

KEEP LEFT

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PAPER
OF THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS

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REHEARSALS have now got off to a flying start in each of the four areas from which the Pageant of History, Road to Workers Power, will be staged.

In London, Manchester, Merthyr Tydfil in South Wales and in Jarrow, committees of youth, housewives, trade unionists and actors have been

established to conduct the business of rehearsals and the local campaign. In every area Young Socialist teams are out campaigning with leaflets and tickets for the widest possible support for the Pageant. We need all the help you can give.

If you are interested in supporting the campaign, if you want to take part in rehearsals or just come and watch or if you want to come and bring your friends to the Empire Pool, then contact the local committee.

If you don't know where they are then just complete the form on the back page or write to:

Pageant Office,
34 Hamilton Gardens,
London NW8.

Help us make the Pageant of History the biggest anti-Tory rally we have ever staged!

Forward to the mass rally on Sunday March 11!

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

A PAGEANT OF HISTORY - THE ROAD TO WORKERS POWER

EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY, SUNDAY MARCH 11 3 P.M.

The fight for Trade Unions

1831 Pitmen from Jarrow and nearby were the first to form a miners' union. In the struggle to improve their conditions they were hounded, pilloried and tortured. One pitman, called Jobling, was hanged and gibbeted for a murder he never committed. His body was hung in chains for three weeks as a warning to other miners not to join a union. The miners, undeterred, rescued his body. Nothing could halt the fight to establish trade unionism.



Gibbeting of Jobling

The Right to Vote

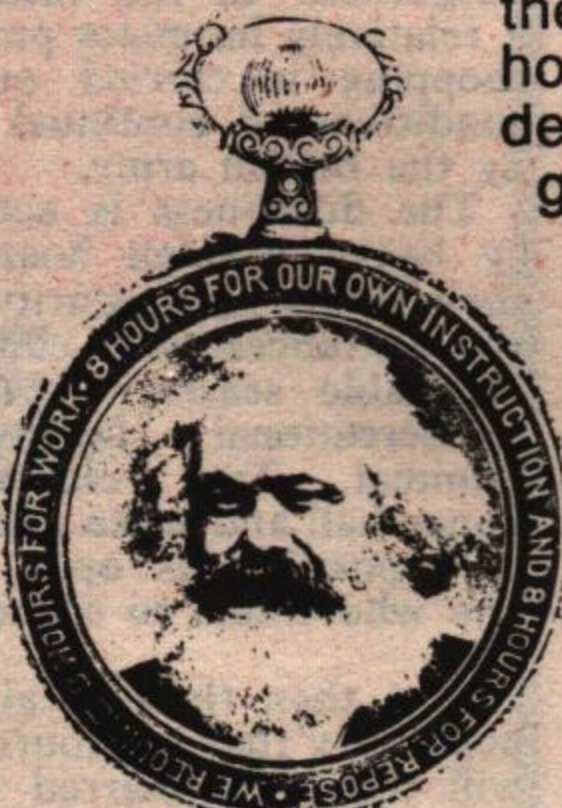
1838 At Peterloo workers were massacred for demanding the right to have a vote. The Chartist movement founded a great centre of support from the industrial workers of the Manchester area. In the fight for the right to vote these early heroes of the working class tested out every means of struggle from mass petition of Parliament, General Strike, armed insurrection itself. It was out of these struggles that the right to representation in Parliament was won.



Peterloo massacre 1819

The First International

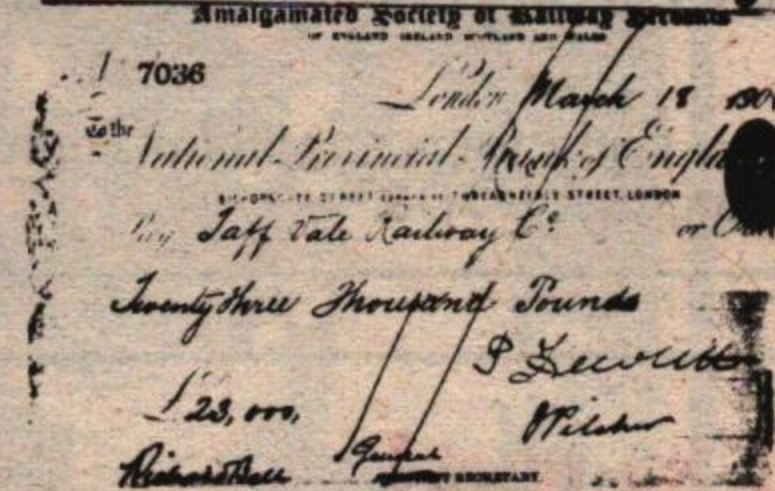
1864 Karl Marx founded the First International. With trade unionists in Britain he began the struggle for the legal, eight-hour day, a fighting demand designed to give workers greater leisure time and better health. Out of the struggle for these demands, Marx's leadership directed the movement to the need for its own political party. The Labour Party was founded in 1906. All the hard won rights gained by previous struggles of the working class were given expression by Marx in the programme of the First International (the Workingmen's International Association).



Taff Vale

1901 Workers on the Taff Vale railway struck for higher wages and in defence of a fellow worker. They fought with great determination against their employer, Beasley, who tried to break the strike with blacklegs from London. Incensed at their success, he took the union to court. The House of Lords decided that a trade union could be held responsible for losses incurred in a strike.

STRIKE!
ON THE
Taff Vale Railway.



The union was fined £23,000, a calculated blow at trade unionists. In response to this attack, the union movement built the Labour Party to defend its rights.

Strike poster and fine

PAGEANT • RALLY • CABARET

featuring

ALAN PRICE • JACK BRUCE • ELLIS

All out behind Empire Pool rally

SECTIONS of workers in major industries throughout the country are now facing huge-scale battles with the Tory government over the state pay laws.

Gasworkers are in the forefront of this struggle. The decision by the national executive of the General and Municipal Workers union to stage a series of selective strikes and overtime bans marks a new stage in the development of this fight. But the decision by the G/MWU executive to delay action for a week was received with hostility by gasmen lobbying their leaders last Tuesday.

At least 4,000 gasmen were already staging unofficial strikes by the time the executive's announcement was made.

On February 27, civil servants will stage further strikes and demonstrations in support of their demand for wage rises, due at the beginning of January.

Hospital workers, shop workers and lorry drivers are also in the battle for wages against the Tory government. And behind these sections looms the threat of action from many more workers in defence of their right to decent living standards.

The worsening crisis in the world money markets makes it more urgent than ever for the ruling class in Britain and Western Europe to step up their attacks against the working class.

It is this need, along with the worsening situation in Northern Ireland, that drives Eire Prime Minister, Jack Lynch to stage a general election in just over two weeks' time.

With the class battle lines becoming more sharply drawn as each day goes by, the campaign for the mass rally in defence of democratic rights at the Wembley Empire Pool on Sunday March 11, is of the greatest importance.

The right to fight for higher wages and better living standards, for freedom and the right to express views, for proper health and education facilities were only won through years of continual struggle by the working class.

Today, they can be defended through a fight to make this Tory government resign.

With just one month to go to the rally the Young Socialists National Committee last weekend outlined plans for an all-out campaign in every area for the four weeks before the Pageant. Full time teams will be set up wherever possible to canvass every region for widespread support and delegations to the rally.

The teams will also be campaigning to get big support for a series of public meetings to be held throughout the country in preparation for the Pageant and the launching of the revolutionary party later in 1973.

Young Socialists National Committee urges members and Keep Left readers to go all out now in the campaign for the Empire Pool rally. No time must be lost. Make Sunday March 11 the most powerful anti-Tory rally this labour movement has ever experienced!

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Northern Ireland - civil war is the order of the day

CIVIL war is now the order of the day in Northern Ireland. Last week's series of 19 killings in Belfast now makes this absolutely clear.

And far from playing the impartial 'peace keeping' role they claim to perform, the British army has done nothing—except to step up harassment in the Catholic ghettos.

At the same time Eire 'Green' Tory Prime Minister Jack Lynch has announced he will hold a snap general election in 18 days' time on February 28.

The election in the South will be centred on two main issues: the deteriorating situation in the North and skyrocketing prices.

Entry into the Common Market and a worsening economic crisis has, over the past year, met with increasing opposition from wide sections of Irish workers.

Lynch's election is aimed at gaining a mandate for hit-

ting back and curbing this militancy.

And if the extreme right-wing loyalist forces in the North today step up their assassination of Catholic workers and young boys, they do so encouraged by Lynch's recent laws which in effect outlaw the IRA.

This new round of attacks in Ireland is tied completely to the British Tory government's plans for implementing permanent state wage control, to gag the left-wing press and censor TV and to integrate the unions into the state.

And now the Tories have been asked to implement a strict strong-arm treatment of 'young terrorists' in Ulster.

The Diplock Commission, which was asked to investigate ways of changing the law in order to deal 'more effectively with terrorist organizations', has called for a sort of 'Junior Long Kesh' for juvenile offenders.

