

Special Report }

SPECIAL BRANCH

1. ENCL *Nuevros*  
TO: [redacted]  
REF: *57503*

*NA save a/m*

day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

SUBJECT

International

Socialists 1972

Annual Conference

Reference to Papers

*400/72/56*

*EPD 15*  
*59423*  
*0148*

1. The following information has been received from a reliable source:-

2. "During the Easter weekend of 1, 2 and 3 April 1972, International Socialists (Trotskyist Group) held its Annual Conference at Beaver Hall, Garlick Hill, London EC4. The aim of the Conference was to discuss and formulate basic policy for the forthcoming year. It was attended by approximately 400 delegates from IS branches throughout the country, many provincial delegates lodging with London based comrades for the duration of the conference.

3. A complicated and strictly adhered to agenda (set out in Appendix 3 to this report) was placed before the Conference, to assist coverage of the many issues raised for discussion. However, due to the controversial nature of a number of issues and the verbosity of many contributors a large part of the agenda was not dealt with and such issues were automatically referred back to the IS National Committee for consideration.

4. The papers forming the basic documents for discussion at the Conference, ie National Committee Report, Constitutional Amendments, Left Unity, Draft Programme and Political Perspectives, have been combined into one Conference document and are given in Appendix IV of this report.

CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE REPORT

5. The Conference was opened by Jim HIGGINS on behalf of the Conference Arrangements Committee. He explained the complicated agenda before Conference and pointed out that as a result of the vast expansion in IS work speaking time would be limited. There were many objections from the floor calling for longer and more general discussion on broader issues, but these were defeated as impractical and the agenda was strictly enforced.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

6. The report of Jim HIGGINS, National Secretary, highlighted the rapid growth of International Socialists in the past year and the successful involvement of the group in a number of industrial struggles, in particular the Miners Strike. Such activity had

resulted in many new branches being formed and in a rapid rise of recruitment, particularly in the Yorkshire area. Expansion was taking place against a background of industrial unrest so that experienced comrades were in constant demand thereby severely stretching resources. To combat this branches would have to produce their own cadres and work largely without help or guidance from the Centre. Much of the recent success of the organisation had been due to the work of the National Committee which proved far superior to its predecessors, both in terms of work and social composition.

7. Total membership was now 2,351, of whom about 100 were not in one of the 113 organised branches. Almost 1,000 of the membership had been recruited in the past year and in the whole of the organisation there were now some 725 white collar workers, 615 manual workers and 381 students. The remainder were either unemployed, school pupils, housewives or in other miscellaneous categories.

8. DRAFT PROGRAMME

The Draft Programme (contained in Appendix IV) prompted much debate and caused considerable delay at the outset of the Conference. Many delegates felt the Programme failed to examine the present crisis of 'British Capitalism' or to analyse correctly IS revolutionary strategy. One group of delegates called for the printing of an IS Manifesto to re-affirm the group's Marxist principles to ensure there would be no compromises.

9. These criticisms were accepted by the National Committee and it was agreed to appoint a drafting commission of four to re-write the Draft Programme and Political Perspective documents in line with decisions taken at Conference and to look into the possibility of drafting a transitional programme for the group.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

10. Constitutional Amendments proved to be a minor issue. It was generally accepted that new members should be expected to purchase copies of the Constitution and other official IS publications. In addition to IS members participating fully in union and branch activities they should undertake to sell 'Socialist Worker', the weekly organ of the group, and other IS publications and discuss regularly their political activities in the overall context of IS political activity.

11. Jim HIGGINS mentioned that because of the growth of IS and the limited capacity of Beaver Hall, at future annual conferences it would be necessary to cut the number of Conference delegates by two thirds, although each branch would be allowed at least one delegate. This was not too well received but was nevertheless

accepted as unavoidable.

POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES

12. The Political Perspectives section of the Conference which was introduced by Tony CLIFF, consisted mainly of an account on the growth of IS against a background of industrial militancy and international financial crises. CLIFF was critical of the TUC leadership, in particular of JONES and SCANLON, whom he described as 'trade union bureaucrats remaining to the right of many advanced sections of militant workers.' IS badly needed to establish a national rank and file militant organisation so as to build-up trade union fractions and thereby substantially increase the organisation's industrial base.

13. International fragmentation of the Stalinist camp and the British Communist Party's turn towards classical reformism also received much criticism, although CLIFF pointed out that the Communist Party still controlled the largest section of politically committed industrial militants in this country and had gained strength in Scotland during the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders dispute. Thus, IS must penetrate that layer of militants by engaging in joint activity with the Communist Party and yet be ready to offer a programme of action which would lead them into opposition with the trade union 'left' and CP leadership and expose their vacillations.

