

ANTI-ROYALTY SONGS CHARGE

HOMES OF seven members of Glasgow 'Solidarity' were raided last Friday (December 9) and police have confiscated their duplicator and other equipment and literature including all copies of a Folk Song Book, *Irish Republican and anti-royalty songs* (published by Solidarity). The police have also taken away the last edition of *Solidarity*, *Scotland* and also copies of *FREEDOM* and other leaflets. Amongst these whose homes were raided were Fyfe, Norman McLeod, Sam Morris, Frank Selby, Alan Sinclair and George Williamson.

So far four people have been charged with publishing, printing and distribution of the folk song book. More raids and charges are expected. Our comrades are charged that they had between 1st November and 9th December publish, make, print, sell or distribute a publication, *Irish Republican and anti-royalty songs*. This publication being profane, indecent and obscene. The present (probably not final) charge comes under the Glasgow Corporation Further Powers Act.

James Wark, who was charged with possessing the pamphlet, was asked to give a rendering of the title page song—a skit on the 'Yellow Submarine' which is frequently sung as 'Bread and margarine'. There is a reference in the song to the Queen's red, white and blue undergarments. The words are by 'Celtic' supporters. Other songs in the six-page duplicated booklet include the 'Patriot Game' by Dominic Behan and 'NAB for Royalty' by Jim McLean (whose support is requested by the accused).

The pamphlet was sold to football fans outside the Celtic ground at Wednesday night's European Cup game between Celtic and Nantes. An anonymous purchaser sent a copy to Glasgow's Chief Constable, Mr. James Robertson. The informer also wrote a letter to the local paper in which he said: 'These are nothing but treacherous and disgusting songs aimed at degrading the royal family.' He further adds: 'In view of the recent publicity given to singing of obscene songs I think if the sale of such song books could be curbed it would go a long way to curtailing such obscenities.'

Chairman of Celtic Football Club, a Mr. Bob Kelly (the boy from Killane?), also condemned the publication. He said, 'I deeply deplore the hawking of any such publication. This is a matter for the police, and we shall be getting in touch with them about it. I hope they will take immediate steps to stop it.'

Most of the Irish songs and all the short vicious anti-royalty songs are regularly sung at Celtic Park despite Mr.

Kelly's protestations. The other more 'sophisticated' songs are sung often in Scottish Folk Clubs.

Some of the songs are Irish Nationalist—all about Bearnna boghail and Erin's cause besetting the Celtic crowd with their flag of white and gold with the crossed keys. But there are short, pithy comments like:

'Some day we dream
There will be no Queen
Or Royal hangers-on
Or pimps
Or bosses poncing off our labour.'

More information about the case in next week's *FREEDOM*.

JOHN RETY.

Massacre in Fleet Street?

A COLD DRAUGHT has started to penetrate the corridors of Fleet Street. The words 'Financial Crisis' spread from one office to another right down 'the Street'. The talk of 'crisis' did not start at the time of the economic freeze but long before that, although purely in terms of advertising the freeze hasn't helped.

The *News Chronicle* murder brought public attention to the supposed poverty of the newspaper proprietors and the story goes on from there. Rumours in Fleet Street are as numerous as pigeons in Trafalgar Square, but one always finds that nearly all of them contain just an element of truth. Every month one hears that a certain paper is on its last legs, and is either going to fold or merge. The *Sketch*, for one, has died a hundred times, but it is still there every morning on the news-stands. The *Sun* is still struggling along (that paper has been in its box more times than I care to remember).

The *Sketch* and *Sun* have now been joined by some very exalted company in the form of the *Daily Mail*, *The Times*, the *Guardian* and the *Observer*, all are reported to be

in a state of 'crisis', and are looking for ways and means of getting out of trouble. Two methods have been attempted to date. Strict internal economies in the case of the *Sun* and selling out as in the possible case of *The Times*. The begging question is what is the root cause? And the straight answer is 'advertising', no adverts—no papers, it's as simple as that. The number of pages of a newspaper is determined by the amount of advertising available, you could have a bloody world crisis, but if X and Y are not advertising it's too bad. Advertisers are not too keen on Saturday editions, because the travelling public is less, note the drop in pages of your Saturday paper compared to the rest of the week. Surely there is not less news at that period of the week. Who dictates to who?