In its report to the government, the Commission—headed by Lord Diplock—said:

'One of the most troubling features of the present situation is the use made of the young by terrorist organizations.

The Diplock solution? 'We understand that there are long term plans to build a Young Offenders Centre with secure accommodation for 35 boys aged 16 and over but this is not due to be completed until 1976. We are frankly appalled at the apparent lack of any sense of urgency.

'The need is immediate for a secure unit capable of accommodating up to 100 young persons aged from 14 to 16 years on remand after sentence.'

However makeshift these secure remand centres are, says the report, they would be better than leaving courts with no choice but to send young people to a training school, from where they 'can immediately escape'.

The Commission recommended that the mandatory minimum sentence of six months for riotous behaviour be removed.

City with a future - for the big businessmen

By our own correspondent

LAST weekend, Sir Brian Morton, chairman of the Londonderry Development Corporation, told newsmen that the city had a 'good future'.

This 'future' is nowhere apparent in Derry as it stands now. Streets of bomb-blasted buildings, barbed wire and hordes of British troops give the town an air of complete hopelessness and terrible devastation.

Sir Brian based his predication on the fact that his Development Commission has built 3,000 houses since it was set up in 1969 and on a promise from a 'very substantial firm' in West Germany that they are considering expanding in Derry.

The firm, he said, could be a big prize for Derry, providing 'several hundred' jobs in light engineering. But he stressed one thing: 'Peace is the key to a real break through in industry.'

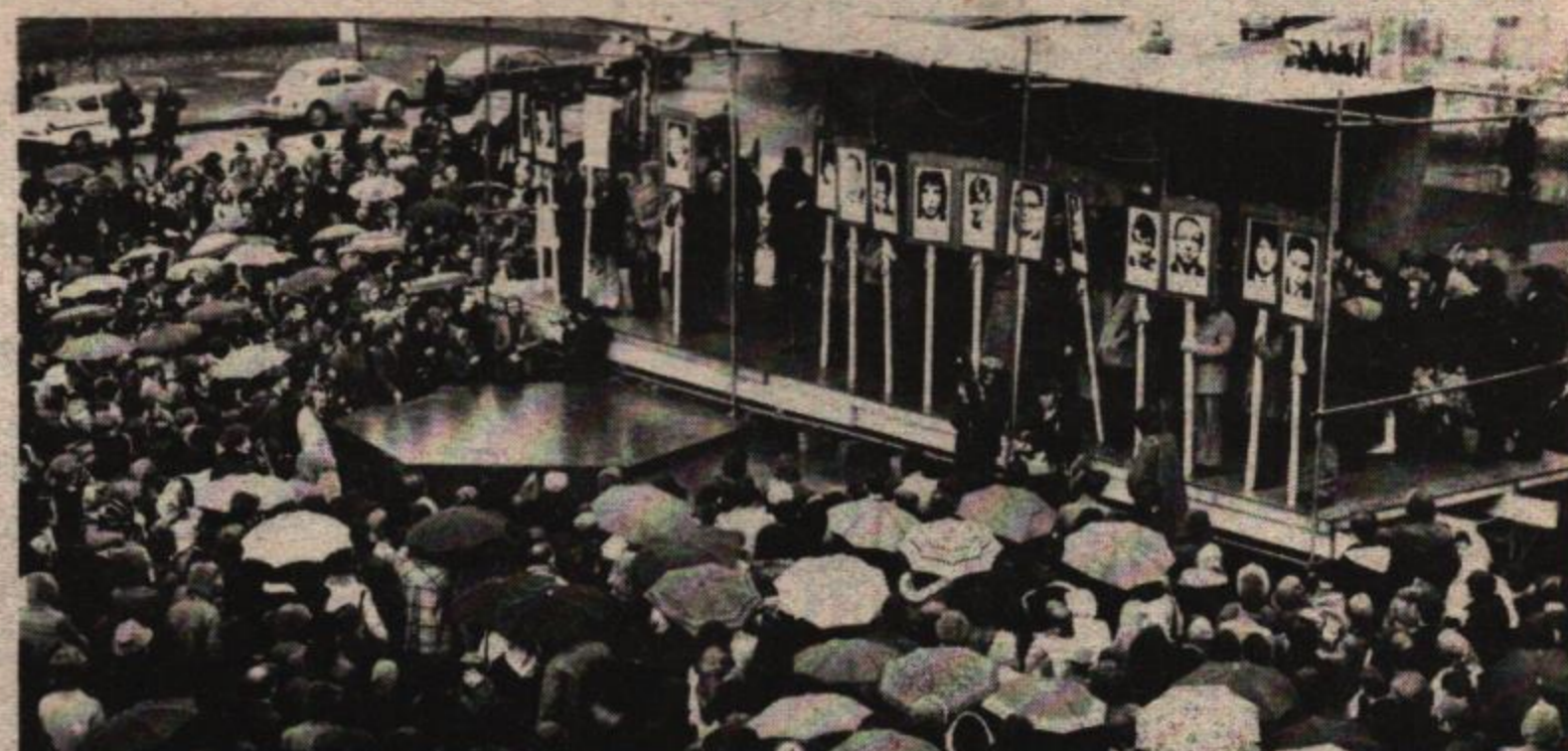
Sir Brian went on: 'Our entry into the Common Market will force countries outside the EEC to look for jumping off places inside the Community. Londonderry is already providing a key base.'

This, of course, could well be true.

As far back as 1968, the Derry Chamber of Commerce, was able to publish a statement in which new investors were wooed to the city on the basis that its workforce was industrious and not too concerned about tiresome wage increases.

The statement indicates that the real draw for industry in Derry was the extreme weakness of trade union organization with the working class split and divided by sectarian interests.

Another side of Derry's attractiveness is the long-standing problem of heavy unemployment. After spells of two, three and more years on the dole, most workers are prepared to accept anything—and almost any conditions.



A scene from the 'Bloody Sunday' 1972 commemorations in Derry on Sunday January 28, 1973. For the relatives of the dead and those taking part, the future in Derry is a very bleak one indeed.

The increased pace of world-wide trade war now makes it likely that other capitalist interests will look towards Ireland as a base for 'backdoor' entry into Europe.

But such a development cannot mean a 'good future' for workers in Derry.

At present unemployment is still high. Over 3,000 men—15 per cent of the city's male population are still out of work. Many more have left home in the hope of finding jobs elsewhere.

A look at the devastation which now exists throughout Derry does not suggest any 'brightness' in the future. Even a relatively harmless pursuit like shopping is carried out under conditions of continual searches by the British army.

The dreariness is accentuated by heavy wooden hoardings on shop fronts and security men on the entrances who conduct the inevitable search.

Recreational facilities are minimal. Two cinemas, one dance hall and some pubs are the only possibilities open for anyone who wants to spend a night out.

And then there is always the possibility that the journey home will again be marred by more searches and checks by the troops.

New houses have been built—but in outlying areas which only create the basis for more Catholic ghettos like the Creggan estate. Under the cover of dark-

ness the army there can do pretty much what they like.

In the week during the 'Bloody Sunday' commemorations I witnessed two battles in Creggan between troops and gangs of youth which were never reported.

On one occasion CS gas was used in the housing estate under conditions where many young children and old people were directly affected by gas coming in through doors and open windows since no warning was given of the intention to fire gas.

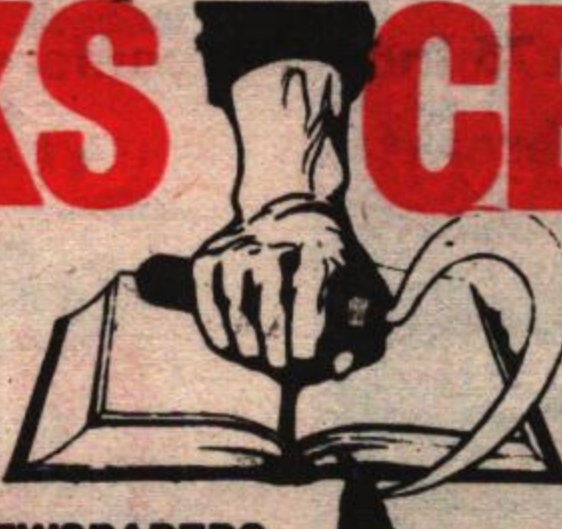
To talk of a 'good future' in Derry today evokes a cynical response. Youth and older workers in the town live and have died with the knowledge that no future exists for them under the heel of British imperialism.

The pale faces of many young boys tell a story of hardship that comes with poverty and unemployment. Sir Brian Morton may see a future in the city for big businessmen who have everything to gain from the devastation wrought over the last three years but the fighting capacity of youth in Derry is not exhausted by any means.

Their biggest lesson is to understand that their hope for the future lies in taking the revolutionary road, of building and training cadres of a Marxist revolutionary party that brings the struggle against imperialism in Ireland together with the struggle of British workers to force out the hated Tory government.

