborate play which she read to someone in Moscow.

The journey to Moscow was the last straw for Deryabina. The bridge over the Kama was still not ready at that time and she had to cross it by ice. She caught a chill and at the party conference and the Congress of Soviets her friends became alarmed at her ominous coughing and high colour. They tried in vain to persuade her to go into a sanatorium to rest and be treated. 'But what sort of rest is that? In just a week I'll be able to lie down at home and that'll do the trick.'

Though elected to the Central Executive Committee she was unable to take part in a single session. Tuberculosis broke her constitution and she died on April 6, 1920.



READING

Rents conference discusses vital political issues

By Brian Prangle

STUDENTS are looking for a new leadership in the fight for higher grants. This is the unmistakable message from a conference of 35 student unions held at Reading University last weekend.

The conference was organized to express—as one delegate from Keele University put it—disappointment at the calibre of NUS leadership.

After several weeks on rent strike over 40 unions are beginning to wonder just where the Stalinist-dominated NUS leadership is taking them.

Brendan Martin from Exeter University told the conference last week that collapse of some rent strikes had shown how easily 'demoralization could set in if there was no decisive political leadership.'

Just where do students go next? This is the main question at this stage of the NUS grants campaign and one which the conference reflected very sharply.

Digby Jacks, NUS president and chief advocate of bargaining with the Tories, got a rough reception on the first day of the conference.

A YSSS delegate stressed that the dominating effect of the economic crisis forced the Tories to destroy all rights. What students had to do was to mobilize with the working class against the Tories.

The pernicious role of the revisionist International Socialists group was shown when IS supporters retreated from this overwhelming feeling and passed a motion which said: 'Conference reaffirms its full support for the demands of the NUS grants campaign and condemns any attempts to change the basic aims of the campaign in mid-course or to initiate separate localized campaigns.'

Despite further mild criticisms of the NUS leadership the effect of this resolution was to stifle any challenge to reformist protest politics.

Colin Sparks, one of the IS student leaders, in justifying this collapse said: 'Once a mass organization has taken a policy decision, unit members have to support it.'

Revisionist supporters of the so-called International Marxist Group presented a motion from Kent University calling on students to 'force the government to take heed'.

A number of students at the conference saw that the policies of the YSSS were the only answer and responded enthusiastically to speeches by YSSS members.

If students are to regain their right to a decent standard of living in the grants campaign then a turn to the working class is necessary.

This would mean an offensive to remove the common enemy—the Tory government—from office and replace it with a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

The conference at Reading University represented one of the last dying kicks of decaying radicalism in the universities.



Oxford students want a central union

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has 10,000 students but no students' union. This crisis of leadership emerged clearly last week with a demonstration of 300 students demanding permission to elect a Sabbatical President for a union that does not exist!

The demonstration was called by the Students' Representative Council, a university-dominated body, which at present is the only centralized leadership.

Its members are elected by the students from over 20 affiliated

colleges, half of them on an indirect basis.

(Several colleges have recently disaffiliated altogether and are not represented.)

Only elected members of SRC are allowed to vote on resolutions. Although open meetings are provided for in the constitution, they have been so far crippled by students not able to find a quorum of 750.

In any event constitutional changes by open meetings have to be approved by the University!

A clear picture of the SRC's bankruptcy is given by its so-called campaign for a Central Students' Union. Its main demand so far has been the elec-

tion of a Sabbatical President who can give 'all his time campaigning for a students' union'.

Instead of rallying mass support on vital questions such as inflation, unemployment and grants the local bureaucrats are going all out to create another 'cushy' careerist position for themselves.

As a counter to this, the YSSS is campaigning on the central questions of the fight against the Tory government, in particular on the issue of supplementary grants to beat rapid inflation.

Linked with this is the question of a university-wide branch of the NUS to take decisions through open meetings and enable the mass of students to participate in the fight.