14. Traditional Social-Democratic ideas provided support for the Labour Party and it was the task of revolutionaries to develop joint action with the thousands of workers who had become disillusioned with a Labour Party which could no longer be regarded as reformist. IS would have to press demands on the Labour Party, through trade union activity, to force any future Labour government to repeal the Industrial Relations Act, restore welfare cuts, re-nationalise firms de-nationalised by the Tories and to nationalise under workers control any firms declaring redundancies.

15. CLIFF said IS rejected an 'entryist' strategy towards the Labour Party, but added it did not mean the Labour Party could be ignored. Indeed, it had to be used as a bridge to the mass working population. He was sure future IS activity would attract many Labour Party members towards IS, although it should be emphasised that membership of IS entailed acceptance of IS discipline and operating within the bourgeois political structure only for propaganda purposes. Such persons would have to ensure that other Labour Party members were aware they had joined IS and of their reasons for doing so.

16. A great deal of discussion revolved around 'Building the Party'. Certain elements at the Conference felt the organisation was being swamped by raw recruits. The majority, however, held the view that the political education of workers could not be made mandatory prior to joining as this only reflected the very

repression found in capitalist society. IS had to discover the means of turning each worker recruited into a political cadre in industry whilst the main function of non-industrial workers was visualised as the recruitment, political development and support of industrial members.

17. At present IS has an excess of intellectuals who, although playing a key role, were not always fully aware of the political problems facing workers. A system would have to be developed whereby each member regularly discussed his political experiences at work in order to achieve a correct balance and relationship between workers and intellectuals.

18. There was considerable argument on how to consolidate the organisation. Whilst it was generally agreed that consolidation would have to centre around industry, there was much division on the correct means. Some delegates stressed the need for industrial fractions to be expanded into full factory branches so as to increase credibility and effectiveness in the industrial field. Others were afraid that if factory branches came into existence it would result in the separation of the industrial elements from other branch members, an unacceptable state of affairs. It was also stated that in some industries, such as engineering, the fragmentation of the various work areas would lead to immense organisational difficulties and lack of cohesion. No decision was reached on this subject by Conference and it was referred back to the National Committee for a more detailed study of the problems posed. The drafting of IS policy in this direction was considered to be of prime importance.

#### FINANCE

19. The finance debate opened by Jim NICHOL - National Treasurer, was conducted in a low key and raised few emotional issues. It emerged that the International Socialists main financial problem had been to find sufficient funds to keep pace with expanding activities and the ensuing demands for leaflets, pamphlets and full-time workers. The group now had a considerable bank overdraft although there did not appear to be any imminent financial crisis. A number of delegates raised such issues as the monetary support of industrial fractions and branches, but they were referred to the National Committee.

20. Branch treasurers would be issued with subscription books to assist them in their onerous task and it was mooted that admission to IS meetings would soon be on the production of a paid-up membership card only.

21. Members of IS in receipt of unearned income, it was decided, should discuss with the Executive Committee the best means of utilising their income or property to the maximum

[REDACTED]

benefit of the group. This was considered quite acceptable and not out of context with a revolutionary party so long as the party had to work within a capitalist framework. Conference also voted the setting up of a Sub-Committee to investigate the possibility of raising funds from outside the organisation, eg tates, lotteries, concerts etc.

'SOCIALIST WORKER'

22. Roger PROTE, editor of 'Socialist Worker' told Conference of the rapid growth of the paper over the past year. It had increased from 8 to 12 pages and circulation was now about 23,000 a week. The miners dispute had assisted in swelling sales for a short period to 28,000.

23. The editorial board of the paper was now constituted as:

Roger PROTE (Editor)

Deputy Editor/News Editor)

Reporter/Feature Writer)

(Sub-Editor)

International Editor)

(Reviews Editor)

(Features Editor)

Privacy

Although the paper still had many minor faults, PROTE stated it was now generally accepted as the leading left-wing weekly in Britain, being limited only through a shortage of financial and technical resources.

24. In response to a request for a separate womens paper, PROTE regretted this was not possible but 'Socialist Worker' would in future carry additional material of interest to women.

INTERNAL BULLETIN

25. The major point of discussion concerning the IS Internal Bulletin was a motion that it should include the minutes of the National and Executive Committee meetings in order that all members of the group might be fully informed at all times of IS policy and direction. The motion was defeated as recent police raids on the homes of four comrades had underlined the need for tighter IS security and the risks of the circulation of such material.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST JOURNAL

26. 'International Socialist', the journal of International Socialists had reverted from a bi-monthly to a quarterly publication.