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STEEL SHUTDOWN

By Keep Left reporter

THOUSANDS OF youth in one-industry towns and job blackspots are about to have the bottom knocked out of their futures.

In areas like Ebbw Vale, Shotton and Glengarnock—all doomed under the Tory closure plans for steel—99 per cent of young people go straight from school into the steel works.

Until now they have found work in jobs ranging from shunters and crane drivers to platers and electricians.

Under the Tory rationalization plans nearly a score of obsolete open steel making plants far away from deep water berths, needed for the import of bulk ore, will be shut.

Capital intensive basic oxygen steelmaking will be concentrated at five centres—Scunthorpe, Lackenby, Ravenscraig, Port Talbot and Llanwern.

As the new works come into full operation, one plant producing twice as much in a day as the old works turn out in a week, BSC will turn its attention to the finishing side.

Foundries, rolling mills, special steel plants, tube works are all under the shadow of concentration as a means to mechanization and automation.

The BSC have said they expect their plans to result in 50,000 redundancies by the end of the decade.

Eighteen thousand will be lost in Wales, particularly at Cardiff, Ebbw Vale and Shotton.

Seven thousand will be axed in Scotland at Cambuslang, Glengarnock and the Motherwell area.

In England whole communities will find themselves abruptly without economic roots in one industry towns like Irlam, Bilston and Corby.

Even in areas where new plants are to be concentrated like Sheffield—for foundries and special steel—the labour shake out will be drastic.

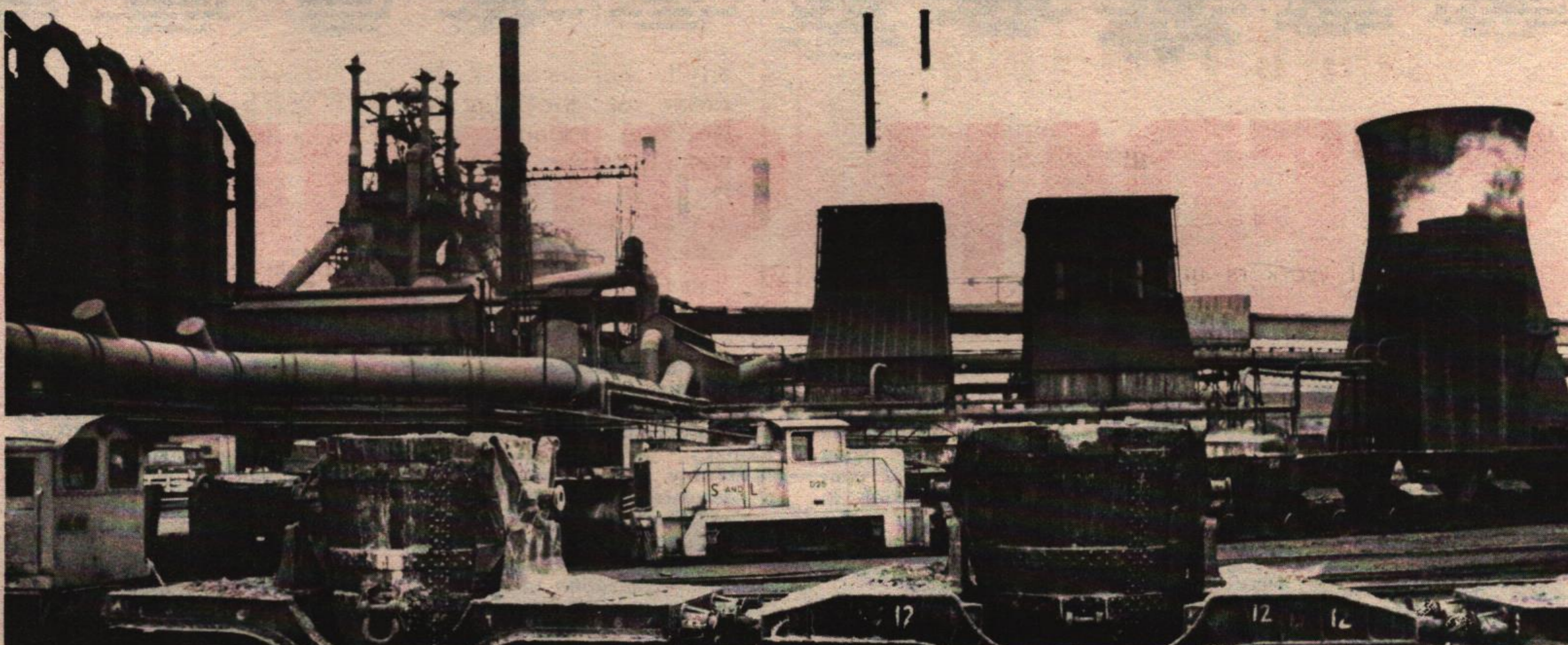
Only last week the BSC announced a £23m new mill in Rotherham which will put several of its 13 other mills in the area in jeopardy.

Even the private sector, which only makes three million tons of steel a year but dominates the finishing trades, is rationalizing.

One of the biggest Sheffield companies, Firth and Brown, saw its profits halved in two years after 1969 and major schemes are in the pipeline for company mergers and bigger plants.

The root of the Tory plans for steel and the panic in the private sector is the worst steel recession since the war.

Demand from steel users from



Corby steelworks' future is in the balance.

washing machine makers to car factories has fallen consistently on an international scale.

To maintain their profits the world's steel makers have been forced to greater and greater economies of scale and more mechanization.

The result has been a drastic fall in the steel industry's labour force and a sharp rise in world output—up 9.5 per cent last year.

Britain is now faced with becoming either an importer of other people's cheap steel and losing her own industry or rationalizing to the point where she can compete.

It is a never ending process which must become more frenzied as slump and trade war intensifies.

Already the BSC are talking about replacing basic oxygen with nuclear converters in a bid to make steel even more cheaply.

Rationalization on such a scale in the teeth of recession and mounting unemployment is bound to have disastrous social consequences.

Where, as in many cases, the doomed works are in one-industry towns, the workers' fight to save their jobs will be bitter.

Action committees have been formed and are being formed and meetings and demonstrations against the closures will be mounted.

For youth in the one-industry towns the end of their steelworks has come as a sharp jolt.

But they are going to fight back as hard as anybody to keep their jobs.

In 99 per cent of cases it is not just them as individuals who will suffer. Many have fathers in the works and whole families will be plunged into hard times.

Young workers say: 'we'll sit in'



Above: Paul Hilton (second from right) with friends on a recent lobby in London.

EIGHTEEN-year-old Paul Hilton from Shotton said: 'If the Tories get their way they'll shut Shotton. But will they get their way?'

'We'll sit in. If the works shut we'll just be out on the dole. There are no jobs anywhere up this way.'

Paul estimated that the vast majority of youth from Wrexham to Ellesmere Port found work at Shotton. 'It won't just be us who will suffer. It will be everyone.'

'What do I think of Heath? Tell him to come up here and we'll show him what we think of him.'

Plate layer David Onions said: 'Why should our wives and children starve so that Heath can get more loot?'

'If they try to shut Shotton we'll sit in and the whole country will be with us.'

SO THE Concorde is virtually a dead duck. The great 30-year project envisaged by BAC employers seems to have come unstuck because nobody will buy the poor bird.

Maybe they can start giving them away with green shield stamps!

One thing that looks certain is that about 30,000 aerospace workers' jobs are in danger. For them the scientific advances made through the superjet remain only wasted efforts. At a cost of £3m a week money certainly comes first.

It is also a sharp example of the fact that science and technology cannot be developed under capitalism any more. It can only be destroyed.

Apprentices back gas pay claim

A HUGE WAVE of industrial action against the Tory government's Phase Two wages law is now gathering momentum.

Prominent in this movement are the gas workers who have been offered £2 a week in reply to a claim of up to £3 extra.

Thousands of gas workers have already staged token strikes in many parts of the country. Last week there was an all out gas strike in Scotland.

ALAN BAKER, 17, is an apprentice gas fitter at North Thames Hornsey Depot.

His basic pay, after two and a half years as an apprentice, is £11 a week. He is a member of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

Alan agrees completely with the original pay claim of £4 which he thinks is a bare minimum and does not keep up with the enormous increase in the cost of living.

He is very bitter about the fact that the most skilled man in his job is paid about £24 a week.

'The government's decision to block pay rise negotiations is serious. I think it is the beginning of dictatorship in this country.'

'What they are saying is that you can't get a pay rise now unless you get rid of this government altogether.'

'The number of apprentices being taken on in the gas industry has been cut by at least half over the last year or so.'

'Apprentices are treated unfairly. One of the examples is the fact that after two years the apprentice is given tools and does the same work as a qualified fitter, but at apprentice rates of pay.'