A small fortune is needed to start a newspaper, and adverts must be forthcoming to keep it going—otherwise a quick and easy death. In other words the economics of a newspaper are largely in the hands of the advertisers, and they are treated with specially prepared silk gloves. Newspaper proprietors do protest most strongly at the very idea of such an indignity but never-

theless their journalists play up to the 'Houses of Fashion' and the exclusive holiday resorts. One doesn't bite the hand that feeds you irrespective of the cost in terms of 'freedom'.

The cause which is most publicised as the reason for the newspaper crisis is the so-called enhanced wages and conditions of the printing workers. Whenever the newspaper industry is being discussed the opportunity is never let slide to slam the printing workers. Ten to fifteen years ago the newspaper proprietors did very nicely thank you off the backs of the printworkers, in comparison they are not doing so well, hence the screams of 'crisis'.

The fact of the matter is that newspapers are either, a political mouthpiece, an advertising brochure, an intellectual exercise for a business consortium, a comic, or all three. News and information is of a secondary consideration, and to be perfectly frank, this is the priority the newspaper reading public choose, why else the high circulation of the *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror* and *News of the World*? Do we really prefer comics?

BILL CHRISTOPHER.

Will They Stick Together?

BRITAIN KEEPS THE DOOR OPEN FOR RHODESIA SETTLEMENT.

This was the title of an article in the *Sunday Telegraph* (on 11.12.66). Wilson having made so many concessions to the racist Rhodesian Government that it must have been composed of lunatics not to accept them, is going to give them more time? What is going to happen now is anybody's guess. I had thought that they would have come to some kind of agreement by now. But no; the door is going to be left open again, and we are going to be bored by more and more pages about whether Ian Smith is a nice man, whether he is under the control of the 'right wing' of his Party (I thought that his Party was all right wing), whether the United Nations will bring in oil sanctions, whether they will be able to enforce them... this could go on for ever.

One must always keep in mind, however, that the Rhodesian Front Party was elected to power for one reason. To keep the Africans from having any say in the affairs of Rhodesia. Sir Roy Welensky was dumped because he was considered too soft, and Ian Smith was elected to take a harder line against the 'socialist' government in Britain. These people actually looked upon the Africans as human beings (I don't think that the Rhodesians ever looked on the Africans at all before this trouble) and wanted to poke their noses in the internal affairs of Rhodesia.

AFRICANS DON'T WANT THE VOTE

Of course during television interviews the ordinary 'white' Rhodesian, shown living at home on his modest £2,000 a year (which we are informed goes a lot further than it would in Britain), says that the Africans want nothing to do with politics, don't wish to have the vote and are quite content to let the 'whites' run the country for them. In a very comic scene, one dear kind Christian gentleman actually asked his 'boy' if he wanted the 'blacks' to run the country. Wonder of wonders the 'boy' replied that he didn't. Of course when the reporter asked Africans in the street whether they wanted the vote they answered, 'Yes', but this would only prove to the average 'white' that the reporter was a troublemaker and probably a communist as well.

SMITH

Mr. Wilson and his colleagues claim that Ian Smith is all things to all men. He says one thing on board the *Tiger* and quite a different thing when he gets home to Salisbury. Indeed Mr. Smith comes

out of this affair looking rather like a naughty child who, when called before the kindly headmaster, is humble and obsequious and, when he stands again in the playground among the other small boys, becomes arrogant and naughty once again. Of course Ian Smith may have been playing for time and all these negotiations may have been a farce, though he may have been sensible enough to see that whatever Wilson might give away, once it does get out of his hands the new

headmaster might not be so kind. There is talk in the press of the right wing in Rhodesia wanting to dump Smith and if this is so his successor will certainly take a harder line.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa may not, however, be prepared to sink over the issue of Rhodesia. This was made rather clear when a member of the South African Government asked Wilson on Sunday last to swallow his pride and let Smith

off the hook. This would stop the Rhodesians making a last stand fight and the end of it all being another Congo. So for the first time we have seen a sign of weakness in the attitude of the South Africans in their support for Smith.

The South Africans know that Smith is depending on them and they also know that they must not show any signs of weakness. They are obviously frightened of being dragged into the conflict and in spite of all their tough talk have no wish for this to happen. Also the fact that they mentioned the Congo shows that Mr. Smith cannot expect a great deal of help from them. It seems rather comic that the herrenvolk in South Africa should ask favours from