This had been the result of the expansion of the 'Socialist Worker' and the accompanying extra demands on IS resources. It was pointed out that the paper in its expanded form often carried articles previously contained in the journal. So that Chris HARMAN could concentrate on his work as news editor of 'Socialist Worker' Duncan HALLAS had become the new editor of the journal.

27. The Publications Sub-Committee continued to act as the editorial board for the journal and its aim remained to provide background educational material for members and sympathisers of IS and to serve as a medium for the discussion of socialist theory. A call for the journal to revert to bi-monthly publication and to carry more serious theoretical articles or for a third organ with that aim came from parts of the student faction present. However, in the light of the Sub-Committee's report, this motion was rejected as impractical and it is unlikely that any significant changes will take place in the overall field of IS publications.

#### INDUSTRIAL SUB-COMMITTEE

28. Roger ROSEWELL presented the Industrial Sub-Committee report and claimed much success in that priority field. The Committee had been comprised mainly of industrial secretaries and its main function had been the co-ordination and supervision of Trade Union and Industrial Sections and the development of new ones. Fractions now existed in the following Unions and Industries:-

Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Engineering Section)  
(Technical and Supervisory Section)

Transport and General Workers Union

Union of Post Office Workers

Electrical, Electronic and Managerial Staffs

National Union of Teachers

National Association of Local Government Officers

Clerical and Administrative Workers Union

National Union of Journalists

Docks

Buses

Motors

Power

Steel

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14/12

Print.

Activity was also taking place in the following areas although no substantial fractions yet existed:-

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions

Post Office Engineering Union

Educational Institute of Scotland

Bakers and Council Workers

Rank and file papers had been produced for the undermentioned industries and trade unions:-

Motors - 'Carworker'

Teachers - 'Rank and File'  
(NUT)

NALGO - 'Nalgo Action'

Power - 'Advance'

Mining- 'Collier'

POEU - 'Resistance'

and consideration was being given to the production of 'Printworker'.

29. The Industrial Conference held in Manchester in January 1972, attended by 700 delegates, had been considered a great success and there were calls for similar conferences to be held at least twice yearly, preceded by industrial fraction meetings. Also a perspective had been called for to set out the long term industrial strategy of IS. Jim HIGGINS, for the National Committee, agreed with these proposals, but added that once again the size and limited resources of IS made these proposals impracticable at the present. Nevertheless he would remit them to the National Committee for further consideration.

30. Roger ROSEWELL called on all members of the Transport and General Workers Union to pressurise their Union into refusing to pay the £5,000 fine recently imposed by the Industrial Relations Court. He stressed that if this could be achieved there would be every possibility of national strike action in support of the TGWU if the IRC subsequently took action against the executive of the Union. Meanwhile he called on all members to press for the continued 'blacking' of lorries involved in the Liverpool dispute, refusal of talks with the government and a May 1st National Strike in support of the TGWU.

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31. INTERNATIONAL SUB-COMMITTEE

Ian BIRCHALL, Chairman of the International Sub-Committee, reported that the growth of IS as a credible organisation had attracted the interest of a number of left-wing groups and individuals in various parts of the world. Two international conferences had been held, and the last in Autumn 1971 had been attended by the representatives of twelve international left-wing organisations. Due to major political differences between groups it had been felt that little could be gained from such a series of international meetings, but it had been accepted that groups should exchange speakers when possible and that foreign comrades should attend IS cadre schools.

32. IS International relations during the 1971/2 period had included contact with the following organisations:-

Lutte Ouvriere	(France)
SAG	(Germany)
LSUS	(USA)
Spark	(USA)
Avanguardia Operaia	(Italy)

and political groups in Denmark and Spain. Contact had been most fruitful with 'Lutte Ouvriere' and it had been agreed to hold quarterly meetings with Lutte Ouvriere on political topics of common interest.

33. With the exception of Lutte Ouvriere, representatives of the above international organisations were present at the conference and delegates from Germany, Spain, Italy and the USA briefly outlined the present political situation in their own countries and the roles being played by their respective organisations. Letters of fraternal greeting and support were read from Lutte Ouvriere who were unable to attend, and from other international delegates who, although present, did not address the assembly.

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34. Of great interest to the Conference was a representative from the recently formed Socialist Workers Movement of Ireland. The speaker stated that although SWM policies were very similar to those of IS it had to be stressed that the SWM was an independent organisation. However, in reality it would appear that SWM is controlled to some extent by IS and certainly the organisation has a great deal of IS support, both political and financial. The SWM, it was stated, although at present based in Dublin, had hopes of expanding rapidly and of establishing itself in several Irish cities. Links had been established with Ulster, but the

speaker did not elaborate on this. SWR, it was claimed, now had 50 members and its paper, 'The Worker', had a circulation of 5,000.