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STEPAN SHAUMYAN AN

STEPAN GEORGIEVICH Shaumyan was born in Tbilisi (Tiflis) on October 1, 1878 into a family of Armenian merchants. He was from his earliest years very able and from the age of five went off to boarding school to study. Afterwards he entered the Tbilisi Modern School where as a very capable and precocious pupil he studied well and went from one class to the next with distinctions.

His social and revolutionary activity commenced as early as the fourth form at the Modern School. Young Stepan who had brilliant mental abilities and a revolutionary temperament took a fervent part in Armenian pupils' circles which then bore a rather vague nationalist revolutionary-democrat character.

With his close participation (he was the effective editor) the pupils' paper 'Tsiatsap' (Rainbow), which had a socialist tendency, was brought out. From the fifth form onwards he would interrupt his trivial school lessons to assist his family which was in serious material difficulties then.

In 1898 he finished the Modern School and the following year he went off to Riga to enter the Polytechnical Institute.

But his family's serious hardship forced him to return to Tbilisi and Stepan started work as a proof-reader for the newspaper 'Novoe Obozrenie' (News Review).

In 1900 he went to Riga for a second time to start at the Polytechnic.

Russian students were at that time experiencing the start of turbulent revolutionary activities and Stepan's heated revolutionary nature could not remain indifferent to this movement.

By this time his social and political views had begun to crystallize and he joined the Marxist wing of the student movement. Comrade Stepan was delegated by the Riga Polytechnic Social-Democratic organization to attend the First All-Russian Congress of Revolutionary Students and he took a very lively part in its work.

Soon after the congress he was expelled from the Polytechnic for his active part in student disorders and sent back home to the Caucasus and thus being deprived of the means of continuing his higher education in Russia, Stepan went to Berlin in the spring of 1902 where he entered the Faculty of Philosophy at the university.

Here he took up the study of Marxism in earnest while at the same time he worked in Russian Social-Democratic organizations there. It was at that time that he came to meet Kautsky and Martov and attended meetings addressed by Bebel. In the spring of 1903 illness made him move to Switzerland where he got to know Lenin and Plekhanov and in the same year he went to the London Congress of the RSDLP where the party split into two factions.

He at once without hesitation joined the Bolshevik faction. In 1904 on account of ill-health and shortage of means he arrived in Tbilisi and became a teacher at the Alaverdi Gymnasium.

Marxist circles and Social-Democratic groups had existed in Transcaucasia before Comrade Shaumyan began his activity but the theories of Marx only began to be popularized and brought to life among the broader masses of workers after Comrade Shaumyan's arrival from abroad.

He came back to the Caucasus a generally theoretically prepared Marxist and a consistent Bolshevik and at once took a leading place in the Bolshevik faction of the Tbilisi Social-Democratic organization. As a man with great initiative and enormous energy he conducted a powerful campaign against the Mensheviks and the Dashnaks (Armenian revolutionary nationalists) and gained a huge popularity among the workers of Tbilisi and all Transcaucasia.

In the newspaper 'Kaits' (The Spark), 'Nor-Khosk' (New Word) and 'Kavkazski Rabochi Listok' (Caucasian Workers Gazette), he wrote a number of brilliant articles on political and literary topics which played a great role in freeing Armenian workers

from the influence of the nationalists.

It was no accident that he was then proclaimed the 'Caucasian Kautsky'.

In May 1906 Stepan went as a delegate from the Erevan organization to the Stockholm Party Congress and the following year from the Borchala district (Tbilisi) organization to the London Congress.

Upon returning from the London Congress at the beginning of the summer of 1907 he moved from petty-bourgeois Tbilisi to proletarian Baku and from then on his name was closely tied up with the Baku workers' movement. At that time Comrades Koba-Stalin, Alyosha Japaridze, Suren Spandaryan and others were working in Baku.

His comrades got him on to the council of the oilworkers' union as the manager of the social clubs run by the council. Two months later he was sacked from there for free thinking and went to work for Shibaev as the manager of an oil pipeline at Balakhani.

Energetic party work was now to begin in the oil empire which did not stop for a moment despite savage repression. Stepan played a prominent part in this work. Together with Comrade Koba he simultaneously collaborated on the weekly 'Gudok' (the organ of the oilworkers' union), 'Bakinski Rabochi' and the illegal organ of the Balakhani regional organization of the RSDLP, 'Bakinski Proletari'.

There were very frequent public debates between the Dashnaks and the Bolsheviks in the working-class districts and outside the city in which Stepan took an active part and on the days of these debates he would often have to trek enormous distances on foot through mud and filth while the Dashnak orators travelled by carriage.

On May 1, 1909, he was arrested for the first time but as a result of intercession by Shibaev, his employer and former schoolmate, he was quickly released.

He was arrested for a second time along with other comrades in 1911 and banished to Astrakhan for five years, but returned

to Baku early in 1914 where he led and took an active part in the celebrated General Strike of Baku workers in the same year, for which he and others were arrested and put in Banda Jail.

After organizing an illegal conference of Caucasian Bolshevik organizations, a letter of his to Lenin was intercepted at the frontier in March 1916 for which, according to the local barrister Baikov, he could be shot, but his identity could not be established and Stepan was arrested only on suspicion and banished as a defeatist to Saratov until the end of the war which was where the February revolution found him.

After the February revolution Stepan returned to Baku. At Derbent on the way there he was to learn that the Baku workers had elected him chairman of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies. From this point onwards began the most concentrated period of Stepan's revolutionary activity.

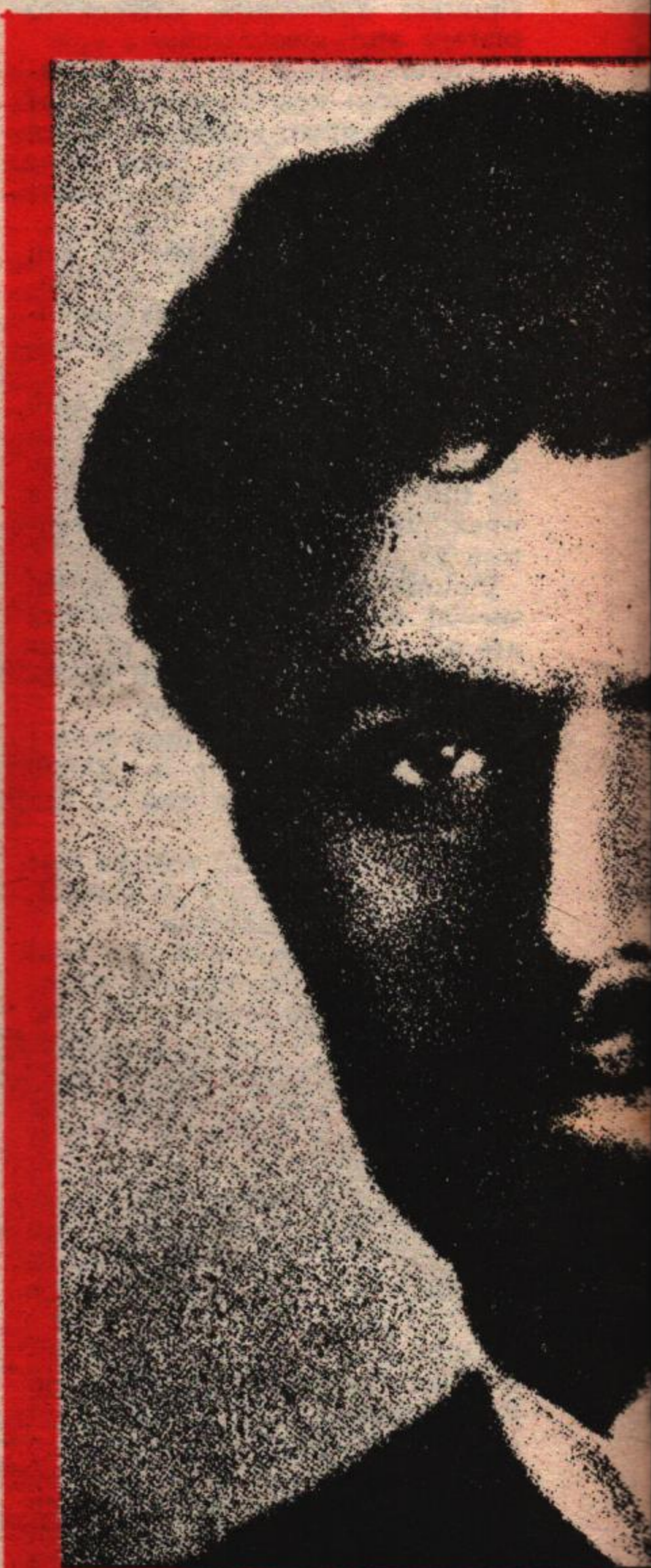
A year of struggle by the Baku Bolsheviks against the conciliationist right SR-Dashnak-Menshevik bloc and the counter-revolutionary Mussavatists (Azerbaijani pro-Turkish party) was crowned by the revolution of March 1918 when the dictatorship of the proletariat was declared in Baku.

