

Aldwych horror as London Prof. confesses

I FRIED MY FATHER

BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL & ECONOMIC SCIENCE
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By HARVEY FINKELSTEIN

A LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS professor shocked witnesses today when he confessed to frying and eating his father, while isolated in a Clare Market office last week.

Professor Harold T. Jockson, casually dressed in a long black cloak and purple knickers, made the statement to a startled senior common room at lunchtime today.

"I had no option," he said. "I had been isolated for five years in that room, finishing my book on modern monetary theory. I had nothing to eat during that whole time but the refectory's roast pork and cabbage"

CORONARY

"So when my father had a coronary in my office last week I just couldn't resist all that fresh meat, he said. I have been trying ever since to forget his horrible taste; I doubt if I ever shall, Professor Jockson added.

PRECEDENT

The professor looking very shaken, then went on to say that his case had precedents. He cited other instances of what he termed the "retrogressive Saturnian syndrome." A professor in Leipzig had eaten his secretary in 1942, he claimed. The same thing had happened more recently to a young undergraduate in Fiji University, he stated.

STEWED STUDENT

"And it's not the first time at L.S.E.," he said. But when asked to elaborate by reporters, Professor Jockson shook his head.

It is believed he may have been referring to one of his colleagues.

Professor Jockson is reported to be helping Bow Street police with their enquiries.



LSE OCCUPATION OPENS

THE London School of Economics was occupied on Wednesday evening by what the School authorities alleged was a crowd of outside agitating students.

HUNDREDS

Hundreds milled and cheered as the cast pranced excitedly around the multi-dimensional stage of the Old St. Clements' Building.

GRANTS

Students picketed exits, ate, slept and made signs in support of their claims for higher grants. This as well as support for victimised students in the Halls of Residence was the reason for the strike.

HILARIOUS CONFUSION

Although production and lighting were uniformly bad, some of the acting was excellent, especially from the supporting cast. I particularly enjoyed the scene outside the Library where 20 lead-booted students succumbed to the psychological determination of a 68-year-old porter and a few book addicts. The leads in the persons of Carlos Michelson and John Stathatos added just the right touch of hilarious confusion to the play. You could tell the cast was enjoying itself.

DRAMA

Tension was subtly blended with drama as students called a mass meeting and decided to keep the queues of theatre-going teachers from forcing entry into the premises in search of tickets. Crowds thronged and stared, just as if the show were actually taking place outside, and the whole affair was covered by an Italian Television team who dashed about desperately trying to find someone who would give them his opinion of the E.C. Emma Hamilton Brown avidly volunteered, hearing they were Italian, and held forth majestically on the high prices of Italian jumpers as opposed to British ones.

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HARVARD HAIR CLINIC

SEX DEATH SMASH SHOCK IN ST. CLEMENTS

PORTERS throughout L.S.E. were searching early today for information which might furnish a clue to the identities of the participators in an orgy in St. Clements last Friday. The orgy led to the rape of two locks and the death of a Paraguayan budgerigar.

Police sources report that the budgie, whose name is being withheld pending notification of next of kin, seemed to have died from a lethal overdose of sesame seeds soaked in Newcastle Brown Ale and

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BEAVER STAFF

Ann Baber, Jeremy Clift, Peter Capel, George Foy, Lindsay, Nirvikar Singh, John Stathatos, Tim Leach.

UNION NEWS PAGE

UNION NEWS

THE events of the occupation have tended to overshadow much of the work previously attended to by the Union. This falls into two categories: that relating directly to students—i.e. grants campaign, Union finances, Library Appeal, and the question of foreign students' fees; and that relating to the broader context of students in, and as members of, society—i.e. the Aldwych killings, Greek students, Briant Colour Print, and the Sewage Workers.

One of the chief complaints of students has been a general dissatisfaction with the way in which the present Executive have been running their affairs. The result: a proposal by Steve Deadman, and seconded by John Bradbrook, that "This Union will pass a motion of no confidence in the present Union Executive." Steve Deadman said that the present Executive had no principled position, they did not know themselves where they stood, so how did they expect the Union to know or to have any confidence in them? "Do we have to stand for the boring farce week after week or do we get rid of them?"