KEELE Victimization threats against rent strikers

STUDENTS on rent strike at Keele University are now threatened with victimization if they do not accept an increase in hall fees of £8 a year. Formerly the university authorities had said the increase would be £12 but later reduced it.

Keele students, however, have said they will not accept any increase. And now they face victimization threats. One Keele student, Jim Logue, has been suspended for being on rent strike.

Unnerved by the example of Stirling University where NUS president, Digby Jacks, attacked students for their action and thereby encouraged disciplinary action against them, Keele delegates at last Saturday's conference on grants in Reading, expressed concern about the attitude of the NUS leadership.

They said that 'this suspension, if allowed to stand without struggle, will create a precedent which will endanger the political success of the grants campaign'. One delegate put it more bluntly: 'If we don't act now, your union's throat goes next week!'

Keele University Students' Union have called a demonstration for next Tuesday, February 20, when the university's governing body meets to take the final decision on Jim Logue. A motion of support for the demonstration was passed unanimously by the conference.

WHERE YOUR YSSS MEETS

BRADFORD UNIVERSITY YSSS

Spring Term Programme
Branch meetings every Thursday at 1.00 p.m. in Room E22.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY YSSS

meets every Monday
Jesus College
Seminar Room 'A' (New building)
8.00 p.m.

EXETER UNIVERSITY YSSS

meetings every Thursday
1.15 p.m.
Room C & D
Devonshire House

NORTH LONDON POLYTECHNIC YSSS

meets every Wednesday
Ladbroke House
Room 215, 2.00 p.m.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY YSSS

Marxist classes every Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.
February 21
History of British working class

SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY YSSS

meeting every Tuesday
1.00 p.m. TV room
Bookstall every lunchtime
1.00 p.m. in foyer
Classes on Marxism every Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
Committee Room 2

POULTON-LE-FYLDE COLLEGE

YSSS meets every Tuesday
Room 16, 7.30 p.m.

PORTSMOUTH POLYTECHNIC YSSS

meets every Wednesday
Student Union Building
1.00 p.m.

BRADFORD YSSS

Meeting every Friday
Bradford Art College
Room 11
2.30 p.m.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE YSSS

Mechanical Engineering Dept
Room 320, 1 p.m.
Every Friday.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

YSSS branch meetings every Monday
1 p.m. Room S 400

SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY YSSS

meets every Wednesday
1.00 p.m. Clubs and Societies Room

CAMBRIDGE YSSS

meets in Trinity College Junior Parlour, 8 pm
Wednesday February 21:
'Three Years of the Workers Press.'
Wednesday March 7:
'Who are the extreme right?'

PRESTON YSSS

meets every Thursday
4.30 pm, Sixth form college
Winkley Square, Preston

NOTTINGHAM YSSS

meets every Monday
Room C21
Portland Building
8.00 p.m.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

Meetings every Friday
Digby Room

TRENT POLYTECHNIC

YSSS meets every Tuesday
Sports and Societies room
Byron Building, 7.30 p.m.

LEICESTER UNIVERSITY YSSS

Branch meetings every Thursday 1.00 pm
Union Lecture Room,
Percy Gee Bookstall
every Friday lunchtime,
Concourse In Percy Gee House

PORTSMOUTH POLY YSSS

Public meeting
Monday February 19
'Oppression and torture in Northern Ireland'
Union Council Room
Union House
7.30 p.m.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE YSSS

Meeting
Tuesday February 20
'How Hitler came to power'
Mech. Eng. Dept. Room 214

JOIN THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS STUDENT SOCIETY

NAME

ADDRESS

Fill in this form and post to:

YSSS 186a, Clapham High St, London, SW4 7UG.

'The Peterloo Massacre'
by Joyce Marlow
Panther (1971) 60p

Massacred in the fight for a vote

Reviewed
by
Sarah
Hannigan



THE massacre of Peterloo took place at St Peter's Fields meeting place, Manchester on August 16, 1819.

