

Socialist Worker

For workers control and international socialism

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What we think...

As Lancashire dispute enters second week—

LEYLAND STRIKE CALL AGAINST UNION LAWS

Ray Challinor

SHOP STEWARDS AND CONVENORS representing 200,000 workers in the giant British Leyland car plants have called for a strike throughout the combine on the day the government's anti-union legislation becomes law.

The unanimous strike decision was taken at a meeting of the Leyland combine committee. Present were stewards and convenors from the mid-Lancashire plants which are now in the second week of their strike for equal pay with the rest of the group.

All five factories, with 8500 workers, are at a total standstill.

The strike is so solid that there is no need for pickets after nine o'clock in the morning. The workers are determined to stay out until their demand for £24 a week for skilled men is met.

The dispute — the first at the mid-Lancs plants for more than 40 years — is likely to affect other sections of the motor industry this week. Leyland supply cylinder blocks to Jaguar, Rolls-Royce, Albion and AEC.

Stokes stunned

Jaguar will be the first to be hit and may start laying off workers at the end of the week.

Lord Stokes, £45,000 a year chairman of the Leyland group, has been stunned by the strike and the militant determination of the workers to stick out for victory.

He wandered forlornly through the empty works last week before leaving for a holiday in Spain — where Franco has been recently rounding up and jailing trade unionists. Perhaps Stokes is on a fact-finding mission for Barbara Castle.

The management has also been staggered by the support of women workers for the strike. They are demanding the same increases as the men to bring them up to the rate for the rest of the group.

Forty per cent of the workers stand to gain nothing from the strike. They are not piece workers, but they are determined to stick by their mates.

Bad conditions

Convenor of shop stewards Len Brindle said this week: 'If the White Paper in Place of Strife is correct then these works, which have been trouble free for so long, should have the highest pay and best conditions.'

But the opposite is the case. The management have abused good labour relations and the workers have bad pay and conditions.

Even if they win their demand for £24 a week they will still be as much as £10 a week behind Midlands car workers.

Stewards say the management has pursued a tough policy towards piece workers. National agreements have been broken and the normal channels of management-union procedure ignored.

If the strike continues next week, the stewards plan to stage a mass rally, with support from other factories

LEYLAND LAUGHTER

LEYLAND strikers say the reason why their skilled workers are £5 a week below the rates for lavatory attendants at Pressed Steel is because the latter are on 'time and a turd'.

IT IS CLAIMED that when Lord Stokes received his knighthood the Queen said 'Arise, Sir Donald', to which he replied, 'Never'.

THE BISHOP of Blackburn said this week he is praying about the strike. He claimed authority to speak on the strike as a 'fully blown up member of the gas workers division' of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

Students occupy art school SW Reporter

STUDENTS at Guildford Art School voted overwhelmingly last week to occupy the college for seven days in support of their demand for a full ministerial public enquiry and re-instatement of the 40 sacked staff who last summer supported the students' right to discuss their education.

The sit-in culminates with the May 28 day of action for Guildford and Hornsey art colleges.

On the move

SOCIALIST WORKER's printshop is in the process of moving to the new headquarters of the International Socialists. Until the move is completed and the editorial staff also move, both business and editorial matters should be referred to 657a High Road, London N17 (01-808 2879). Printing enquiries only should be made to the new number, 01-739 1878.

Krivine speaks in London

ALAIN KRIVINE, revolutionary socialist candidate in the French presidential election, will speak in London this Saturday, May 31.

Krivine, a member of the Trotskyist Communist League, is standing on a militant programme of workers' control of industry. He has denounced the election as a masquerade



Leyland convenor Len Brindle speaking at a mass meeting of strikers last week

Troops and police besiege Berkeley students

BERKELEY, California: The university has been in a state of siege since a police riot on May 15 in which 112 people were shot, one fatally, by Alameda County Sheriff's deputies.

By May 20 there were at least 3000 National Guardsmen stationed in the city, plus large numbers of outside police.

For four successive days, mass student demonstrations from 2000 to 10,000 in number have violated Governor Ronald Reagan's ban on public assemblies.

The crisis stems from two sources: a particularly intense local outbreak of the increasing conflict over allocation of public resources and the growing national pressure for repression of the Left.