Joe Cummings, of the Executive Committee, spoke against the motion and said whatever the EC did it was considered wrong—to take initiative was wrong—to bring out different opinions within the EC in Union meetings was wrong. "You have to decide whether you want the Executive, in the face of apathy, to take the initiative, or to present divergent options, and to let the Union floor decide. At the moment you accuse us of doing both things at once."

And this has been the general dichotomy within the Union—who is to take the initiative? Is the Executive using its ability to sway the Union floor, to initiate policy, or is it up to the mass of students?

But those who stress the lack of work being done in the Union clearly ignore the great amount of stuff passed at Union meetings, and, on the whole, implemented.

Firstly, the Union has taken the most far-reaching and vigorous action in support of higher student grants. This includes an occupation of the Main Building, and the St. Clement's Building, one of the most successful rent strikes in the country, and concerted action by the mass of students to prevent or hinder the victimisation of those students withholding their rent, in support of the NUS's nationwide campaign.

Secondly, the Executive, and especially John Carr, have gone a long way towards sorting out Union's muddled finances. In conjunction with the need to reach agreement on the £6,000 owed to the Union from last year, the following motion was passed: "Union notes (1) That letters have been sent to all students asking for their support for the Library Appeal for £1,800,000; (2) That Union is still negotiating with the School for £6,000 of last year's grant and all of that for this year. Union therefore:

- (a) Urges all students not to consider supporting the Appeal until the above negotiations are completed satisfactorily;
- (b) Instructs the Executive to publicise this decision to LSE students."

At a meeting with the Director—Sir Walter Adams clarified the School's position with regard to a variety of topics.

- (1) Nursery: "As we have said before the School will help with setting-up and paying for the initial capital equipment, but the basic running costs of a nursery would be up to Union."
- (2) Accommodation Committee and Building Committee: "It would be useful for students to sit on these committees."

Elias Noujaim reiterated Union's policy not to sit on committees unless there was parity.

Director: "It would be possible to get around this by forming sub-committees of these committees. However, there is an awful lot of paper work and it would not be possible for all documents to be available to sub-committees. I would suggest one student observer on the Accommodation Committee and Building Committee to obtain all documents, etc. On the sub-committees you could have parity."

- (3) Foreign Students' Fees: "We were all very shocked and surprised when fees were increased for overseas students. No-one was informed. It makes no difference to us, fees are a small part of our income. If ever fees were reduced or increased our grant would be reduced or increased correspondingly. That is our grant from the UGC. However we are bound by Government ruling to charge overseas students a certain fee, and if we, as a School, charged them less, we would still have to pay the full amount or be considered to have been paid the full amount."

UNION POLICY ON THE LIBRARY APPEAL

TWO motions have been passed in Union Meetings with regard to the Library Appeal and the Executive has been mandated to make them known to the student body.

The first motion passed on

Friday, February 15th, reads:

- "Union notes:
- (1) That letters have been sent to all students asking for their support for the Library Appeal for £1,800,000;
 - (2) That Union is still negotiating with the School for £6,000 of last year's grant and all of this year's.

Union therefore:

- (1) Urges all students not to consider supporting the Appeal until the above negotiations are completed satisfactorily;
- (2) Instructs the Executive to publicise this decision to

WHAT'S SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE . . .

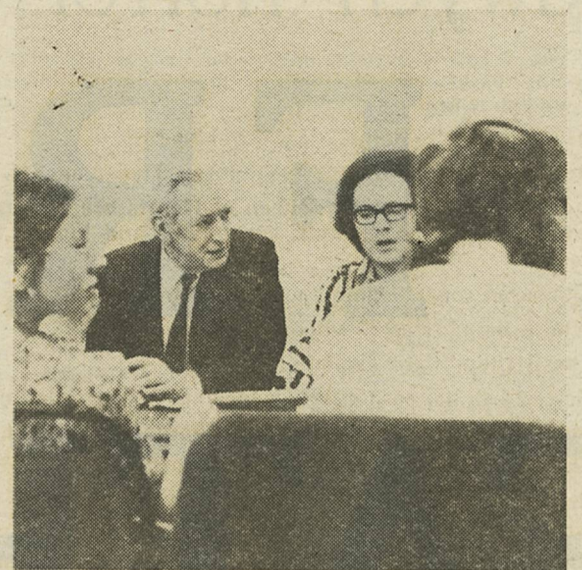
TWO facts emerged very clearly from the March 5th meeting between the Director and the Union's Finance Committee. The first is that the school is once more ready to use a double standard of morality in its relations with Union, and the second is that the sooner LSE goes over to the LEA system of Union allocations, the better it will be for us.

The purpose of the meeting was to finalise negotiations on payment of the 1971-72 grant. As most of our readers will remember, following U.D.I. last year and the adverse court decision in the School's favour, the L.S.E. Student Union lost its legal identity. As a result, the School discontinued payment of the annual black grant to Union.

However, in order to keep facilities running "in the interests of the students," the school undertook to handle the financial affairs of the now admittedly non-existent Union, negotiating an informal agreement to this end with the two successive ad-hoc committees. In the course of this arrangement, the school paid out close on to £11,000 which they wish Union to refund. At the same time, they made a profit of £6,420, the balance of 1971-72 grant which would otherwise have been paid to Union and which ended up in the School's general fund.

GOOD FAITH

Now, normalisation of finances between Union and the School is a matter of **voluntary** adjustment of these two sums and in both cases involves a moral rather than legal obligation. The Director went to great pains to show, quite correctly, that since Union ceased having any legal entity after U.D.I., the School could no longer pay out a grant to a legally defunct



Concentration . . .

organisation. **But by the same token, a defunct organisation cannot be held liable for debts incurred.** The Director claims a "good faith" agreement was made whereby Union would refund the school, but does not accept a similar obligation on the part of the school to hand over moneys morally due to Union.

Union is more than willing to repay its debt, which by the way is almost twice the amount owed it, but unless it receives its just due it is neither willing to do so nor can it afford to out of its scanty reserves.

The Director proposes that Union take its cap in hand and ask the Governors for an extraordinary payment to cover the present financial crisis, thus divorcing the issue from the 1971-72 grant which he considers to be closed. But the financial crisis in question is itself the result of the 1971-72 grant issue and of the Union's voluntary repayment of a debt which cannot be legally enforced. There is a lack of good

faith involved here which is frankly staggering.

FARCE

In view of the financial urgency, the Finance Committee agreed, correctly in my view, to go along with the proposed farce and simply ask for an extraordinary payment of "close on to £6,420" with no reference to the school's moral obligation or the 1971-72 grant, thus saving face for the Court of Governors. However, if the payment is not very close to the sum Union believes itself entitled to, it is doubtful whether it would be considered acceptable; the result would be that repayment of Union's debt would have to be reconsidered. The result on relations between the School and Union would of course be disastrous.

As to the point of the L.E.A. direct grant allocations: under the L.E.A. system money would be paid to the School already earmarked for the Union, and it would be misappropriation of funds for the school to withhold it. The advantage is glaringly obvious.

JOHN STATHATOS

ANOTHER EXECUTIVE RESIGNATION

SINCE the election of the present Executive earlier this term four of its members have resigned. Maria Cadaxa (JACOSS) resigned as General Secretary almost immediately after the elections and was replaced by Marcos Bachlitzanakis (JACOSS). Abe Opiel (Soc Soc) was succeeded by Shelly Adams (CP) and two vacant seats remain, for which by-

elections will be held next term.

These seats were vacated by Guillermo Kelly (JACOSS) and by the resignation of Elias Noujaim (SocSoc) at last Friday's Union meeting. Below is his letter of resignation.

Because I recognise the failure of the present Executive to provide a catalyst for the struggles of the students in the LSE, and because of what

appears to me a blatant instance of opportunism on behalf of some of its members, specifically in the context of the rent strike. Furthermore, I have been unable to change or effect in any significant way the political orientation and the practical policies of the present EC, I wish to present to this Union meeting my resignation off this Council.