Continued on page 3

FIRST EXIT FROM DUBLIN

THERE are 8,000 books banned in the Republic. 'If you see one on our shelves, please inform us.' Thus reads a notice in one of Dublin's bookshops on entering its doors. This as one would say is the story of my life—the story of the strangled writer in the Irish Republic, in a Republic which the Government Party and the Opposition will concur, Pearse and Connelly fought and died for. *The Murder Machine* is the title of one of Pearse's books on pre-1916 Irish education. Earlier this year during a controversy between the Bishop of Galway and the Minister for Education over proposed comprehensive schools, Dr. Owen Sheehy Skeffington, a Senator from Trinity College, declared that Ireland's elementary education remained unchanged since Queen Victoria raised the school leaving age to 14. Joyce, O'Casey, Beckett, Wilde, all have been banned in the Republic. Not all of their writings nor all of the time, but at some stage in the history of that tragi-comedy called the Irish Republic these people have had their writing banned. This continues with unabated zeal down to the present day. Recent victims being Edna O'Brien and John McGahern—the latter also lost his job as a national school teacher. The poor man was not only guilty of writing *The Dark*, he also was bold enough to get married in a Helsinki Registry Office. In an interview with his manager—the parish priest as is the custom, the priest asked him about his registry office wedding and would he come back and make arrangements to have a religious wedding. McGahern asked: 'And would I get my job back?' Priest: 'No.'

Last week Ireland took a step forward. A group of actors, actresses and play-

wrights formed the 'Censorship Reform Society'. I say a great step forward because if the group is victorious in its aim, Ireland will have shown that it is capable of defying and defeating the all-mighty clergy. Before the inaugural meeting began however Edna O'Brien was reminded rather sharply that censorship is still in existence. Travelling over for the meeting, five of her books she was carrying were seized by the Customs officials.

The Censorship Reform Society was launched at a packed audience in a Dublin theatre on Sunday, December 4. Many speakers seemed to take the line that censorship in Ireland is so excessive and generalised as to make it unjust and unfair to writers. However some few did pass remarks, that they should strike at the very root of the idea of the Church, the State (or anybody else for that matter) determining what an adult should or should not read. As for instance Hugh Leonard, the playwright, when he said that one of the laws of nature was that the writer and the censor must be enemies. One dealt in truth and the other in morality. People who wanted censorship did not want it for themselves, but for others. He defined a censor as one who knew what was good for other people. Michael Mac Liammoir, the actor, said that if children were not shocked by the Bible and by Shakespeare, they could not be shocked by Edna O'Brien. It seemed to him that if we took Christ literally an insurance company was far less Christian than a brothel. Although James Plunkett, playwright, thought that few people would argue for a system of no censorship whatever, he said that he

grew up in an atmosphere of the most bigoted kind. Referring to the 'nightmare' that James Joyce spoke of, Brendan Kennelly, an English lecturer at Trinity, said censorship in Ireland, was a conspiracy of suppression involving businessmen, the Church and politicians.

The Society intend to sponsor a legal action next Spring over the banning of Edna O'Brien's novels. It is felt that there is very good reason to believe that the censorship board may be acting contrary to the Constitution of the Republic. As such, and if the Society were to win a legal case on these grounds, it would transform the scene in Ireland, where the writer is so frequently cut off from his subject—the Irish people and their sex life.

While I wish the Society the best of luck they must appreciate that they are up against the most powerful pressure group in Ireland—the Roman Catholic Church. While there are many individual clerics who may take what one could call a liberal and enlightened view of censorship, let us have no doubt where they stand basically.

Censorship, as practised in Ireland, is the R.C. Church's first line of defence of their narrow policy on the 'mystique' of sex. The R.C. Church has a large elaborate machine to ensure that fear of the mystery of sex shall haunt every man and woman before and after marriage. After all it is not just censorship of the most lurid sex pictures and photographs that stands to come unstuck. The R.C. Church has its own particular unnatural 'laws' regarding contraceptives, divorce and abortion. These are some of the 'laws' that stand ultimately by the downfall of the most introvert system of censorship imaginable. However, one light in Ireland has been switched on, let us hope that this light will lead us on to tackle 'the mystery'.

D.P.

ANARCHY 70

NOW ON SALE DISCUSSES
LIBERTARIAN
PSYCHIATRY

ANARCHY is Published by
FREEDOM PRESS at 2s,
on first Saturday of every month

The ENV Struggle

WHEN the new American management of ENV first announced their intention of closing down the Willesden factory, the shop stewards suspected the motives involved. The new Managing Director, Mr. Townsend, was supposed to have been given the job of making the factory pay, for the management claimed that it was losing £36,000 per month. They said this was because of the existing wage agreements freely negotiated at factory level by the shop stewards. The stewards denied this and the Company said that they would 'open the books' for inspection.