As the growing crisis of capitalism severely limits the funds available for any 'public' use, the axe has fallen heavily on 'useless' amenities like public parks.

In South Berkeley, the University acquired a block of land, evicted tenants and tore down the houses, leaving the land vacant as a mudhole and breeding ground for mosquitoes.

The University announced that it planned to build dormitories on the plot in the undetermined future when it

Tom Condit

raised funds. Most students would prefer to sleep in tenements than in the University dormitories, which are part of the drive to regiment and discipline them.

About a month ago, a number of students and 'street people' seized the vacant lot, drained it by hand, bought earth, and began planting flowers with the announced intention of converting it into a park.

Launch assault

Alameda County Sheriff Frank Madigan and his boss, Governor Reagan, used the issue of the park as a pretext to launch an assault on the radical movement in Berkeley. On May 15 construction workers threw up a fence around the park, catching the park builders completely by surprise.

At noon, 2000 students marched to the park to demand the removal of the fence. They were assaulted with tear gas, pepper bags and batons by 400 police and a special 'riot control' detachment of the National Guard who had been moved in during the night.

Madigan's deputies began to fire repeatedly and indis-

criminally at both demonstrators and spectators. At least 112 people were shot. A spectator on a roof was killed and his workmate permanently blinded. Doctors attempting to aid the injured were clubbed to the ground.

Reagan immediately moved in additional National Guardsmen, proclaimed a curfew and banned all public meetings. From Friday, May 23, there have been daily mass meetings in defiance of the ban, although many of us are frankly terrified both of further shootings and of the naked bayonets with which the troops have confronted us.

On Sunday, May 25, 2000 demonstrators broke out around a cordon of troops and marched through the upper class neighbourhood of Berkeley Hills, confident that the police would not use gas where it could get into the living rooms of 'respectable people'.

The following Tuesday, by constantly breaking into groups of two and three, then reassembling after dispersal, we forced the troops to cordon off and close down the central business district in order to prevent us from demonstrating there.

Reagan is under pressure to either crush the movement

to back page

Lobby TUC
June 5
IS members assemble
Fairfields Hall
Croydon 9am sharp
next Thursday

WITH THE RECALL TUC conference only a few days away it is necessary to stress the two-fold nature of the present attack on the working class.

Firstly, there is the proposed government legislation of legal restraints with penalty clauses. The TUC have counterposed their own proposals for control. What they mean to militants is analysed on page 2 of this week's paper.

Secondly there is the ideological attack. Workers are blamed for the problems of British capitalism.

Every effort is made to undermine workers' confidence in themselves and their own organisations. In particular, it is the militants who are most attacked, it is the shop stewards' organisations which are most bitterly condemned, it is the 'unconstitutional' action which is greeted with horror by every boss or Labour minister.

In accepting responsibility, even to a limited extent, for the problems of British capitalism, and coming up with their own plans for policing their own members, trade union leaders, particularly the 'left' ones like Hugh Scanlon and Jack Jones, are sapping the will to resist.

FIDDLE

Had these 'lefts' been serious in their opposition, they could have worked for strike action to defeat anti-trade union legislation. Instead, they fiddle around with 'alternative' proposals.

Legislation against the right to strike will be a huge blow against the working class. But events in Australia in the last week show clearly that the law is not independent of society, impartially meting out justice.

Its use depends on the balance of class forces at the time. The moment it was challenged by massive protest strikes, union leader O'Shea was quietly released from jail.

The TUC proposals are in some ways a greater threat to the labour movement. They confuse the issues while the bosses (and the Labour government) are at least open in their anti-working-class bias.

EXPENSE

The TUC leaders seek to compromise, as if capital and labour were equal bargaining powers with common interests.

In practice they are trying to preserve their independence at the expense of their rank and file members. Shop floor power is under attack, shop floor democracy will be sacrificed. The bureaucratic power of the officials will be increased instead.

The TUC conference should tell the government Hands off the unions and the executive council Hands off the rank and file.

To those delegates going to Croydon on June 5 who are not already committed by their union machines we say: oppose all attempts to limit the power and organisation of the workers, support all strikes, official and unofficial.

Rouge editor

Speaking with Krivine will be Ben Said, editor of the French socialist paper, Rouge. The meeting will be at the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, WC1, starting at 2.00pm.