Elias Noujaim.

Good-bye Elias.

LSE students.

Proposed by Steve Schwerk, seconded by Carlos Michelsen.

Also with regard to the Rent Strike an Urgency Motion proposed by Shelley Adams, seconded by John Ashton, was passed at a Union Meeting on Friday, March 2nd.

Union supports the following actions:

- (1) To set up a Union committee of six people, comprising two from the EC, two from Carr-Saunders Hall and Flats, and two from Pass-

field Hall, to meet the Director and discuss the position with a view to preventing the School from taking this or any other form of action (i.e. victimisation of students in Halls who will not be allowed in Hall over Easter or come back next term).

- (2) This committee should take responsibility for co-ordinating action, in particular in the likely event of the Director refusing co-operation with the students. Forms of action must include organising alternative

accommodation if students are not allowed to stay in the halls during the vacation, organising all students at LSE to take part in the pickets at the Halls of Residence, and mass publicity of the situation, by informing Press, radio and television of the situation, using if necessary the Library Appeal as a weapon.

- (3) Union should cease immediately to co-operate with the School in any way over the Library Appeal."

J.A.

ARMAGEDDON

ALICE IN UNION

"AND what's your name?" asked the caterpillar sharply.

"Er, well . . . I'm not too sure at present," replied Alice. "I was sure an hour ago, but I've changed so many times since then . . ."

"Just like the rest of them," said the caterpillar. "Never can decide who they are."

"Or what they're doing," said Tweedledum.

"Or who supports them," juxtaposed Tweedledee.

And at that moment the Queen of Hearts breezed in, followed by a whole retinue of servants, sycophants and judges. Some were all three.

"Silence in court," commanded the White Rabbit.

"Who is being tried?" whispered Alice.

"The Griffon," said Tweedledee.

"He tried to act responsibly," forwarded Tweedledum.

"Stop whispering in the corner," shouted the Queen of Hearts.

"The court is now in session," said the March Hare.

"Right. First the sentence and then the hearing," stated the Queen.

"Rubbish!" shouted Alice, enraged at such a suggestion. "First the hearing and then the sentence."

"What difference does it make?" asked the March Hare.

"Off with her head!" ordered the Queen of Hearts, who was not used to being questioned so irresponsibly.

"Treason," shouted a chorus led by the White Rabbit, who began quoting from the new constitution, which everybody pointed out was just the same as the old.

"Off with her head," said the Queen again. And just as Alice was about to carted off to the block someone shouted "Quorum" which went and wrecked everything, because, of course, there never was a quorum.

"For God's sake don't shout 'Quorum'," said the Dormouse, "we've got too much business to get through."

"Who shouted 'Quorum'?" asked the Queen of Hearts.

"I did," said the Mad Hatter.

"You know it's unconstitutional," asserted the Queen. "Off with his head."

"But you have to have a quorum. It says so in the constitution," said Alice.

"What do you know of the constitution?" asked the Dormouse.

"We don't even understand the constitution, so how can you? If we say it's unconstitutional, it's unconstitutional. And anyway, the present constitution is entirely unworkable."

"This chaos is not based on personalities," pontificated the White Rabbit. "It is total institutional failure caused by the ill-advised people that drew up the constitution! And it must be changed."

"Which means that we can operate entirely unconstitutionally until then," forwarded the March Hare.

"You must excuse us," said the gardener. "We're all so obsessed with our own egos that we're really just a little bit blind to realities."

"After all, we are all revolutionaries," interjected the Walrus. "That's the fashion these days. But we're often so dazzled by the light of our own radical spirit, and the mythological power of the revolutionary court that we get our priorities in the wrong order, and things don't seem to work out in quite the way we planned them."

"Of course, that doesn't mean we're wrong in theory," said the White Rabbit, who didn't really care if theories worked in practice anyway.

"The real trouble is that people keep resigning all over the place. It is very embarrassing," confessed the Queen of Hearts, who suddenly burst into tears.