It was named 'Peterloo' in bitter memory of that other great 'victory' by the British army four years earlier at Waterloo.

The massacre was on the occasion of a 60,000-strong meeting of the people of Manchester and surrounding towns, to hear a speech by 'Orator' Hunt on the question of the urgency of parliamentary reform.

Almost as soon as the meeting began, mounted troops—members of the local Yeomanry who represented the interests of big business—charged into the crowd with drawn sabres.

After 20 minutes, the field which had earlier been jammed tight with 60,000 people was cleared. Only the bodies of the dead and injured littered the open space. And they were numerous.

At least 15 people died and up to 400 more were injured either by wounds from the swords or by being trampled beneath the horses' hooves.

Others died as a result of pressure of such huge numbers of people all fighting to get away from the same place.

'The Peterloo Massacre' by Joyce Marlow gives a detailed account of the conditions prevailing in England in 1815 at the end of the 21-year period of wars with France.

It draws a vivid picture of the drudgery, poverty and starvation which faced whole sections of workers—brought together into big towns for the first time and experiencing a trade depression and rapidly rising Corn prices.

Hundreds of thousands of soldiers back from the wars found they faced even worse conditions at home than those they had left behind years earlier.

By 1815 spinners' wages in the factories and outside had dropped to an average of 24s a week. In addition prices had risen and the Corn Bill—whose terms were that foreign corn could not be imported until the price of home grown wheat had reached 80s a quarter—had been passed.

Weavers were in an even worse position. The vast majority of weavers still did not work in factories as the spinners did. But the situation for

them was so bad, with far too many people chasing far too few jobs, that they had undercut themselves to the extent that hand-woven cloth was cheaper than machine-produced.

'Their wages', Joyce Marlow tells us, 'had plummeted from 40s—60s a week to an average of 12s.'

In July 1818 spinners in the Lancashire area went on strike claiming that 'their average wages had slipped from the earlier level of 40s a week, to the 1815 level of 24s to a new low of 18s; that the application of the Corn Laws had in the meantime sent the price of essential food spiralling; that families could not live on such wages'.

In one of their own pamphlets, they said, '(Spinners) relieve their own sick, as well as subscribe to other casualties, therefore when their hours of labour, which are from 5 in the morning until 7 in the evening (and in some mills longer) of unremitting toil, in rooms heated from 70 to 90 degrees, are taken into consideration, we believe the public will say no body of workmen receive so inadequate compensation for their labour.'

This was the period of the Combination Acts, passed in 1799 and 1800 which made illegal the combination of working men for any purpose. They were not repealed until 1824.

The background of mass reform movement which developed between 1815 and 1820 was one where extreme and increasing hardship for the working class drove them to consider a political solution to their problems. This was provided by the predominantly middle-class leadership of the radical reform movement.

Yet in their demands for a reform of Parliament, for a wider-based electoral register—the radical leaders did not envisage 'the common people' sharing in the election of their reformed Parliament.

They were quite prepared to have working-class support in passing resolutions or in signatures on their petitions to the Prince Regent or Parliament but

that was as far as it went.

The working class, on the other hand, made their demands felt in slogans like 'Equal Representation' which pointed to their hope that everyone would have a chance to vote on their parliamentary representatives.

Their move towards demands for parliamentary reform was a big step forward from a few years earlier when impoverished workers had resorted to machine-breaking in a desperate attempt to preserve their conditions.

As far as the ruling Tory government at the time was concerned, workers would never be given the chance to vote. They regarded every movement of workers as a potential revolution and struck out violently in consequence.

Spies were numerous and their actions led to savage reprisals against those who followed them.

But the most savage reprisal against workers for daring to campaign for the reform of Parliament was the massacre of Peterloo itself.

Peterloo drove back working class participation in the reform movement for over 20 years until it re-emerged in the Chartist movement in the late 1830s after the passage of the first Reform Bill in 1832.