*Page two: France today, by Ian Birchall.

THE BATTLE FOR SHOP FLOOR CONTROL: Next week we start a special series on productivity deals and how to fight them by AEF shop steward Tom Hillier. Order extra copies now.

NASTY MEDICINE

The TUC council's proposals for the June 5 conference accept that it is the workers who must make all the sacrifices in 'the national interest'. The TUC's only problem is: who should spoon out the medicine, the government or themselves?

by
PETER OSBORNE

Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs

WITH ITS REPORT to the special conference of the TUC at Croydon on June 5, the General Council will seek to exchange the straitjacket of government legislation over trade unions for the harness and tight rein grasped by the General Council itself.

In their document Programme for action, they seek extended powers to deal with unofficial strikes and inter-union disputes.

They propose that there be model rules for all unions covering membership, discipline and expulsion and suggest the need to alter rules covering the calling of official strikes.

On the basis of their proposals, they will put three recommendations to the conference:

Accept demands for discipline

1. opposition to the proposed legislation giving the government powers to impose fines on workers or unions;
 2. support for those proposals made by the government which the General Council considers could help industrial relations and promote trade union objectives;
 3. seeking powers for the General Council to take further action, on the lines of the report, and to submit the necessary changes in the rules to the 1969 Congress
- There is no questioning in the document of the basic motions set out in the Donovan Report and the White Paper In Place of Strike that industrial relations ought to be reorganised to impose a centralised system of control and discipline on workers.
- It accepts the argument

that workers must make the sacrifices, accept the restrictions and work all the harder, so as to solve economic problems in the 'National Interest', like so much nasty medicine which must be taken to make us all better.

The only question is: who should spoon out the medicine, the government or the TUC leadership?

It is a Battle of the Bureaucracies. It has little to do with the workers' fight against the attacks being launched and everything to do with sorting out the details of how the control of workers and their organisations is to be institutionalised.

The government, says the General Council's report, appears to have ignored the damaging effect of an attempt to enforce the payment of fines. The use of punitive measures, such as putting in the bailiffs, would embitter rather than alleviate industrial difficulties.

Given its position, the General Council has cause to be concerned. Certainly the heightened awareness and militancy engendered among workers by law enforcement of this sort would make the TUC leadership's attempts to direct and control industrial relations on behalf of the state even more difficult.

Their own proposals, they say, come from the realities of the industrial situation in

the light of the Donovan Report. The Donovan Report, of course, is based on a belief and trust in the consensus and the need for workers to subordinate their interests to the demands of business and industry.

On 'unconstitutional' strikes: they argue that these are bound up with inadequate procedures. The report seeks reform of the procedure and suggests co-operation with the Confederation of British Industry to solve the difficulties.

Unions would be required to notify the TUC of stoppages and to do all in their power to get men back to work. The General Council or its appointed committee would investigate and make an award or recommendation.

Threats of expulsion

A union not accepting the findings of the committee, or not enforcing its own rules (see below on 'model rules') against the workers involved could be suspended or expelled under an amended Rule 13 of the TUC.

Such union leaders as Jack Jones of the TGWU have already spoken in favour of the TUC having power to intervene and arbitrate, though Jones himself favours such work being in the hands of the full-time officials of the TUC. 'They are not the movement's back-room boys', he says.

This section of the report has already been welcomed by the government, who have made it clear that the proposals must be made to work if they are to take the place of direct legislation.

To get some idea of what such enforcement might mean on a big scale, consider the three unions that are the only ones to consistently

The General Council's plans are part of the Battle of the Bureaucracies that has little to do with the workers' fight

enforce their rules against unofficial stoppages at the present time.

These are the Electrical Trades Union (President - Les Cannon, General Secretary - Frank Chapple), the General and Municipal Workers (General Secretary - Lord Cooper) and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (General Secretary - Dai Davies).

Call in the bureaucrats

On inter-union disputes: unions would be required to notify the TUC before the dispute reached the stage of an official strike.

The decision of the General Council or its appointed committee would be binding. Rule 12 of the TUC would be extended to allow the TUC to be called in by any union affected by an unofficial dispute through its workers being laid off, for example, even though not otherwise involved.

On rules for calling official strikes: the report is not sure that the ballots of the membership are a good idea, but the General Council wants to consider recommending new criteria to be included in union rules for calling strikes.