"It must be the pressure of it all," sympathised Alice. "The strain of pretending everything is all right, I suppose."

"I do so like dressing up, and playing games to my own rules," wept the Queen. "It is so horrible of you to break up my dream."

"I really am very sorry," said Alice, who suddenly had serious doubts as to the usefulness of shattering such an elegant facade. After all, what did it matter if they all played silly games? And then she remembered that she had nearly had her head chopped off, and that silly games had almost killed her.

"Silence in court," demanded the White Rabbit.

"Let us continue," said the March Hare—and everybody sat down again and pretended to be interested.

"I believe you have something to say," said the Queen of Hearts, with a sniff.

"Yes," said the Walrus, with a toothy grin. "I propose that we donate £500 to the Flamingo Ball Fund."

"Here, here," said everyone, after a little prompting from the White Rabbit and the Dormouse.

"It is a quite obvious case of exploitation," said the Walrus. "They should have our unqualified support. We will ignore, of course, the fact that we all play croquet with flamingos. That is beside the point."

Renewed agreement and clapping.

But suddenly Alice shouted "Ultra Vires," which, of course, wrecked everything again, until Alice realised that she had been dreaming all the time, and that she was again living in her usual world of law and order.

"What a world of chaos the Queen of Hearts must live in," thought Alice. "I'm glad it's not really like that!" And her thoughts turned to the poverty of empiricism.

JEREMY CLIFT.

ONE THOUSAND FEARFUL WORDS FOR FIDEL CASTRO

... It's a little deaf brotherhood of Americans
The skinny one screws his hearing aid
in his skinny ear

He's also got a little transistor radio
the same size as his hearing aid box
For a moment I confuse the two
The radio squawks
some kind of memorial program:
'When in the course of human events
it becomes necessary for one people
to dissolve the political bonds
which have connected them with another'

I see no way out
no escape
He's tuned in on your frequency, Fidel
but can't hear it
There's interference
It's going to be
a big evil tragedy
They're going to fix you, Fidel
with your big Cuban cigar
which you stole from us
and your army surplus hat
which you probably also stole
and your Beat beard

History may absolve you, Fidel
but we'll dissolve you first, Fidel
You'll be dissolved in history
We've got the solvent
we've got the chaser
and we'll have a little party
somewhere down your way, Fidel
It's going to be a Gas
As they say in Guatemala

Outside of Mike's Place now
an ambulance sirens up
It's a midnight murder or something
Some young bearded guy stretched out on the sidewalk
with blood sticking out

Here's your little tragedy, Fidel
They're coming to pick you up
and stretch you on their Stretcher
That's what happens, Fidel
when in the course of human events
it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve
the bonds of International Tel & Tel
and United Fruit

Fidel
How come you don't answer any more
Fidel
Did they cut you off our frequency
We've closed down our station anyway
We've turned you off, Fidel

I was sitting in Mike's Place, Fidel
waiting for someone else to act
like a good Liberal
I hadn't finished reading Camus's "Rebel"
so I couldn't quite recognise you, Fidel
walking up and down your island
when they came for you, Fidel
"My Country or Death" you told them
Well you've got your little death, Fidel
like old Honest Abe

one of your boyhood heroes
who also had his little Civil War
and was a different kind of Liberator
(since no one was shot in his war)
and also was murdered
in the course of human events
Fidel . . . Fidel . . .
your coffin passes by
thru lanes and streets you never knew
thru day and night, Fidel
While lilacs last in the dooryard bloom, Fidel
your futile trip is done
yet is not done
and is not futile
I give you my sprig of laurel

[LAWRENCE TERLINGHETTI, courtesy of Penguin.]

JOE'S GREAT AUNT HERMIONE

SEX SCANDAL HORROR SHOCK!!!

SECRETARIES throughout the School are living in constant terror following a series of assaults by ageing hippie and Exec. member JOE CUMMINGS. Confiding in a "Beaver" reporter, gay funloving VERITY BURGEMANN said breathlessly: "Every time that rapist comes into the A.U. office he tries to tickle me. This is off the record." Other female staff members who have suffered are reported to have requested police protection when alone in

their offices. Can nothing be done to stop this creeping menace?