With the Chartist movement, for the first time in their history, the working class had an independent class programme of demands for parliamentary reforms.

Drawn up in 1838 by the London Working Men's Association it had six political aims: the vote for all adult males; election by secret ballot; equal electoral districts; abolition of the property qualification for MPs; payment for MPs and annual parliaments to be re-elected every June.

'The Peterloo Massacre' provides an extremely interesting account of the early reform movement. For all those YS members who want to gain an understanding of the background to the events which will be depicted at the Pageant of History at Empire Pool on March 11, it is a must.

POST BAG



Idealism and Cambridge students

THE struggle to break students at Cambridge University away from the elitist idealism and reformism of the local student leadership is on. And it is a struggle.

The Cambridge Students' Union executive exists, apart from one right-winger, by virtue of the support of the Socialist Society—a body dominated by a Communist Party-International Socialist pact.

The coalition has very consciously held back the development of large sections of students from grasping the reality of the problems which face, not only students, but the whole working class.

The CSU has won some very interesting 'victories' against the Young Socialists Student Society, which is the only organization which has consistently fought for a principled i.e. Marxist position for students. The first such 'victory' was an attack led by the CP against a motion calling for the freeing of Sean MacStiofain and a campaign in the student and trade union movement for his release.

More recently they notched up more 'victories' of this kind.

At the last CSU open meeting it was again the Communist Party who led the attack against Supplementary cash grants and in particular attacked the YSSS for suggesting that we should campaign with the trade unions for the removal of the Tory government.

Instead, the policy they begged for was to have a grant strike in order to put pressure on the colleges, to put pressure on the vice-chancellors to ask the government for more money. 'And

Cambridge University has a lot of prestige,' Cathy Prior, a leading CP member told the audience.

The CP was fully backed by the IS, the reformists and the Tories and the YSSS motion was defeated.

The campaign has now switched to the colleges. Churchill college was the first to decide to come out on a grants strike.

About 90 students are withholding payment of their grants and paying it into a central fund. At the Junior Common Room meeting where the decision was taken, John Randall, NUS vice-president was invited to speak.

Randall said that students had very little real power and that all they could do was to put pressure on the government and the colleges. A YSSS member pointed out that it was because of the little power that students have that they could only link up with the trade union movement to remove the Tories. He said it was the only realistic way to protect students' right to study under proper conditions.

Again the Communist Party opposed this, to sympathetic cheers from the Tory wing. But the motion, although defeated, gained a lot of support.

The only other college to come out is Kings College—and they have decided to have a rent strike, not a grant strike. That is just withholding that part of the grant which goes towards rent. This, of course, is to confuse the whole issue with college rent charges.

One thing at least is clear—the fight for a determined revolutionary leadership among students has to be a fight against the Stalinists, revisionists and their reformist hangers-on.

Prices and politics

AS the housewives come into conflict with rising prices and low wages, they are going to come into politics for the first time.

The housewife now has to make a political stand and go in unity with the trade union rank and file and make this Tory government resign.

The task now is for an understanding of Marxism, fighting against all the capitalist ideology and getting down to the reality and truth of this corrupt system of profiteers and exploitation.

That is why the urgent task for the Young Socialists and the Socialist Labour League is to transform the SLL into a revolutionary party, the only party based on Marxism that will take the workers to power.

M. Campbell
Winsford housewife

Boots last longer

WE sell Keep Left every Monday night outside the local dance in Winsford.

The youth do want to know what is going on because we have discussions with them about this Tory government as they are going into the dance.

The manager on every occasion comes out and tells us to get off the steps and we therefore have to stand out in all kinds of weather. On one occasion he also called the police and told them we were harassing the youth.

This was not true.

We were told that the Keep Left is being taken off the youth when they get into the hall. We were speaking to some youth outside the dance one night who couldn't get in because they were wearing boots.