On model rules: there would be new model rules covering the admission of new members, discipline, expulsion and the procedure for elections. Unions would have to include them if they were not already there.

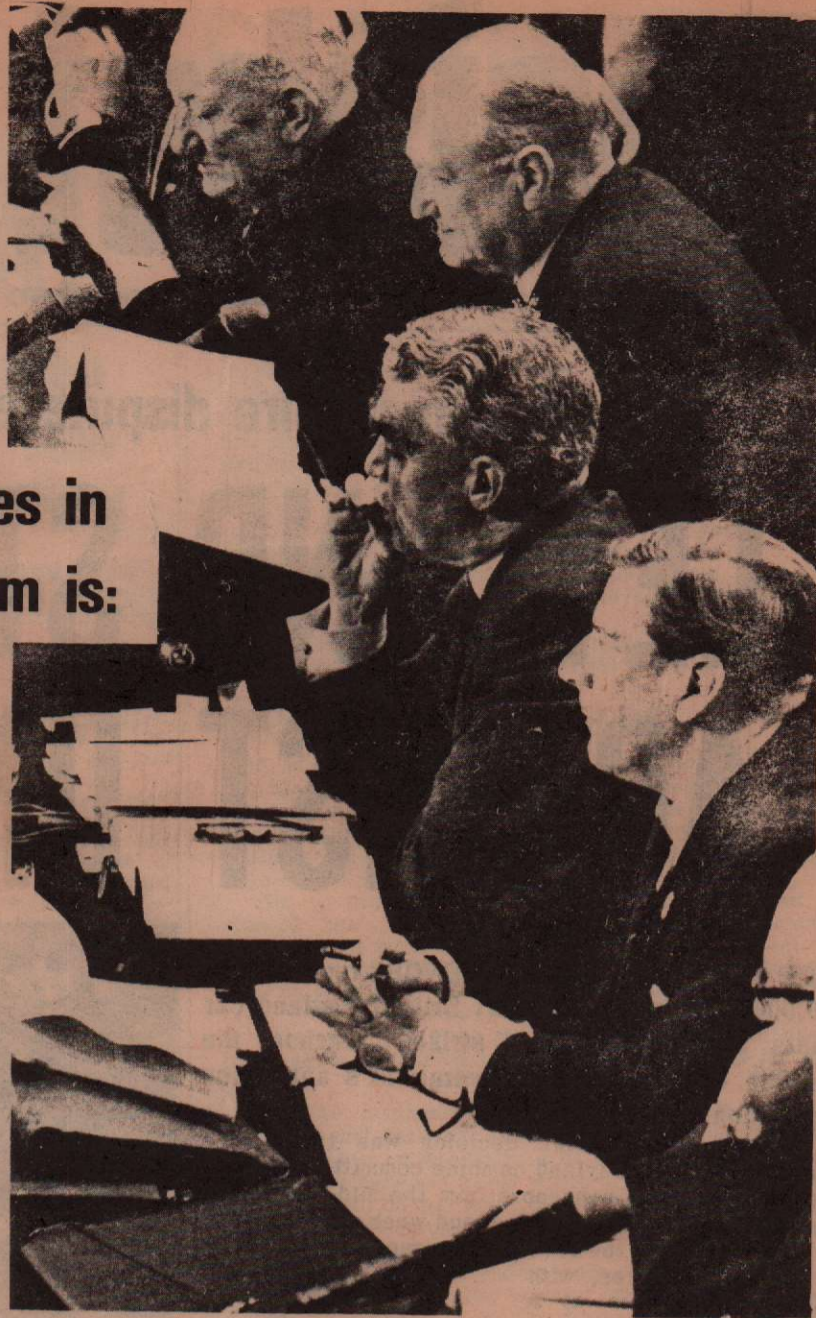
Put squeeze on stewards

On the status of shop stewards: the report emphasises the union's overall strategy, but with attention to the role of the shop steward. It recognises that shop stewards' committees have authority and responsibility and cannot be excluded from the bargaining process.

It suggests that there should be some machinery for putting the details of joint negotiations to shop stewards' committees before they are signed.

This has been hailed as a gesture of recognition and the handing of power to shop stewards! It is nothing of the sort.