35. Conference rejected a demand for closer links with the Secretariat of the Fourth International on the grounds that such a move would be likely to encounter considerable sectarianism and it was felt more could be achieved by direct links with international groups sympathetic to IS.

36. Conference agreed to set up an International Secretariat for the group so that International articles could appear in 'Socialist Worker' and 'International Socialism'. It was also hoped in time to produce an International Bulletin to develop contact with militant workers abroad. This was viewed as essential with British entry into the EEC seen to become established.

### 37. LEFT UNITY

Duncan HALLAS gave a lengthy historical speech on the growth of IS since the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign in 1968. So that IS could make a significant gain in membership from other existing left-wing groups it would be necessary for them to mobilise tens of thousands of politically advanced persons on narrow platforms such as the VSC had been.

38. Nevertheless, HALLAS said that whilst IS called for 'Left Unity' and was prepared to unite with any group on specific issues, it was far less likely now to compromise policies for such unity when they were already in a position of strength. Future developments would, of course, depend on circumstances, but IS policies would not change significantly unless there were great gains to be made amongst advanced sections of the industrial working class. He cited the example of a split currently occurring in the Communist Party, which would leave thousands of industrial militants in a political void. His speech was well received by conference and he clearly has the overwhelming support of the members, particularly in this respect.

### 39. COMMON MARKET

In view of major differences of opinion within IS on British entry into the Common Market only a short debate was held and that solely on the subject of tactics. HALLAS, CRIFF and PALMER supported the present IS line that although opposed to the process of capitalist rationalisation, keeping Britain out of the EEC would in no way improve the conditions of British workers. Such an improvement could only result from a socialist transformation of Britain within a Socialist United States of Europe and such an objective would be more easily attained within the European community than from outside in economic isolation.

[REDACTED]

At Union conferences, IS members were instructed that after making their position clear and declaring opposition to the Common Market in principle they should then vote in favour of entry. However, if defeated on principle by Labour and Communist Party representatives they should then vote with those elements against British entry.

40. At the end of the Common Market debate there was still much confusion and disagreement amongst delegates as to the correct stand IS should adopt. It would appear that the membership will remain divided on this question for some time to come and it is not envisaged that any firm policy decisions will be reached.

#### 41. EDUCARISM

Duncan HALLAS addressed Conference on the work of the Education and Publications Sub-Committee. The remainder of the Sub-Committee had been:-

Tony CLIFF, [Privacy] and [Privacy]

However, pressure of work would soon necessitate the expansion of the committee. HALLAS listed the pamphlets produced by the group and mentioned that 'World Crisis', a summary of the organisation's world analyses, had been published by Hutchinson. A resolution was passed calling for the re-printing of a popular pamphlet 'Reform or Revolution' to be aimed at Labour and Communist Party members who still retained the illusion that their respective Parties were credible organisations.

#### 42. YOUTH SUB-COMMITTEE

This section was introduced by Mike CAPPORE who said positive steps had been made towards the setting up of an IS Youth Section and that two issues of the youth paper 'Rebel' had appeared. The section was aimed at the 14-18 age group and it was hoped to build a militant youth section capable of acting in schools and in the sphere of youth employment. As yet, however, 'Rebel' had had little success and it was currently being subsidised by the National Committee. From comments made by a number of delegates it emerged that the youth groups were not amenable to IS discipline and were difficult to integrate into branch activities and it seems unlikely that this area of IS activity will make any significant progress in the immediate future.

43. Despite this, there was considerable support for IS branches

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to undertake youth work within the Labour Party Young Socialists, as that organisation was capable of attracting some thousands of young workers. A motion in favour of such work was carried even though it was apparently contrary to IS 'non-entrism' strategy towards the Labour Party.

44. STUDENT SUB-COMMITTEE

The Student Sub-Committee reported that since the end of 1971 attendances at sub-committee meetings had fallen and had resulted in a stagnation of work in recent months. However, IS had participated in the Liaison Committee for the Defence of Student Unions and had been represented on the steering committee of the LCDSU. Problems had arisen from the sectarian attitude of the IMG and the fact the LCDSU was at present attempting to take over the leadership of the NUS, contrary to IS policy.