They told us that with the low wages they were getting, they couldn't afford shoes; they had to get boots so that they would last longer.

Winsford YS member

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DEFEND ALL DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

Defend trade unionism and basic living standards

Unite in action to make this Tory government resign

The road to power is through the building of the revolutionary party



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Complete form and return to:
Pageant Office, 34 Hamilton Gardens, London, NW8

By
Simon Pirani

NEXT Tuesday week, February 27, three unions representing 272,000 civil servants will stage a one-day national stoppage against the Tory government's state pay laws. It will be their first ever national strike.

These workers—members of the Civil and Public Services Association, the Society of Civil Servants and the Customs and Excise group—are also working to rule to back up their demand for a pay increase due in January this year.

Skyrocketing food prices, increased rents and doubled house costs are affecting middle class and professional workers as never before.

And civil servants, starting to feel the pinch after five promises of pay rises have been broken by successive governments, are now ready to take militant action.

Keep Left spoke to Linda, 18, from Bermondsey, South London who is on the committee of her CPSA branch. She



CIVIL SERVANTS ON STRIKE

is one of the many young people who stayed on at school to become qualified for a 'better' job.

She explained: 'The greater part of the CPSA is what is called clerical officers. This entails a fair degree of responsibility and you need five GEC 'O' levels. But at 18, I'm earning a gross wage of £14.50 a week.

'It's not worth people trying to get qualifications unless our wages catch up. I came straight from school and I didn't know what else to do. At my age I could be earning £18 or £19 in a private firm.

'The action we're taking,' she told us, 'is a catching up operation rather than asking for a pay rise. We're 20 per cent

behind the national average for the kind of work we do.'

Civil servants have always been looked on as a very conservative section of workers and Linda said that since she worked at her job there has never really been a question of striking. When other workers struck the civil servants took little notice.

'In the past because we're civil servants and we're meant to have this big loyalty to the government — although they don't have much loyalty to us — nobody has really been very militant.'

But now the image of a collection of timid bowler-hatted gentlemen had been scotched. 'To give an indication of what the feeling is now,' said Linda, 'the meetings in our building on January 10 had an excellent response.'

'Out of a possible 800, 750 people turned up. The motion pledging support for industrial action was passed with about 690 for.'

Linda said that many civil servants thought that a one-day strike would be ineffective. 'We'll only have to catch up with the work afterwards. The government will say "on their own heads be it".'

'The Tories mean to keep the working man down. If they are allowed to continue, they will do,' she warned, 'especially considering that they have now made strikes illegal, when the whole history of the working class in this country has been based on a fight for rights.'

FOOTBALL

Cup matches start throughout the country

East Midlands (Highfields) 1, West Midlands (Bedworth) 10.

THE SIDES were closely matched in the early stages of the game. Bedworth opened the scoring after ten minutes but Highfields quickly replied with a goal from Casanova Reynolds.

Bedworth scored again to bring the score to 3-1 at half time.

In the second half, Bedworth maintained the pressure with four goals from James Taylor. Highfields played attacking football but failed to score again while Bedworth brought the score to 10-1 with goals from Ewen Remble and Allan Syson.

North East 6 Scotland 1

THE game played between Sunderland and Glasgow YS was—although one-sided—a very entertaining match with plenty of spectacular goals and skill displayed on both sides.

North East, scoring three in each half, were the superior team in all respects. Wardle, Loustad and Henderson, the stalwarts in Sunderland's defence, kept the lively Scottish attack at bay while Albro and Donnell tore into the Scottish defence.

The goals were scored by Donnell (2), Foster, Loustad, Wardle and Riley for the North East while Macdonald scored a consolation goal for Glasgow.

The result and display given by Sunderland must make them one of the favourites for the national cup, now that they have reached the semi-final.

London area cup

Second Round Results. — Sunday February 11

Balham 12 New Addington 3
Tottenham 5 Willesden 1
Clapham 27 Dagenham 1
Harrow* Feltham*

(*Harrow were penalized for late arrival. Feltham go through to the next round.)