Stepan, who had been appointed by the centre as Commissar Extraordinary for the Caucasus stood at the head of the Baku Council of People's Commissars at the same time occupying the post of Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

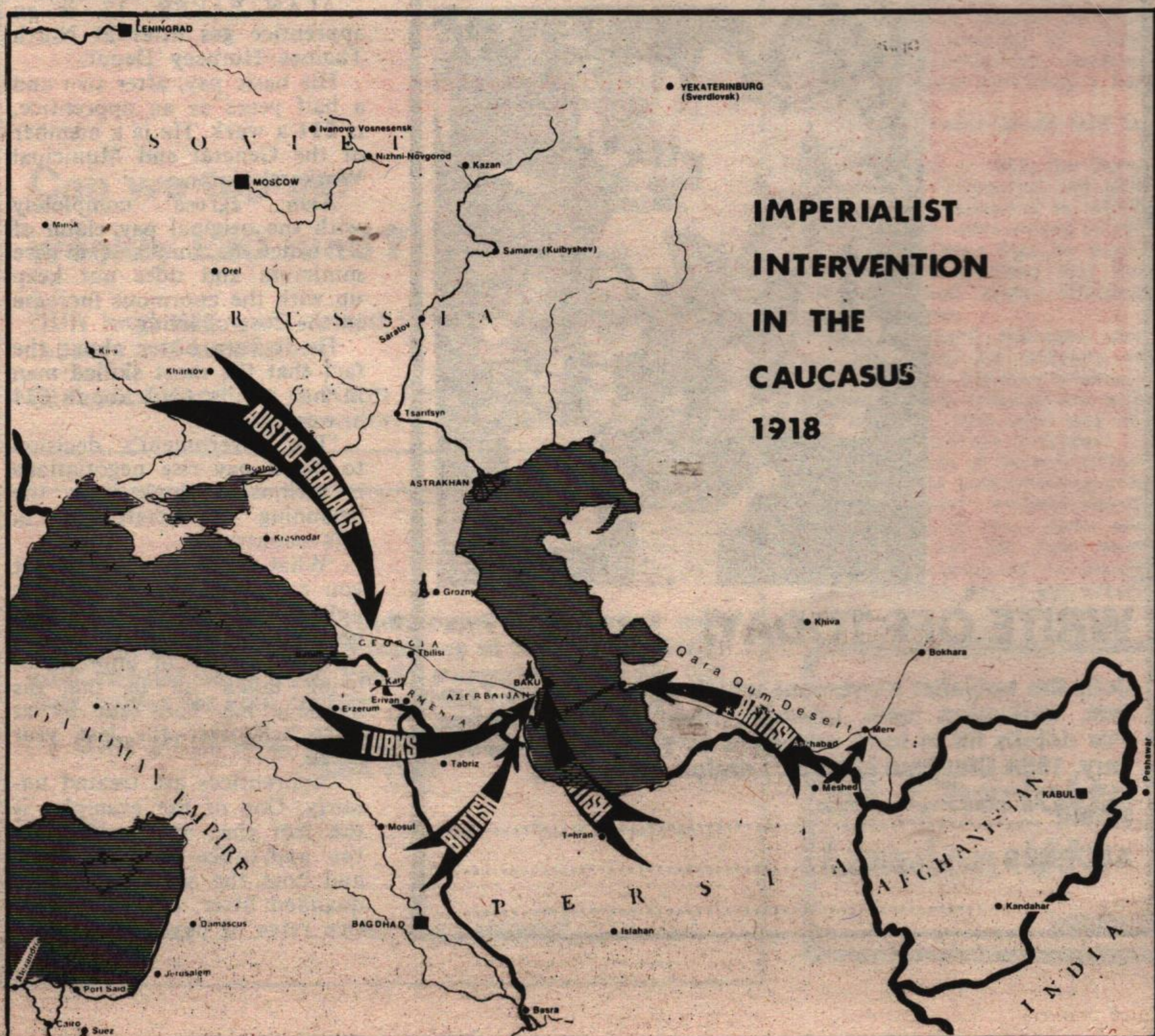
For five months the Baku proletariat held power in its hands encircled on all sides by hostile forces. But the Baku Commune, betrayed and sold out by the Right Socialist bloc, fell in an unequal struggle, to be succeeded first by the rule of the social-traitors in alliance with the British and then by the Turkish and Azerbaijani Mussavat cut-throats.

The Baku proletariat was to lose its finest leaders in this struggle and amongst them Stepan fell too.

'Bakinski Rabochi' No 211
September 20, 1922



STEPAN GEORGIEVICH
Member, Central Communist Party; Commissar Caucasus; Chairman, Baku Council of People's Commissars and Communist Party



HEROES OF THE RUSS

In this new series of articles Keep Left will publish the names of the Party who carried out the revolution in Russia in October 1917. Some of the articles are translations from the writings of the Bolshevik Party next to Lenin, worked out by the Party. Others will be newly written for the series. The Bolsheviks, which could lead a successful revolution, so their articles show, they carried out their work under endless police oppression of the Tsarist autocracy. The years in deportation in desolate parts of Russia or their knowledge of Marxism and perfected their me

1918, the last year of the inter-Imperialist war was also the first year of the young Soviet Republic. Weakened by three years of war, invaded on all sides by British, German, Austrian, American and Japanese armies, ringed by the fires of a kindling civil war, the Bolshevik leadership of the Soviet working class faced a desperate life and death struggle.

The South Caucasus, constituted of the Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijani nationalities was a hotbed of national, racial and religious strife. This was exploited by all the great powers. The one area of firm support for the Bolsheviks was the Baku-Grozny area of the oil industry. But even here the hold of the Bolsheviks was tenuous. All over the southern Caucasus the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries held sway.

The Turkish army forced its way to the gates of Baku. The British, on the other hand, intervened in the same direction. From the north, the Germans and Austrians struck down to the oil fields.

At a special meeting of the Baku Soviet on July 26, 1918, the Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries (SRs) and Dashnaks (Arme-

nian nationalist party) passed a motion (by 259 votes) to call on a British force to come to the aid of the city against an assault and the intervention of the (Muslim-Azerbaijani movement) pogroms against Russian workers this year.

The Communists, led by the Left SRs, supported this as a betrayal of the Revolution as a whole and stood against the Brest peace treaty.

Six weeks later the Bolsheviks, together with the city's workers, the Turks and Mussavatists, Communists and supporters, fled to refuge in Astrakhan, where they left aboard the ship 'Krasnovodsk' on September 14.

The Menshevik crew of the 'Krasnovodsk' on the Caspian Sea, which was at the time controlled by the British White Guard 'protection' based on Ashkhabad, was led by General Malleon, co-



THE 25 COMMISSARS



STEPAN SHAUMYAN
 Member of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, Commissar Extraordinary for the Caucasus, chairman of the Baku Council of Peoples Commissars and Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

'A MEMBER of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, Commissar Extraordinary for the Caucasus, chairman of the Baku Council of Peoples Commissars and Commissar for Foreign Affairs'. That is a brief excerpt from the title page of the memorial anthology 'In Memory of the Baku Commissars' which was illegally distributed in Baku six months' after the death of the 26.

V. Chaikin, a Socialist Revolutionary who produced a documented study of the murder of the Baku Commissars, wrote the following about Shaumyan: 'Comrade Shaumyan perished with the 26 Baku commissars, who in the general consensus of both their friends and their enemies represented the flower of Bolshevism in the east and its true ideological and intellectual centre.'

Elsewhere in the same book he wrote: 'Amongst them the central figure was Stepan Shaumyan, a figure whose absence from the arena of the revolution in the east will leave its mark for decades to come.'

'This man's influence among the Baku proletariat seemed to be almost limitless. For instance immediately after the February revolution when he was still in exile in Saratov despite his long years of adherence to the Bolshevik wing of the RSDLP and his clearly expressed communist



State funeral of the 26 martyrs, Baku, September 1920.

'The flower of Bolshevism'

individuality, he was unanimously elected chairman of the Baku Soviet although at the time there were only 14 party sympathizers of his among the 150 delegates. 'Great prestige in Baku, Transcaucasia and even Persia was enjoyed also by the organizer of the Baku oilworkers since 1904, Alexei-Prokofi Japaridze ("Alyosha"), his long-standing aide in the trade union movement

there, Ivan Fioletov, and the journalist Arsen Ameryan and other victims of the outrage.' Chaikin writes: 'Without risking making an exaggeration it could be said that the sudden capture of the Moscow Council of People's Commissars led by Lenin, Trotsky, Chicherin and Lunacharsky would not have produced any greater sensation than the sinister abduction from

Krasnovodsk of Stepan Shaumyan, Alexei Japaridze, Ivan Fioletov and others, did upon Baku and Transcaucasian workers' circles.' In the figures of the 26 the leaders of the revolutionary proletariat of Baku and Transcaucasia perished. Stepan Shaumyan was the foremost amongst them. **L. Lezhava**

Reminiscences of Comrade Shaumyan

I RECALL as if it were yesterday the conversations I had with the late Comrade Shaumyan during the First Congress of Soviets, on the lawn in the courtyard of the Cadet College

where the congress was held in the summer of 1917. We spoke in snatches and we could not talk as fully as we would have liked.