45. Conference carried a motion calling for a Student pamphlet of high theoretical standard to be published before August 1972 setting out IS perspectives in the Student field. This was considered a priority as the lower half of the binary system now represented the fastest expanding sector of higher education, and one in which IS had few members. It was felt that student work had great potential provided there existed an efficient Student Sub-Committee capable of responding in times of upheaval.

46. WOMENS SUB-COMMITTEE

**Privacy**, in a long dull speech, explained the work of the Women's Sub-Committee. It would appear that very little progress has been made in this field by IS during the past year. The speech was no more than a catalogue of the usual women's liberation demands. In the debate that ensued the most interesting point was that the majority of delegates objected to the participation of IS women's groups in the Womens Liberation Movement. The WLM, it was felt, was very far from being a revolutionary organisation and little could be gained from such work.

47. Demands were made by the women delegates for a women's paper, women's branch fractions and a greater emphasis on women's work. The reaction from male delegates was somewhat patronising and they objected on the grounds of limited resources. The whole debate was conducted in a minor key and it was significant that many male delegates took the opportunity to stretch their legs at that time.

48. TENANTS SUB-COMMITTEE

John PHILLIPS dealt with the work of the Tenants Sub-Committee since its inception in December 1971 to plan IS strategy against the Tory 'Fair Rents Bill'. The sub-committee had met on a weekly

basis and had provided speakers for a number of Tenants meetings. In addition to the leaflets already distributed nationally a Tenants pamphlet was being drawn-up and would shortly be available to branches for sale to Tenants. A National Conference of those involved in Tenants work would be held in Birmingham on 6 May and it was hoped this would assist in expanding IS work in the Tenants Associations into a National Campaign.

49. Although response to the campaign has so far been limited, PHILLIPS was sure the Conservative Rent Bill would result in massive rent increases in the Autumn. Some provincial areas had already approved rent strikes for that time, and he urged the mounting of a campaign against the Bill to culminate in the Autumn. It was stressed IS members must pressurise Labour councillors into taking a positive stand against the proposals. They could not be allowed merely to register Labour opposition but be forced to take positive action or be exposed to the working class.

#### 50. IMMIGRANT SUB-COMMITTEE

This report was given by Paul FOOT. The Sub-Committee, he said, had failed to carry out any satisfactory work in the period under review, principally because of poor support and the lack of a full-time organiser. It was hoped this situation would soon change with the appointment of members excused from other activities so that the work could receive the attention it deserved. He said that at present there was only 100/150 black activists in the United Kingdom. Following recent police harassment, clearly shown in the 'Mangrove 9' and other trials, it was essential that IS had a realistic policy towards immigrant communities if they were to assist them in their struggle against racism and eventually bind them as an integral part of the revolutionary socialist struggle.

51. Conference passed several resolutions calling for an immediate and concerted campaign against the Aliens Bill, more coverage of racialism in 'Socialist Worker' and for IS branches in areas with high numbers of immigrant workers to investigate the possibilities of joint work with immigrant organisations.

#### 52. IRISH SUB-COMMITTEE

The Irish problem produced a fiery debate with emotions running high. The official IS line of unconditional but critical support for the IRA was put by Chris HARMAN and John PALMER. Brian FRENCH, by contrast, made a popular speech pointing out that the IRA had the support of the overwhelming majority of the Catholic population and had been instrumental in organising rent and rates strikes in the Provinces. On these grounds he felt IS had no right to criticise the IRA and that they should support them fully and unconditionally. In the end it was pointed out that criticism was a fundamental principle of Marxism and on this point Conference accepted the official IS line on the IRA

by a narrow majority. Many delegates were clearly enraged at the decision and it would seem likely that the IS membership will continue to be divided on the Irish question.

53. It was stated IS had participated in the abortive Labour Committee Against Internment and in the more successful Anti-Internment League. Two members of the IS Irish Sub-Committee were on the AIL committee, each having responsibility for one of its sub-committees; the aim being to maintain a consistent IS presence and participation in AIL activities. IS had encouraged the formation of AIL branches and had orientated them around the Socialist movement. The AIL was viewed as a very important propaganda outlet and if internment was ended in Ulster it was intended to use the AIL to campaign for the release of all political prisoners.

54. Stormont had been suspended as a result of IRA activity and this was hailed as a victory by the SDLP. However, it was generally felt that once the population realised the implications of rule by an imperialist Britain that saw Ireland as a single economic unit then the population would rise up again and fight. A resolution was passed calling for an IS campaign to bring about the unconditional release of all Irish political prisoners, both in Ireland and Britain, the immediate withdrawal of British troops, an end of imperialist domination North and South and the birth of a single united workers democracy.