Rather, it is a belated attempt to do away with the present ambiguous situation, where stewards are often able to use their status in the union machine against the



JUST ONE France was a of the great strike in her h It seems Gaullist regi the point of that, just poss class revoluti the corner.

In London, ors raised the slogan 'Fra Britain tomorr No one predict the France last sp is even more that scarcely observed the enthusiasm o could have a state of affairs

The bosses factories occup The Communis keeps Left-w from the factory The hack p still making a and breaking pr tions are being no one can tell between the two ates.

And the ov atmosphere is b the police bruta wing thugbery existed in all t regimes in F superficial o looks as thou might never hav This may see pessimistic. Ar it is.

Willing t The first lesson of May pite so-called despite so-call the working c ready and will There is no su in the struggle world. We wer to ram this les unwilling ears.

The French have been influ form they too factors peculiar the curiously in ation system, tradition of fig barricades. Bu nothing happen that could no Britain as well.

Having said important to try French events it Already about books have been the subject.

This prove problems the for capitalists a ries alike. B very difficult just how much a was achieved.

The events were an episod long process. T anything else disastrous confu

upset if AEF opposition causes the government to throw away the TUC's home-made shackles in favour of its own.

Let the delegates at Croydon know that such trimming and bartering has nothing to do with the fight we now face.

Tight control on our lives

Let them know that we cannot challenge the demands of the financiers and industrialists to have an ever tighter control over our lives if we allow ourselves to be stitched up tight in procedure agreed with the CBI.

If the TUC is to be successful in the General Council's declared aim of avoiding government legislation, then its own scheme has to be, in Wilson and Castle's own words, 'copper-bottomed'. Copper-bottomed, that is, for the International Monetary Fund, our other overseas creditors, the CBI, and the City of London.

On the Clyde: huge bosses, threat of s

THE THREATENED closure of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders has ripped away the superficial appearance of boom conditions for British shipbuilding.

The roots of the crisis are in the serious situation confronting shipbuilding on a world-wide scale.

Since UCS was formed in February 1968, Socialist Worker has constantly stressed the essentially short-term nature of the shipbuilding boom. We have warned workers against the bosses' plans to eventually achieve large-scale cuts in the workforce by flexibility, interchangeability, work-study and job evaluation.

The five companies who amalgamated to form UCS agreed to the merger because they recognised the intensity of what Fairfield's former productivity director called the 'terrifying competition ahead' for British shipbuilding.

With the promise of government financial aid, with the possibility of closing the least profitable sections of the new group made possible

by the merger and with the co-operation of the unions, UCS moved in accordance with the Geddes Report proposals for one group on the Clyde.

Alexander Stephen's was the first yard to be closed and a consultant's report earmarked Connell's as the next to go. John Brown's, the largest yard in the group, is in greatest need of capital investment and is the greatest financial loss to UCS.

DRASTIC

The government's response to UCS's request for another £12m has been to demand further rationalisation to cut costs. It knows the world situation and prefers to support other yards with better prospects. The government wants drastic reductions in the workforce - either by closing another yard completely, or reducing the number of building berths in use.

The intention is to sack 3000-4000 workers and to squeeze further concessions from those who remain.

Since the employers and government successfully used the 'accept these conditions

by Draughtsm

or we close' te fields 3½ year workers have be with the same manoeuvre on occasions.

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As well as unpaid overtime tea-breaks have as the workers' to the crisis cau of mismanagem ment demands fo

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WHERE WE STAND

SOCIALIST WORKER is the paper of International Socialism, a movement of revolutionary socialists who believe that the present form of society, with its blatant inequalities, its periodic crises, wars and racialist hysteria must be replaced by one based on a planned economy under full workers' control; those who produce the wealth should own and control the means of production. International Socialism is opposed to any incomes policy that seeks to restrict the wages of the workers in order to boost the profits of the employers. We unconditionally support all shop stewards and rank and file trade union members in their struggles for better wages and conditions and oppose all reactionary laws that threaten the liberties of the labour movement. We support all strikes in defence of workers' interests with the de-

fluence by linking up on an industrial and ultimately a national basis. We are opposed to racial discrimination, a weapon used by the ruling class to divide the labour movement. Immigration control must be ended, ensuring the free movement of peoples regardless of race and colour. Black and white workers must unite and form their own defence organisations to fight fascism and racialism. The labour movement must demand the immediate recall of British troops from abroad as the first step towards ending colonial exploitation.