Exactly ten years had passed since our last meeting which if I am not mistaken took place in 1907 at the London Congress of our party. So there, in the courtyard of the Cadet College we ran over everything that had happened in our lives during those ten years and voiced our hopes for the future.

The late Comrade Shaumyan with his unusual knowledge of matters and his characteristic far-sightedness, elucidated every detail of the intricate problems of the Caucasus of that period.

The Mensheviks and the SRs who had an enormous majority at the First Congress which enabled them to stop us from holding the demonstration behind the slogan 'All Power to the Soviets' that we had planned, were experiencing especially towards the end of the congress, an unusual degree of confusion.

Their numerous faction sat in conferences for whole days discussing how best to put down the Bolsheviks.

At the First Congress we had only a small faction. We had to wait patiently while the Mensheviks and the SRs conferred. In our numerically small faction at the First Congress of Soviets a leading role belonged to Comrade Stepan Shaumyan.

We all knew him as an outstanding leader of our party and our chief representative in the Caucasus. Comrade Lenin had a high opinion of Comrade Shaumyan and throughout all the years of reaction he had tried to maintain a clandestine correspondence with him from abroad.

Not so long ago while looking through the Petrograd Revolutionary records of Tsarist secret police material I came across the

original of a letter from Vladimir Ilyich to Comrade Stepan on the national question. This letter is of outstanding importance. It appeared to have been already published somewhere in 1920.

I happened to be present at the funeral of Shaumyan, Japaridze and the others of the 26 who perished at the hands of the Mensheviks and the SRs. In my speech at the graveside I was to say that amid the rustling of the banners of that sorrowful cortege of workers there could be sensed feelings of repentance of those workers who in their time had not supported Comrades Shaumyan and Japaridze and thereby had betrayed them into the hands of the butchers.

For this was the case. The vacillation of the masses is sometimes in certain circumstances inevitable and he is no leader who knows how to defend the interests of the masses when

these masses are clearly conscious of their interests and stand absolutely shoulder to shoulder with their leader; a leader is one who remains at his post even when the masses he represents waver under the pressure of severe conditions, draw back and abandon him.

Just such a person was Comrade Stepan Shaumyan. Comrade Shaumyan, an outwardly modest man, was in truth created to lead the working class in its great struggle for liberation. He was made of a metal from which the real leaders of the world proletariat are cast.

For this reason and no other the name of Comrade Stepan Shaumyan will be for ever inscribed in letters of gold in the history of the Russian and international proletarian revolution.

G. Zinoviev
 'Bakinski Rabochi' No 211
 September 20, 1922



Grigori Zinoviev speaking at Baku.

ARMENIAN REVOLUTION 5

... profiles of the leading members of the Bolshevik...
 ... purges of the 1930s and liquidated on his orders...
 ... of Leon Trotsky who, as the most prominent...
 ... with them politically and knew them personally...
 ... heviks built a party of a new type, the only kind...
 ... stories contain many lessons for today. As the...
 ... enormous difficulties, under the shadow of a relent...
 ... knew the inside of the Tsar's prisons, spent...
 ... were driven into exile. All the time they deepened...
 ... hods, ready for the decisive struggles of 1917.

... narrowly carried...
 ... es to 236) inviting...
 ... me to the defence...
 ... anticipated Turkish...
 ... vitable Mussavatist...
 ... religio-nationalist...
 ... against Armenian and...
 ... could unleash...
 ... by Shaumyan and...
 ... and Left Dashnaks...
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 ... imminent fall to the...
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 ... men in Soviet hands...
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... tish forces at Meshed (Persia), on learning of the unexpected arrival of the Baku Communists in his territory (on September 17) asked the Ashkhabad White government to arrest the leading Communist commissars and transport them to Meshed.
 From there they would be taken to India as hostages for British citizens held by the Reds in Tashkent.
 Meanwhile, captain Teague-Jones, British military attache in Ashkhabad, was conferring with White and SR government leaders who were planning to murder 26 of the leading commissars.
 Towards midnight on September 19/20, SR and White Guard representatives of the Ashkhabad and Krasnovodsk authorities personally supervised the 'release' of the 26 from jail and their handing over to the chief of an 'escort squad' who was supposedly arranging their journey to Ashkhabad to stand trial.
 In fact they were taken on a special train some 200 miles into a remote spot in the desert between Akhcha and Kum and Pereval stations where at about 6.30 a.m. on the 20th, the captives were marched out in three groups and shot.



'Sundown' came—and went

'SUNDOWN is coming' said the publicity for the new leisure centre at Mile End in London's East End. This was weeks before Sundown, all £60,000 of conversion and publicity costs, finally arrived.

Now, just four months later, Sundown has gone. To some the closure is a mystery, just as it was to the whole staff of the place who were told nothing of the plans.

On Thursday night, shows went on as usual; Friday morning all the doors were boarded up with corrugated iron and even the 'East London Advertiser' couldn't unravel the mystery.

To East London Young Socialists it was not surprising. They had followed the development of Sundown—from the glamorous opening with 'Slade' pop group, the Saturday night discos for over-18s and the Junior disco for under 14s.

According to the local Press Sundown was acclaimed by the local police force and social workers to be the answer to East London's problems. After a few weeks the general pattern for the place was that the week-day programme of groups and films attracted around 50 youth a night while at the weekends hundreds packed the halls.

It became the highlight of the week for many youth and the closure caused a storm of anger.

Teddy Berry, 16, from Bethnal Green commented: 'I don't think this place should have been closed down. It was the only club we could go to on Saturdays, but the kids will have to hang around the streets again and the cops will be there too.'

Nicky Zammit, a 16-year-old YS member added: 'Even up here we get picked up by the police. According to them we're under-aged.'

'It's because all us younger ones go to the club to dance, not to drink. They don't make enough money on their top-price bars.'

'We don't really care if they take the bars away. We can't afford them anyway.'

'It even costs 10p to put your coat in the cloakroom,' said one teenager. 'Some people are saying the Sundown closed down because of violence. But there was never much violence there. There are always about six police patrol cars there on a Saturday night.'

There is agreement among the youth that the Sundown has closed because it wasn't making enough money. Profit, after all, was the only reason for opening the youth club in the first place.

Change of style for the army?

AT A cost of possibly £2,500, the army last Sunday inserted a two-page recruiting advertisement in the 'Sunday Times' colour supplement.

It was apparently a new gambit on the army's part to recruit some young people to make their career in the army.

Gone was the old-style appeal—you know, 'Its a man's life in the regular army'. Instead we were treated to a 'reasoned' argument against reasons for not joining the army.

For example, reason one for not joining: 'You're non violent.'

We were told in reply. 'If you're opposed to the use of violence under any circumstances we respect your idealism. . . But if there are limits to your non-violence (catching somebody thumping your best friend, for instance) you may be our kind of man.'

The advert goes on to tell about so-called 'peace-keeping' activities in Cyprus.

Then it says: 'The fact that we haven't yet succeeded in doing this [peace keeping] in Northern Ireland is tragic (sic). But . . . even the severest critics of our methods must concede that our purpose is to help restore peace.'

'In some situations a timely show of force can prevent violence breaking out.' (Perhaps, then, we should reward the paratroopers for their efforts on Bloody Sunday, January 30, 1972!)

A section of the advertisement which appeared in the colour supplement

With a distorted picture of history, the advertisement goes on: 'Of course, once the action starts it [violence] tends to snowball. Particularly if it is paying off. The classic case was Hitler who could have been discouraged relatively easily early on in his violent career by an adequate display of determination backed by force.'

(One has the impression that it was because large sections of the German army backed Hitler that his rise to power in 1933 was achieved.)

However, to continue.

'Unfortunately (!), the army says, 'there are still people in the world who will use force to gain their ends. While this is so, non-violence is likely to remain an ideal rather than a practical policy.'

(Are they talking about President Nixon, one wonders?) Lots of other arguments are put forward in this rather expensive advertisement but in the end we remained convinced that we had

You're non violent.

If you're opposed to the use of violence under any circumstances, we respect your idealism. We will leave you in peace, and we genuinely hope the rest of the world will follow our example.

But if there are limits to your non-violence (catching somebody thumping your best friend, for instance) you may be our kind of man.

We are currently participating in the U.N. peace keeping effort in Cyprus. At the moment we're helping to prevent violence between the two factions on the island.

The fact that we haven't yet succeeded in doing this in Northern Ireland is tragic. But even the severest critics of our methods must concede that our purpose is to help restore peace.