However, when the shop stewards' committee decided to take up the offer and instructed their own accountants to inspect the books, the management declined.

Later, the management switched the blame onto the Government's squeeze. Even this could not stick, because the stewards proved that the squeeze was not affecting the production of commercial vehicles. The Company had also received a rebate from the Selective Employment Tax of £75,000. If this was not enough evidence that the statement was false, the 1964-65 report to the Shareholders indicated that increased profits were expected during the next trading year. All this evidence only helped to prove that what was first expected was in fact true, and that the new management was out to smash the union organisation at the Willesden factory.

Obviously if a company is determined to shut down a factory, there is not much one can do, unless other workers act in solidarity. However the company is now planning to keep the factory open, with a 'stabilised' labour force of 400. At the beginning of November the first lot of men were sacked and about 600 have now got their cards.

What have the unions done to prevent this? The dispute went through the procedural machinery for the engineering industry and at the national level meeting at York, the union recorded a failure to reach an agreement with ENV on the question of closure. However, the union at national level took no action in defence of their members. Soon after the York meeting, ENV started the sackings. The failure on the part of the union, together with the fact that long service workers received large payments, sometimes as much as £500, under the Redundancy Act, helped in weakening the struggle against the management.

NO BACKING FROM EC

The North London District Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union did instruct their members at ENV to strike when the first sackings took place. Endorsement was sought from the Executive Council, but when Reg Birch moved a motion in support, he got no backing.

Geoff Carlsson, Chairman of the ENV Shop Stewards' Committee, has written about the lack of action on

the part of the unions and their mistake in following the official machinery. 'The day before the first batch of workers were to leave the factory, EC instructions not to strike were passed to the shop stewards. Whatever feeling that existed for action with the factory was completely destroyed by the betrayal. There is still some back-door manoeuvring going on, and it is likely that some compromise will be reached between the "responsible" officials of the two sides. Meanwhile the management will sack a few hundred workers and so weaken the organisation that they can impose new terms and agreements. Nine shop stewards are on the first list to go already.'

'This was probably the only occasion on which we had all gone along the line with the official procedure. We are now paying the price. If we had acted as a factory unit as on previous occasions and (to borrow a phrase from Carron) acted as "werewolves", we would more than likely be in a stronger position today.'

One cannot but agree with Bro. Carlsson and it is a little surprising, knowing some of the past struggles of the ENV workers, that in fact they did go along with official procedure. Past experience has shown, at Fords for example, that this is fatal and that a stand has to be taken by the men themselves. It is easy to write this, but when faced with a situation of the magnitude that faced the ENV workers, it is understandable why they took this course, and, of course, official procedure does sometimes pay off. However it is a method, agreed to by both unions and employers, which really detracts from the actual struggle and takes away the initiative from those taking part.

Union organisation that existed at ENV was one that had won some of the best conditions and wages of £27 for a 40 hour week. The management did not like this and the AEU leadership were embarrassed by it when they could only negotiate 3% package deals. Carron does not like this any more than the management, and to expect him and his bureaucrats to win the day for their members was a mistake. This is a mistake that too many make and too few learn from.

P.T.
*Resistance, No. 1. London Shop Stewards Defence Committee.

WE CAN AGREE

MR. JOHN DAVIES, Director General of the Confederation of British Industry, addressing the Law Society's commerce and industry group stated, 'In our economic situation in this country a free-for-all is a great peril. You will have to have something which brings about self-enforced discipline without legal restraint. You have got to plant responsibility for achieving self-imposed discipline on those whom you seek to be responsible'. He then went on to say, 'It would seem that the kernel is this; it may well be that great damage is done to the nation and individuals by the complete liberty of action for exercising irresponsibility of workers or groups of workers.' In other words something has got to be done about the 'bloody-minded workers'. Whilst not advocating legal restraint Mr. Davies believes that 'some device' has got to be found, whereby workers are encouraged to join a union and then the unions take the responsibility of disciplining their members.

Mr. Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has a similar point of view. Whilst accusing the Tories of wanting to make the Government declare war on the unions, Mr. Callaghan said: 'Any attempt to change the law relating to trade unions, to which I am not necessarily opposed (my italics) must be done with the full consent of those with whom you are working or the attempt will fail.'

Jim lad, you have the consent of those with whom you are working, i.e. motor car manufacturers, the City, the shipowners, surely you don't expect rank

and file workers to help you cut their own throats.