55. There was little support for Provisional IRA tactics of individual acts of terrorism spreading to Britain although a few elements were prepared to support such action against purely military targets.

56. GENERAL

Over the three days of the Conference the Chairmen were:-

Saturday  
Sunday  
Monday

Privacy

During the course of the Conference elections were held for the National Committee and Conference Arrangements Committee, the results of which are set out in Appendix 1 to this report, and collections taken in support of the industrial struggles at 'Fine Tubes' and 'Saxton Shoes'.

57. Certain elements, notably the delegations from Brighton and Oxford proved to be the most disruptive, no doubt due to their high student composition. For all their noise though, they received little support from the other delegates. The

most unpopular speakers were certainly [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] who were universally regarded as far too dogmatic. Chris HANNAH, [redacted] and [redacted] spoke at every opportunity and as a consequence only succeeded in alienating the audience whenever they rose to speak.

58. Tony CLIFF also made frequent contributions, but his evident immense popularity and his forceful speeches were invariably well-received. Dennis HALLAS, on the other hand, appeared to have lost some of his past popularity, probably as a result of recent controversial comments he has made in IS publications and the hard line he took against the 'Trotskyist tendency' during his term as National Secretary.

59. Otherwise, with the exception of the first few hours on the Saturday, the Conference was well conducted and IS officials congratulated themselves that the organisation had proved itself to be capable and mature.

60. Persons present at the Conference (together with their branches where known) are set out in Appendix II to this report."

61. Special Branch references to persons and organisations mentioned in this report and Appendices I - IV are given in Appendix V.

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HN343

Detective Constable

3

Submitted:

HN294

Chief Inspector

4

A/ [redacted]

*The document at Appendix IV is available in Special Branch for removal if required.*

[REDACTED]

APPENDIX I

Persons elected to the National Committee and Conference Arrangements  
Committee of International Socialists 1972, in order of votes polled.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

[REDACTED]

CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

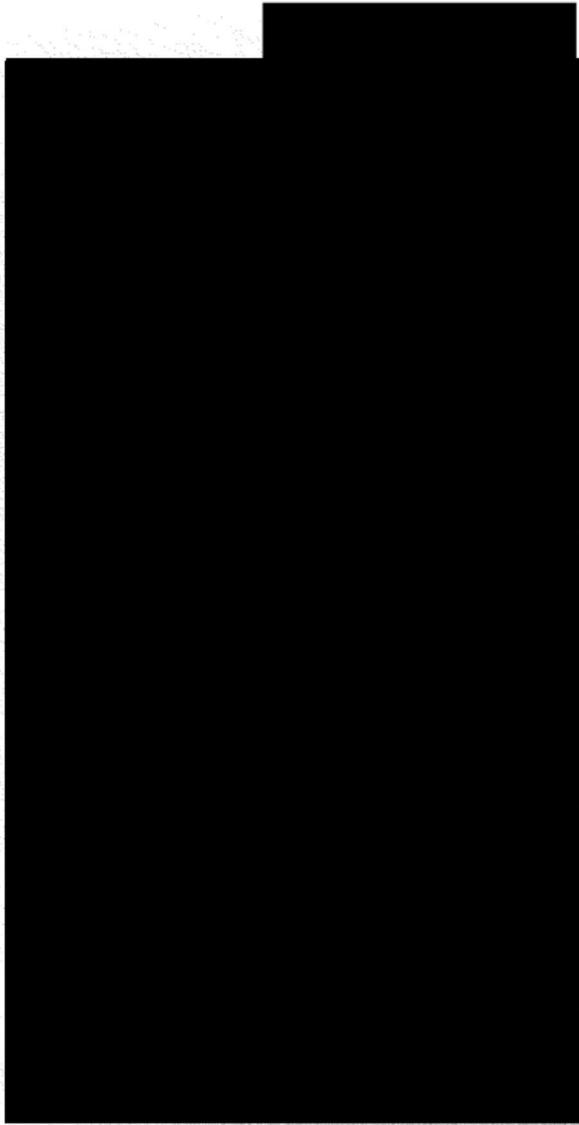
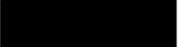
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APPENDIX II

Persons among those present at the International Socialists Annual Conference 1972

[REDACTED]





APPENDIX III

AGENDA TO CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS

SATURDAY 1 APRIL 1972

10.00 - 10.15	Conference Arrangements Committee Report
10.15 - 11.45	National Secretary's Report (NC Section A - Membership - Perspectives T1-9, NC Section B - Branches - Perspectives S1-5, NC Section C, Perspectives Y19-25, NC Section D, Political Sub-Committee, Section G, Administration and Cadre Sub-Committee)
11.45 - 1.00	Industrial Sub-Committee Report (NC Section F, Perspectives Y6-18, X1-8, Draft Programme Section H & N)