In some situations a timely show of force can prevent violence breaking out. Of course, once the action starts it tends to snowball. Particularly if it is paying off. The classic case was Hitler who could have been discouraged relatively easily early on in his violent career by an adequate display of determination backed by force.

Unfortunately there are still people in the world who will use force to gain their ends. While this is so, non-violence is likely to remain an ideal rather than a practical policy.

got better reasons than those they put forward for not joining up:

1. The bloody history of the armies of British imperialism throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa and everywhere else they intervened.

2. Their past, present and future actions in Northern Ireland.

3. The fact that the British army is the direct servant of British imperialism and as such must be the servant of the Heath Tory government in every single attack they launch against the working class in Britain and in Ireland. No officer or anybody else is allowed to act on anything other than the wishes of the British ruling class—if he does he takes the consequences.

4. Above all, we would prefer to be unemployed, than to accept the army's 'dirty shilling' to pay us to do their 'dirty killing'—to shoot our class brothers and fellow unemployed in the North of Ireland.

POST BAG

No illusions

IF ANYONE has any illusions about the National Union of Students' policy on grants they should come to Cambridge and see the way the campaign is being conducted by the careerists in the Cambridge Students' Union (CSU).

The dangerous and reformist character of the whole campaign has been exposed by the crude idealism with which these people operate.

One must remember that idealism is the ideology of the ruling class, creating trade union consciousness in the present period within the working class.

The only counter to idealism is dialectical materialism, by which we cease to see things as phenomena impinging on our mental process, but start to come to terms with reality in its movement, its contradictions and changes.

At the heart of such an understanding lies the political conclusions developed by Marx and by Marxists ever since.

In the crisis we are now facing the ruling class is taking the organized working-class head on. Edward Heath is establishing a Bonapartist dictatorship on wages with Phase Two and with the preparations in the law and order forces.

This is a situation which requires the building of a determined leadership based on Marxism. It is the final crisis of capitalism.

But not so for the so-called revolutionaries of the Com-

munist Party. The volatile atmosphere of universities creates an even greater need for firm leadership. But what do the Stalinists do?

Here is an extract from an article on grants which appeared in a news sheet published by the Stalinist-dominated Socialist Society:

'The most effective method of pressure to secure higher grants are rent strikes and meal boycotts.'

'We can press for minor reductions, but the action we take should be aimed at forcing the college to pressurize the government for higher grants in a more convincing manner.'

'We should not be deterred by the government's present wages freeze, since our claim was submitted before the freeze.'

This piece of reformist rubbish speaks for itself. Having become somewhat worried about the nature of the political situation and the fact that matters were too serious for protest, the Stalinists, have now started a campaign on which they can vent their extreme idealism.

The Stalinists—with the collaboration of 'International Socialists'—carried their motion of support for NUS grants policy decisively in opposition to a resolution calling for supplementary grants.

The 'left' in Cambridge are now planning a day of action early this month.

This will no doubt be another protest and the idealists will find themselves confounded. Because they live in a world of illusions, they are fundamentally shaken when reality hits them.

It is at this point that the question of leadership is posed most sharply and this is what the YSSS is facing.

In Cambridge we are campaigning continuously to build the YSSS in line with the requirements of the situation and we have new members joining every week.

Cambridge University YSSS

Don't come to work

I WORK for a shoe shop in Rye Lane. I had an accident two weeks ago and injured my leg. This resulted in me having to take a week off without sickness benefit.

I sent a certificate but got no reply.

I was told not to climb ladders. I told this to the manager of the shoe shop whose reply was: Don't climb any ladders but don't come to work either.

I have to have time off for hospital treatment and have not been paid for the three days I was away.

So instead of taking home £9.50 per week I now get enough to cover my rent. I made a complaint about this. Now I have been sacked.

Kathy Holt
Peckham YS

Stopped dole money

I WAS selling Keep Left at the youth dole queue recently and was talking to one unemployed youth who wishes to remain anonymous.

He used to work for a window cleaning company together with his brother. His brother broke his hand, neither of them could drive the van and so they couldn't work either.

He was sacked by the firm for not turning up. When the officials at the dole office heard about this they stopped his unemployment benefit for six weeks.

This is the kind of 'justice' that is being handed out to young people.

The ruling class is using the youth dole offices as a means of lowering the living standards of youth, the most revolutionary section of today's society.

This is why all young people

must take up the fight politically. Join the Young Socialists and defend your basic rights.

Jok McLeish
Southampton

Not allowed to stay

I CAME to Britain on a three-year working holiday but under the new Immigration Law, I can't stay at all. This law affects all Commonwealth citizens.

This is amazing since the Canadian authorities don't have any restriction on immigration. But here, unless you line up in the long queues for work permits, immigration is virtually stopped.

Yet I can work anywhere in Scandinavia, Australia or New Zealand since my wife is Finnish.

To get into Britain today, we are told, you must get into a course of education, but they don't ask multi-millionaire Howard Hughes to sign on at the local Polytechnic.

There's one law for the rich and one for the poor.

Winnipeg, Canada

Show determination

I AM a trainee timber laminator and have asked several times for a rise but the Tory government has made it impossible for me to get this.

I know there are a large number of youth who face the same problem as I do and

the only way to change this is by fighting to bring down the Tory government.

I think that by going to the Blackpool conference you will show your determination to force the Tory government to resign. It is absolutely vital for you to come.

There are important decisions and policies to be made. The future rests in the hands of all of us.

David Jones
Southampton YS.

Keep Left at school

I AM a pupil at Balham Secondary School, South West London. Last week the Young Socialists were selling Keep Left outside the school—they were not doing any harm or anything illegal, they were just getting people to join the movement—but the police were called in for no reason at all.

In my opinion, this is a clear case of prejudice against what we are trying to do.

I think we should be allowed to let the Young Socialists come in and give us talks.

We think we should build a big YS and fight all those people who are trying to stop us having our rights. This means getting the Tories out as they are trying to stop us having jobs, houses and everything else we need to live.

This means getting all youth in the schools to come to the YS Pageant at Wembley to defend our rights.

Kenneth Jacobs (15)
Balham YS.



Drastic drop in university applicants

By Brian Prangle

A GLOOMY picture—that's the verdict of the Universities Central Council on Admissions on the latest numbers of students applying for university places.

One thousand fewer school leavers than in 1971 applied for university places and many departments planning huge intakes found themselves with vacant places.

Vacant

According to UCCA figures engineering and technology were the hardest hit. These departments had 1,400 places vacant and the science sections had 600 unfilled places.

This is a dramatic glimpse of the downturn in higher

education produced by the economic crisis.

The rocketing cost of living obviously seriously affects many school leavers' choice of whether or not they can even afford three years at university.

At a time when over 40 colleges are organizing rent strikes or catering boycotts against rising prices 49,000 out of 124,359 applicants decided not to take up offers of university places.

Graduate unemployment now stands at an all-time high and even those with the very highest qualifications cannot be guaranteed a job once they have passed all the exams. It is no surprise therefore that many would-be students are now asking themselves 'what is the point of three years' virtual starvation only to go on the dole queue?'

With the Tories' White Paper on education in the pipeline threatening even more drastic cutbacks in higher education the

only road open to students is to unite with the working class in forcing this Tory government to resign.

This boycott by school leavers of university places is something the complacent NUS leadership would do well to consider. Are they going to keep up their peaceful protests to the Tory government whilst this same government destroys every single opportunity for students?

Fight

Unless a serious fight is taken up now to put an end to Toryism in Britain then there will only be a select few allowed to take advantage of higher education—the rest will be forced in to dead-end jobs or onto the dole queues.

This is the kind of future the Young Socialists Students Societies are pledged to fight tooth and nail against.



Students from Imperial College marched to the Department of Education and Science to protest to Tory Education Minister Margaret Thatcher about the low level of student grants.

WHERE YOUR YSSS MEETS

<p>OXFORD Monday February 12 'Trotskyism'</p> <p>OXFORD UNIVERSITY YSSS meets every Monday Jesus College Seminar Room 'A' (New building) 8.00 p.m.</p> <p>EXETER UNIVERSITY YSSS meetings every Thursday 1.15 p.m. Room C & D Devonshire House</p> <p>NORTH LONDON POLYTECHNIC YSSS meets every Wednesday Ladbroke House Room 215, 2.00 p.m.</p> <p>LEEDS UNIVERSITY YSSS Marxist classes every Wednesday, 8.00 p.m. February 21 History of British working class</p> <p>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</p> <p>SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY YSSS meets every Wednesday 1.00 p.m. Clubs and Societies Room</p> <p>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?'</p>	<p>PORTSMOUTH POLYTECHNIC YSSS meets every Wednesday Student Union Building 1.00 p.m.</p> <p>BRADFORD YSSS Meeting every Friday Bradford Art College Room 11 2.30 p.m.</p> <p>IMPERIAL COLLEGE YSSS Mechanical Engineering Dept Room 320, 1 p.m. Every Friday.</p> <p>LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS YSSS branch meetings every Monday 1 p.m. Room S 400</p> <p>LEICESTER UNIVERSITY YSSS Branch meetings every Thursday 1.00 pm Union Lecture Room, Percy Gee Bookstall every Friday lunchtime, Concourse in Percy Gee House</p> <p>PRESTON YSSS meets every Thursday 4.30 pm, Sixth form college Winkley Square, Preston</p>	<p>UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON Meetings every Friday Digby Room</p> <p>TRENT POLYTECHNIC YSSS meets every Tuesday Sports and Societies room Byron Building, 7.30 p.m.</p> <p>POULTON-LE-FYLDE COLLEGE YSSS meets every Tuesday Room 16, 7.30 p.m.</p> <p>BRADFORD UNIVERSITY YSSS Spring Term Programme Branch meetings every Thursday at 1.00 p.m. In Room E22.</p> <p>NOTTINGHAM YSSS meets every Monday Room C21 Portland Building 8.00 p.m.</p>
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JOIN THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS STUDENT SOCIETY

NAME

ADDRESS

Fill in this form and post to:
YSSS 186a, Clapham High St, London, SW4 7UG.