The task of revolutionary socialists is to join workers in their struggles with socialist ideas that will link up the various sections of the labour movement and help create a force that will lead on to workers' power and international socialism.

mand of no victimisation of trade unionists. Redundancy should be opposed with the demand: five days work or five days pay. Shop stewards' organisations should strengthen and extend their in-

France today: almost as though May 68 had never happened...

But a united revolutionary movement could issue a fresh challenge

by
IAN BIRCHALL

EAR AGO the climax of the general strike. It was on the day that the economy collapsed and the workers, working in a state of anarchy, were roundly rebuffed by the government.

enthusiastic today, the Party still lingers away from the streets. The most obvious example is the theory of the role of students as a 'detonator' for a revolutionary situation. Students did play a vital part in the May events, but not a part that can be translated into other situations.

French higher education is, purely and simply, worse organised, worse provided for and more irrelevant than in most countries. Hence the particular sharpness of the student struggle.

To imagine that similar crises could be provoked at will is worse than an illusion. There are no short cuts to revolution.

France since the Second World War has provided an example of the trends of modern capitalism in their most developed form. Five-year economic plans (after the style of Wilson's ill-fated National Plan) have existed ever since 1945.

The planning commissions (whose power is greater than that of parliament, even more a charade than in Britain) include representatives of all trade unions, including the Communists. In many factories the trade unions control the canteens - though not the production line.

It is this type of modern capitalism that all the orthodox political tendencies in France defend. As the political climate varies, the emphasis may change - sometimes the ruling class needs a right face to reassure its supporters, sometimes a left to delude its opponents.

With de Gaulle, a flood of rhetoric about the national tradition combined with a firm appeal to order. With Mendes-France, the trappings of a watered-down, modernised socialism. For Rocard of the United Socialist Party (PSU) even a bit of marxist jargon - but he is not a serious competitor.

In this kind of capitalism, the working class develops in two contradictory ways.

The events of the last year, from the devaluation crisis to the elections, show two important processes.

Firstly, the strike seriously affected France's international economic situation. The luxuries of Gaullist foreign policy are no longer available. France will have to be a bit more orthodox - back up American imperialism in Vietnam and elsewhere, be nice to Israel and, probably, let Britain into the Common Market.

At the same time, there is a complete regroupment of political forces in France. The probable victory of Poher will lead to the emergence of a broad, adulterous union in the centre.

Many social democrats are already supporting Poher, the Defferre-Mendes-France team will doubtless join in on the second ballot (perhaps after a bit of haggling over government jobs).

At the other end of the spectrum, Poher may get support from the left Gaullists, at the moment reluctantly backing Pompidou, and he should have no difficulty in coming to terms with most of the Gaullist Party. He will probably not need to dissolve the National Assembly.

A whole swarm of grey-headed career politicians from the Fourth Republic, like Radical Felix Gaillard, are crawling out of the woodwork on the look-out for office.

Of course a Poher government will make no difference to anyone (except those who have well-paid jobs in it). The argument of a return to a more 'liberal' regime is laughable. Press censorship, for example, has been lighter under de Gaulle than it was under socialist Guy Mollet, a Poher supporter.

All this leaves the Communist Party out in the cold. In private, they must be regretting de Gaulle's departure and hoping for a Pompidou victory.

It becomes increasingly divorced from politics. Its support for political parties and trade unions has shown a long-term decline since the Second World War, despite some increases lately.

But at the same time the nature of modern society is such that workers increasingly come up against 'political' questions - that is, questions affecting control and decision-making.

Hence the paradoxes of the movement in May - on the one hand its refreshing spontaneity, its direct concern with workers' control, its elaboration of direct democracy on the shop floor and in the locality.

Capture leadership

On the other hand, the absence of political direction in the strike, the divorce between students and workers, the possibility for the Communist Party to capture the leadership of the movement.

It is important to recognise that June was neither victory nor defeat. There was no question of another all-out general strike. In May a whole generation of workers lost their political virginity - something that no one does twice.

The fears of fascism raised by the release of Salan and the return of Bidault have proved groundless. In the present elections, for the first time in many years, there is no candidate to the right of the Gaullists.