Mr. Callaghan attended his first meeting of the National Economic Development Council on Wednesday, December 7. Members of the NEDC wanted to know the Government's proposals for public spending 1967-8. The Chancellor could not give any definite figures as proposals were still being worked out, but he welcomed any ideas for making savings in the future. Frank Cousins (T&GWU) suggested that the Government might look at the level of defence spending, and from the management side came the suggestion that spending on welfare services should be examined and that some of the more ambitious improvements should be postponed.

Mr. Callaghan stated that the important and over-riding objective was to right the balance of payments. He also assured everyone that the Government recognised the need for adequate profits, otherwise there would be no investment, and without investment there could be no real improvement in the growth rate.

Cutting right through the financial jargon, Brother Jim is playing capitalist economics with the 'big boys', profit can only come from one source 'labour power'. Exploit that to the fullest advantage and profit is assured.

In its evidence to the Royal Commission on the Trade Unions, the National Union of Seamen point out that company law gives shipping companies the privilege of maintaining hidden reserves and therefore puts them at a

Freedom

For Workers' Control

DECEMBER 17 1966 Vol 27 No 39

Talking About the Wage Freeze

SOME 600 delegates from all parts of Britain attended a Conference Against the Wage Freeze, held in London's Beaver Hall on Saturday, December 3. Organised by a number of well-known Shop Stewards' Committees, whose existence is barely tolerated by Trade Union officialdom, it was guaranteed that the bulk of the delegates would be rank and file militants—many of them belonging to the Communist Party, the Socialist Labour League, and various other left wing political organisations.

Essentially this was a rally of shop floor militants and, as such, it revealed very clearly the sort of policies which the political groups are advocating in industry today.

Speaker after speaker denounced the wage freeze, the growing unemployment, and the general policies of the Labour Government, but most of them were at some pains to explain that these views were not held by the 'ordinary' trade unionist who, it was claimed, was either apathetic or even supported the policies of Wilson and Gunter. Not surprisingly, therefore, the policies put forward completely left out of account action by the 'ordinary' trade unionist.

Conference had before it a lengthy 'Declaration of Purpose' sponsored by the conference organisers and obviously inspired by the Communist Party's industrial section. This purpose was defined as calling on the Government 'to abandon the credit squeeze and restore full employment'. 'Pressure' to achieve such a change of policy was to be built up by means of resolutions from all sections of the movement, culminating in a National Week of Protest in February.

This line was furiously opposed by a small group of Trotskyists whose own policy was, however, essentially the same and was summed up in the repeated slogan to 'make the Lefts fight'. This meant, they explained (to a largely incredulous conference) that a nameless group of Left Wing Labour MPs should repudiate Wilson, 'seize power' for themselves and proceed to solve all our problems by 'nationalising all the basic industries'.

The Declaration of Purpose never told us what we were to do if the Government didn't change its policies; and the Trotskyists never told us what we were to do if the 'lefts' declined to stage this comical *coup d'état* in Parliament. Neither

group proposed that the workers themselves should organise and take action to defeat the Prices and Incomes Act, for it was tacitly assumed by both groups that the workers could not, or would not, take action purely on their own behalf.

I have no wish to decry this Conference. Many of the speeches were made by men and women with a lifetime of experience of the workers' struggle, and many showed a refreshing realism. The situation is grim. The Trade Union Movement is almost prostrate before the State's attack on basic trade union rights. The standstill period of wage freeze is almost over, six million workers have been deprived of negotiated wage increases and we are now entering the period of 'severe restraint' when only those on about £10 a week will qualify for a few shillings a week wage increase. Yet all the resentment which this situation has created has still not developed into any serious industrial opposition.

It is this virtual paralysis of ten million organised trade unionists, this apparent inability to do anything more positive than pass critical resolutions, which is the real cause for alarm in the working-class movement today.

Under these circumstances it is surely the task of militants to encourage every action (even the smallest) by the workers themselves against the Government. To preach reliance on the Labour Party—Right or Left—to get us out of trouble is not only wrong, ridiculous and essentially futile, it also runs counter to the experience of the 'ordinary' trade unionist, who today feels absolutely disgusted with politicians of all breeds. This is proved by the growing volume of trade unionists 'contracting out' of the political levy, something which, incidentally, the political element at this conference were very much opposed to.

The job today is not to sustain the rapidly dwindling faith in political leaders but to develop this disgust into a positive confidence that the workers themselves—if they have a mind to—can not only smash the Prices and Incomes Act but can eventually build that co-operative socialist society which, it is clear from this Conference, still inspires the shop floor militants.

J.L.

Hey!