L U N C H

2.00 - 3.30	Industrial Sub-Committee (continued)
3.30 - 4.30	NC Section C (continued)
4.30 - 5.30	Education and Publications Sub-Committee (NC Section I, Perspectives R1-5)
5.30 - 6.00	International Socialism Journal Report

[REDACTED]

SUNDAY 2 APRIL 1972

10.00 - 10.30	Internal Bulletin
10.30 - 11.15	International Sub-Committee Report (NC Section L, Draft Programme L)
11.15 - 11.45	Finance Sub-Committee Report
11.45 - 12.30	Amendments to Constitution
12.30 - 1.00	Socialist Worker Report (NC Section H)

L U N C H

2.00 - 4.00	Irish Sub-Committee Report (NC Section Q, Perspectives Q)
4.00 - 5.00	Youth Sub-Committee Report (NC Section N)
5.00 - 6.00	Womens Sub-Committee Report (NC Section P)

MONDAY 3 APRIL 1972

10.00 - 11.00	Students Sub-Committee Report (NC Section O)
11.00 - 12.00	Left Unity and Common Market
12.00 - 1.00	Political Perspectives Z, Yl-5, X9, U, V, W
1.00 - 1.30	Immigrants Sub-Committee Report
1.30 - 2.00	Tenants Sub-Committee

References in the above agenda are to sections of the National Committee report, Political perspectives and Draft programme which are set out in Appendix IV to this report

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APPENDIX V

Special Branch references to persons and organisations mentioned in report on the 1972 International Socialists Annual Conference

Privacy

Ian MITCHELL

RF 402 Privacy

Privacy

Mike CAFFOOR (Hornsey)

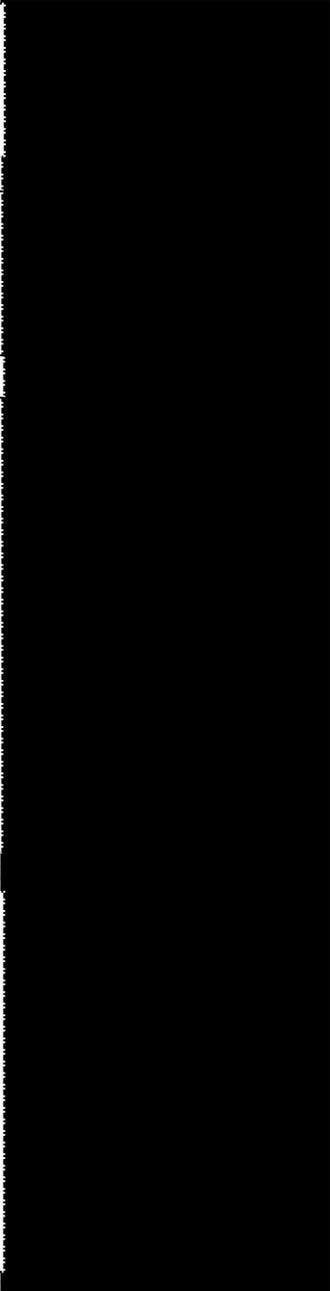
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Privacy