Fascists and police attack Milan students

ON THE morning of Saturday, February 3, thousands of youth, students and workers marched through the Milan streets in the funeral cortège of 21-year-old Roberto Franceschi.

Franceschi was shot in the back by police who intervened with fascists of the National Right to break up a student meeting in Milan's 'Bocconi' university.

Mourners carried red flags and sang the 'Internationale'.

Elsewhere in Milan the fascists were continuing their attacks on youth and students. The technical institute of 'Carlo Cattaneo' was seriously damaged by a bomb explosion which had been planted by SAM (the Mussolini Action Squad).

The bomb blast was a reprisal against the teachers' decision to close the Institute after a fight between students and a fascist teacher, Concetta Malcangi.

Malcangi tried to stop students hoisting a red flag above the college in memory of Franceschi.

Fascists were also in action against a Milan pop group called 'Huge Maria'. The group was

practising in a recording studio in preparation for making a record.

Suddenly, the youth were surrounded by fascists who beat them up whilst calling them 'long-haired louts' and 'Communists'.

Almirante, the leader of the Italian Fascists, told a central committee meeting of the National Right on February 4 that mass demonstrations must be organized against the Communists.

The Communist Party meanwhile offers no effective resistance to the fascists. It simply calls on the working class and students to make symbolic protests against aggression.

Last Friday, the CP-led unions called on 100,000 engineering workers to demonstrate in Rome for the renewal of their wage-contract.

After the demonstration, a call was issued for a 'four-hour national strike' against the engineering employers.

This limited trade-union demand is allied with the demand on Andreotti's government to defend 'democracy'.

Franceschi's murder was part of a joint attack by fascists and the police of the bourgeois democratic state in Italy against student militants.



The murdered student Roberto Franceschi

MEMBERS of the shop workers union, USDAW, last Wednesday staged a big rally in London in protest against the Tory state pay laws.

Hundreds of young girls and older shopworkers took part in a mass rally and demonstration and lobby of parliament.

On Monday, an order came into effect banning wage increases for about 80,000 Co-operative workers, most of them USDAW members. The order 'freezes' a £1 a week increase which they should have received on January 1 this year as part of a long-term pay agreement signed in 1971.

Jackie Dyson (16), who works at a multiple grocery store in Birmingham, told Keep Left why she

Shopgirls march against state pay plan



was on the march. 'It's disgusting what they pay us,' she said. 'With prices like they are I've no money at all by Sunday night, after paying my mum and putting by what I'll need to get to work.'

'I don't even take home £8 a week. I'd like to see Heath manage on that. He'll have to go.'

For 40 hours hard work in a Liverpool biscuit factory, Eileen Brabin (22) takes home just over £12.

'It's never easy for people like us, is it? But this lot are making it impossible. We've just got to get the Tories out.'

BOOK YOUR TICKET FOR EMPIRE POOL NOW

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

YOUNG SOCIALISTS AND SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE
A PAGEANT OF HISTORY - THE ROAD TO WORKERS POWER
 EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY, SUNDAY MARCH 11 3 P.M.

SUNDAY MARCH 11th 3pm
PAGEANT · RALLY · CABARET

I would like to take part in the Pageant/come to Empire Pool. Please send me further details.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

No. of tickets required Amount enclosed (£1 each £.....)

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

London knock-out cup

Great win for Clapham

Clapham 14 Blackheath 0
CLAPHAM had the ball well under control from the kick off. They were a bit slow in putting in the first goal but within eight minutes of the first goal it was 3-0.

New boy Rob Douch scored first after ten minutes' play. The right back scored three minutes later and then Roy Hunt scored two to leave Clapham four nil up at half time.

Clapham went on in the second half with so much confidence that every player, except Mick Moriarty and goalie Chris Warnes, scored. The goals came from John Foster, Leroy London (2), Maza Afiz (2), Mick Antonio, Barry Foster and then came three from brilliant midfield player Micky Gamblin.

Blackheath came near to scoring on two occasions. Clapham must now be favourites to win the cup after this performance, but all they can do it wait and see who they face in the next round.

Denis Lundie

Balham 3 Thornton Heath 2
THORNTON HEATH was the bigger and stronger team but Balham soon showed



Clapham moves in to score another goal

that there would be no walk-over and proceeded to confuse their opponents by repeatedly bringing their backs up to the halfway line to use the offside rule to their advantage.

This produced some tense but interesting play with both sides scoring twice. Then, with less than 10 minutes to go Balham scored again and try as they might Thornton Heath were unable to equalize.

Paul Maloney

ON SUNDAY February 11, London YS teams will play the second round of the London area cup.

Fixtures are as follows:

- Tottenham v Willesden
- Harrow v Feltham
- Clapham v Dagenham
- Balham v New Addington

Reports and pictures of highlights from the football cup matches will appear in next week's Keep Left.

WHAT'S ON WHERE

<p>PRESTON LARCHES YS Youth Club Every Friday St Peter and Paul's Park Avenue 7.30-10.00 p.m. Adm: 5p Records</p>	<p>KINGSTON YS meets every Tuesday The Castle 13 Fairfield West, Kingston 7.30 p.m.</p>	<p>BILLINGHAM YS Education classes, discussion, discotheques every Friday Billingham Tech. 6.00 p.m.</p>	<p>SOUTH SHIELDS YS Discotheque every Wednesday TUC Hall Westhow 7.30 p.m.</p>	<p>OXFORD Cowley YS Discotheque Friday February 23, 7.30 pm Cowley Community Centre Adm 15p</p>
<p>HIGHFIELDS YS meets every Thursday Discotheque every Saturday Queen Victoria (Near 'Leicester Mercury' offices) 7.30 pm to 10.30 pm Adm: 10p</p>	<p>TOOTING YS meets every Tuesday Tooting Baths Club Room Tooting Broadway S.W.17</p>	<p>NORTH KENSINGTON YS Discotheque Saturday February 10 'The Crypt' Lancaster Road, W11 8 p.m.</p>	<p>DURHAM Murton YS meets every Wednesday 7.30 pm Miners Welfare Hall, Murton Records and discussion</p>	<p>BASINGSTOKE Basingstoke YS Discotheque Saturday February 18, 8 pm Russell Howard Pavillion Paddock Road, South Ham Estate</p>
<p>THORNTON HEATH YS Discotheque Saturday February 10 St Albans Church Hall Thornton Heath High Street Admission: 15p (members 10p)</p>	<p>CAMBRIDGE YS meets every Tuesday 'The Rose and Crown' (Corner of Newmarket Rd/ East Rd) 8.00 p.m.</p>	<p>CLAPHAM YS Youth Club Every Thursday Coronation Hall Springfield Estate Union Road, SW8 8 pm adm. 10p Sports, records, discussion groups</p>	<p>SHEFFIELD Hackenthorpe YS meets every Thursday, 8 pm Frecheville Community Centre</p>	<p>READING Reading YS Discotheque Friday February 17, 7.30 pm Southcote Hotel, Southcote Estate</p>
<p>SOUTHALL YS Discotheque Wednesday February 14 New Hall 'George and Dragon' Southall High Street Starts: 8 p.m. Adm: 30p</p>	<p>BALHAM YS meets every Thursday Balham Baths Club Room Elmfield Road Balham S.W.12</p>	<p>BLACKPOOL YS meets every Tuesday Boys' Club Laycock Gate off Devonshire Road Blackpool 7.00 pm</p>	<p>PARSON'S CROSS YS meets every Tuesday, 8 pm Mansell School</p>	<p>CALDER VALLEY YS DISCOTHEQUE Friday February 16, 8 p.m. Civic Centre Luddenden Foot 20p</p>

In last week's issue of Keep Left we referred to Mr Stanley Thorogood as the secretary of the Middleton Labour Party in our report on the Pageant Cabaret. He is in fact secretary of the Middleton Labour Club.