FREEDOM

will not appear
December 31
or January 7

disadvantage in the process of collective bargaining.

The whole stinking system is one big racket, but I'm afraid it's no use quoting the usual clichés 'under socialism it will be different' or, 'in a free society all will be well', as at the moment there are not very many people interested in a different sort of society, we are still the 'odd ones'. Many pay lip service to our ideas, many realise the madness of present-day society, then one is forced to pose the question, So?

BILL CHRISTOPHER.

PRESS FUND
WEEK 49, DECEMBER 10, 1966:
Expenses: 49 Weeks at £80: £3920
Income: Sales and Subs.: £2791

DEFICIT: £1129

London, W.11: D.H. 9/-; Harlow: K.N. 7/-; Aberdeen: Anarchist Group 3/-; London, W.2: S.P. 2/6; Newcastle: B.P. 2/9; London, N.W.1: J.T. 10/-; Bangor, N.I.: J.T. £5; Wolverhampton: J.K.W.* 2/-; J.L.* 3/-; Cheltenham: L.G.W.* 10/-; San Francisco: Bay Area Group Proceeds of Fiesta November 26 £35; Liverpool: H.H.J. £10; Bristol: I.P. 3/3; Watford: J.R. 8/-; Wellington, N.Z.: R.H. £2.

TOTAL: £55 0 6
Previously Acknowledged: £1019 1 10

1966 Total to Date: £1074 2 4

*Denotes Regular Contributor.
Gift of Books—London: J.R.

Contact Column

This column exists for mutual aid. Donations towards cost of typesetting will be welcome.

Welcome Out! Reception for Paul Pawlowski by Committee of 100 outside Barlinnie, Glasgow, on morning (8 a.m.) December 23.

Welcome Home! Paul Pawlowski will be met at Victoria Coach Station, 10.30 a.m., December 24. Additional welcomees welcome.

Accommodation. Accommodation wanted anywhere for unmarried mother and baby girl victimised by Birmingham City Council in their divide and rule policy while acting as militant spokesman in Birmingham Homeless Hostels Struggle. At present on NAB. Hopes to return to trade as paint sprayer as soon as day nursery found. Prefers own door key for change. Contact through Peter Neville, 12 South Grove, Erdington, Birmingham, 23. Urgently.

Protest. Against homelessness. Against harsh regulations at hostels for the homeless. Against the intolerable living conditions hostel families have to put up with. To put an end to the social stigma. To urge more hostel residents to action. Meeting to form Direct Action Group. 128 Hainault Road, Leytonstone, E.11. 3 p.m. Sunday, December 18.

Free University. The Creative University of S.E. London is currently being set up for courses in radical, progressive and unconventional subjects, and invites all intellectuals, artists, social reformers as students or instructors. Please send 2/6 blank PO for details. Box 45.

Work. Urgent: young couple, both graduates, seek any work in which they can be together (for personal reasons this is more important than the money). John Tittensor, 103a Camden Road, London, N.W.1.

Chris and Sandy Broad, also Geoff Nicholls. Please contact Sally Mitchison, 6 Dovecot Road, Edinburgh, 12.

Accommodation. Young couple (with two small sons) urgently need 3-room s.c. flat at reasonable rent. Willing to decorate, baby mind, help in house, garden, etc. Box 42.

Accommodation. Martin and Sue Gilbert seek unfurnished accommodation in Greater London area — consider sharing — phone PARK 4701.

Accommodation wanted. Tourist accommodation wanted. Australian woman, travelling in Europe needs CHEAP accommodation in London for approximately four weeks in February, 1967. Prefer relatively central location. Would also like companion for travels in March. Box 43.

Accommodation: Bristol anarchist sympathiser, studious, responsible, teetotaler, needs bedsitter in Bristol. Clifton, Redlands, Hotwell area preferred. Large house. Box No. 44.

Accommodation. Fair bed-sitter and separate kitchen, basement, own entrance. Camden Town. £5. Suit quiet couple, married or not. John Tittensor, 103a Camden Road, N.W.1. Any time.

SWF Social. In support of F.I.L. Defence Fund. Saturday, December 17, 8 p.m., at 'Lucas Arms' (upstairs room), 245 Grays Inn Road, W.C.1. Admission 2s. 6d. M.C.: Desmond MacDonald.

Fund Raising Party. In Aid of the Easter Anarchist Meeting 1967, 8 p.m. to 1 a.m., Saturday, December 17, 1966. 13 Savernake Road, London, N.W.3. Admission five shillings (and bring a bottle).

If you wish to make contact let us know.