SEMI-FINALS, Sunday February 18

Balham v Feltham
Clapham v Tottenham

Balham 12,
New Addington 3

Below: Two matches played last weekend. New Addington were beaten by Balham (left) and West Midlands were the winners against East Midlands.

The match began with some close competitive football. In the opening stages New Addington repeatedly penetrated the Balham defence but striker Tony Brown was unable to get a clear shot at goal.

In the eleventh minute, however, Balham took the lead. John Broughton for New Addington equalized soon after but the half-time score was 3-1 for Balham.

With the wind behind them, New Addington started confidently in the second half but Balham soon took a firm grip of the game with several players, notably Stanford Otis, giving an excellent display of ball control.

Balham scored four more goals and New Addington rallied briefly to score twice. But Balham again regained control and scored five more goals before the final whistle. All but three of the Balham team scored, notably Vincent Delisser (3); Stanford Otis (2) and Godfrey Sarpong (2).



WHAT'S ON WHERE

PRESTON LARCHES YS
Youth Club
Every Friday
St Peter and Paul's
Park Avenue
7.30-10.00 p.m.
Adm: 5p Records

HIGHFIELDS YS
meets every Thursday
Discotheque every
Saturday
Queen Victoria
(Near 'Leicester Mercury'
offices)
7.30 pm to 10.30 pm
Adm: 10p

PRESTON YS
Discotheque
Saturday February 24
St Michael's and All Angels
Tulketh Road
Preston
Tickets: 20p (live music)

LEEDS
Middleton YS
meets every Thursday,
7.30 pm
St Peter's Church
Belle Isle, L11

TOOTING YS
meets every Tuesday
Tooting Baths Club Room
Tooting Broadway
S.W.17

CAMBRIDGE YS
meets every Tuesday
'The Rose and Crown'
(Corner of Newmarket Rd/
East Rd)
8.00 p.m.

Central YS
meets every Wednesday, 8 pm
YS Premises, Portobello
(near Jessops Hospital)

BILLINGHAM YS
Education classes, discussion,
discotheques
every Friday
Billingham Tech
6.00 p.m.

BLACKPOOL YS
Discotheque
Monday February 19
Kings Arms
Talbot Road
7.30 p.m. Adm: 10p

BALHAM YS
meets every Thursday
Balham Baths Club Room
Elmfield Road
Balham
S.W.12

CLAPHAM YS
Youth Club
Every Thursday
Coronation Hall
Springfield Estate
Union Road, SW8
8 pm adm. 10p
Sports, records, discussion
groups

Sanford YS
meets every Tuesday, 7.30 pm
Methodist Church Hall
Broad Lane, L13

SOUTH SHIELDS YS
Discotheque
every Wednesday
TUC Hall
Westhow
7.30 p.m.

DURHAM
Murton YS
meets every Wednesday
7.30 pm
Miners Welfare Hall, Murton
Records and discussion

SHEFFIELD
Hackenthorpe YS
meets every Thursday, 8 pm
Frecheville Community Centre

Parson's Cross YS
meets every Tuesday, 8 pm
Mansell School

Firth Park YS
meets every Thursday, 8 pm
Shiregreen Middle School

HERSHAM YS
meets every Thursday
7.30 p.m.
The Choir Vestry
The Congregation Church Hall
Queen's Road
Walton on Thames

OXFORD
Cowley YS Discotheque
Friday February 23, 7.30 pm
Cowley Community Centre
Adm 15p

BASINGSTOKE
Basingstoke YS Discotheque
Russell Howard Pavillion
Paddock Road,
South Ham Estate

WALTHAMSTOW YS
Discotheque
Saturday February 17
William Morris Hall
Somers Road (nr High Street)
E17 Adm: 10p

KINGSTON YS
meets every Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
The Albion
45 Fairfield Road, Kingston