The handouts for shipping sack for 4000 workers

PETER BAIN

ermen were told not to conserve all their militancy for conference speeches. If they are serious about fighting for a socialist society they should stop attacking workers for absenteeism and pledging their co-operation with the employers and campaign now for socialist demands.

The shipbuilding bosses made huge profits in the war and post-war period and chose not to modernise their yards. Now they demand further concessions from the workers.

RESPONSIBLE

The government made available £400m in cheap loans and grants to the shipowners and £37½m to the shipyards in the interests of rationalisation. The employers and government are responsible for the present situation.

Workers should demand:

1. that the government provide work or full maintenance
2. the unions should have access to the Clydeside shipbuilders' accounts over the last 30 years
3. no secret negotiations
4. UCS's new plan being submitted to the govern-

ment and the consultants' report of January 1968 should both be published. Workers have a right to know what has been planned for them.

Militant action is necessary. The call made at the AEF Glasgow district committee for occupation and sit-ins at the yards until the workers' future employment is guaranteed should be taken up.

The employers and the government must be defeated on this issue. Success for them now would encourage them to make further attacks.

The government's role must be clearly understood. Whether it is demanding sackings at UCS, encouraging and helping the GEC-AEI merger leading to 10,000 redundancies, freezing wages, or insisting on productivity deals, it clearly lines up with the bosses.

Socialists in industry must answer the government-employer offensive by starting to campaign now for the demands made above and linking them to the call for nationalisation under workers' control - the only ultimate solution to the problems confronting the working class.



May 68: Danny Cohn-Bendit speaks to mass meeting

Not just because Moscow prefers Gaullist foreign policy, but because a clearly right-wing figure allows them to campaign for the 'unity of the left'. Without an electoral alliance with the socialists, the CP have no hope of becoming a serious force in parliament.

Damping down

While they are still very strong in industry (they have actually increased the number of factory cells during the 60s) they have no industrial strategy, but only a parliamentary one; thus they are damping down strikes during the election period.

In the long term, the CP are in a dead end. Hence the revolutionary left can grow, if it develops constructively beyond the positions of May.

Unfortunately, it is still hopelessly divided. The call made by the comrades of Lutte Ouvriere for a united revolutionary organisation has, as yet, met with little success.

Maoism, which played a

leading role in May, seems to be on the decline, naturally enough, since it is essentially religious and not political. To know that the Great Helmsman loves you may be a great consolation in the face of tear-gas grenades but the Little Red Book offers no answer to basic historical questions such as why the present strategy of the CP was elaborated back in the thirties when the immortal J.V. Stalin was alive and well.

The PSU contains many good revolutionaries, but its politics are still technocratic and it talks in terms of alliance with the CP and Socialists. A thorough-going faction fight is necessary to clarify the issues.

The presidential candidature of Alain Krivine offers a chance for the revolutionary Left to establish itself. There may be reservations about the line of Krivine's organisation, the Communist League (affiliation to the moribund Fourth International and constant invocation of Che Guevara do not indicate

a concern for roots in the French workers.)

But if the campaign is carried on in parallel with steady work in the factories and with serious unity in practice between the Communist League, Lutte Ouvriere and other groups, a small but substantial advance may be made. If so, the next few weeks may be the most hopeful period since May last year.

FRANCE: THE STRUGGLE GOES ON

by Ian Birchall and Tony Cliff

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STOCKPORT Geoff Hodgson 73a Forest Range M/C 19
STOKE NEWINGTON Mike McGrath 28 Manor Road N16
SWANSEA Dick Jones 19 Woodlands Tce
TESSIDE Barry Slater Flat 3 73 Redcar Rd Glusborough Yorks
John Foster 10 Pallister Ave Brambles Farm Middlesbro
TOTTENHAM Laurie Flynn 374 High Road N17
WATFORD Paul Russell 61 Carpenders Avenue Carpenders Park
WIGAN Ray Challinor 34 Whiteside Ave Hindley
WOLVERHAMPTON Dave Spilsbury 274 Penn Road
YORK Bob Looker 22 Hobgate
VICTORIA Tony Dunne 14 Carlisle Mansions Carlisle Place SW1

Please send further details of the meetings and activities of the international socialists to

Name

Address