Tony CLIFF

RF 408/56/78

Privacy





Paul FOOT

Privacy

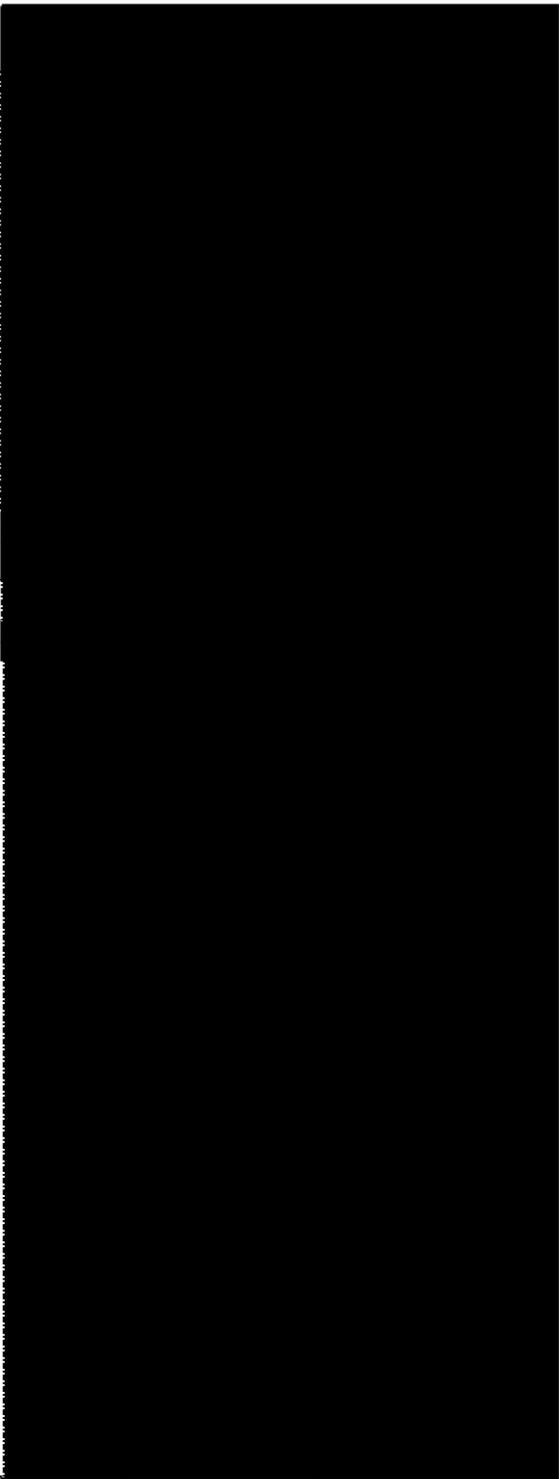
Duncan HALLAS

Chris HARMAN (Tottenham)

Privacy

Jim HIGGINS

Privacy





Privacy

Jim NICHOL (Tottenham)

RF 405 Privacy

Privacy

John PALMER

RF 402 Privac

Privacy

John PHILLIPS

Mentions re.

Privacy

Roger PROTZ

RF 405 Privacy

Privacy

Roger ROSEWELL

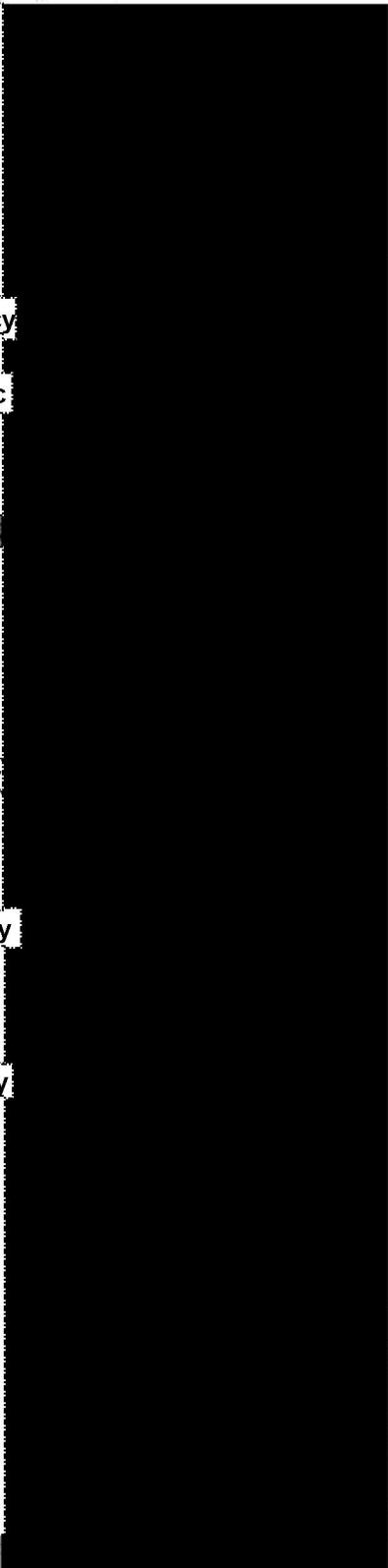
RF 402 Privacy

Privacy

Brian TRENCH (Barlow)

RF 335 Privacy

Privacy



PUBLICATIONS:

'Socialist Worker'	347/70/39
'International Socialism'	Dealt with on 400/72/56
'Carworker'	No trace
'Rank and File'	347/72/3
'Halgo Action'	One mention as a Trotskyist reviewed journal of HALGO affairs. Privacy Privacy is a member of the Editorial Board - 402/65/91 - 18a
'Advance'	347/58/12
'Collier'	No trace
'Resistance'	347/71/8

ORGANISATIONS:

Socialist Workers Movement of Ireland	No trace
Vietnam Solidarity Campaign	400/71/105
Liaison Committee for the Defence of Student Unions	400/71/18
Labour Committee against Internment	400/71/198