Horrified school porters burst into the Community Room last week to find a couple practising what they claimed were "yoga exercises" on the floor. One of the porters is still under treatment for shock.

A reader asks: "What did REX OSBORN do at Reading that necessitated consulting a doctor AND a solicitor?" Information to JOE'S GREAT-AUNT HERMIONE, c/o "Beaver," S.116.

Jane Ayton was reported slipping into the Green Room behind the stage at the Old Theatre with suave Paul Boscher, clutching a packet of butter. Enough of these 90-minute tea-breaks, that's what we say.

The Devlin File

LORD DEVLIN was very coy about his "lack of success as an examinee" in his 60,000-word report on last year's Cambridge students sit-in. What monuments to failure do these words cover? His readers need wonder no longer.

He went up to Cambridge—Christ's College—when he was 17 in 1923 and two years later managed only a Class Two Division Two result in Part One of the History Tripos.

He switched to Law and two years later could only manage a Class Two Division Two pass in Part Two of the Law Tripos.

★ ★ ★

Because the Midland Bank sent him an Access credit card, William Deedes, Tory M.P. for Ashford, Kent, has withdrawn his account after 40 years.

"I didn't ask for one. These things are inflationary," he said.

★ ★ ★

"If the criminal wants to commit suicide, then he should be allowed to do so. Something should be left in the cell. Perhaps a razor blade."—Mr. Jonathan Guinness, Tory candidate at Lincoln by-election.

★ ★ ★

Soviet Communists preparing to exchange their party membership cards were reminded that unworthy behaviour could mean expulsion. The exchange process affects the 14,700,000 party members and is aimed at ridding the party of undesirables as well as improving the performance of others!

★ ★ ★

New Women's Lib. button reads: "Trust in God. She will provide."

★ ★ ★

A Chelsea estate agent is offering a six-room Victorian terrace home which is describes as "Chelsea's cheapest house." Price—£36,500.

Never mind the house. A slice of the agent's commission would do me!

★ ★ ★

Divorced women are more popular than teenage virgins in the Arab world—because they are cheaper. Average dowry for a virgin is £100, but a man need pay only £20-£50 for a divorcee, says a report by the Syrian Research Institute.

★ ★ ★

Italians are not avid newspaper readers. Statistics issued in Rome show that some 6,000,000 newspapers are printed daily under 82 titles—equivalent to 12 copies per 100 people, just above the U.N.E.S.C.O. minimum for civilised nations of 10 copies per 100 people.

★ ★ ★

The wickedly sophisticated colours of Christian Dior's new nail enamels are summed up by their names. There's the blood red "Shanghai Express," scene of mysterious happenings in the East.

It is hotly pursued by four others on the same track—the vermilion "Trans-Siberian," the puce "Train Bleu," the deep coral "Pacific Express," and the bright red "Tokaido Express."

★ ★ ★

Indian aristocrats are in a turban-tearing rage. Their government abolished titles like maharajah, nawab, and nazir 12 months ago. Now the princes face a new indignity, they say.

BEAVER

BEAVER staff sincerely hope that Beaver's new front-page format appeals to our readers. The style was chosen after careful consideration and lengthy examination of readership feedback. It is specifically tailored to cater to what we believe to be a heightened political and social awareness amongst LSE readers. We hope that our new format, along with our increased coverage of sex, violence and Rugby results, will accentuate this commendable awareness; thus, perhaps, helping LSE students to become even more prepared to confront the problems facing contemporary society.

G.F.

Dear Editor,

I would like to comment on the following extracts from an article by C.M. in the last issue of "Beaver":

"The decision-making discretion of the executive is nil. All their decisions must be referred under this constitution to the Union floor . . . Union members EXPECT the executive to be an executive and the Constitution says clearly that it cannot. An impotent Executive leads to an impotent Union. . . The chaos that exists . . . is (a) total institutional failure caused by the ill-advised people that drew up the constitution!"

- (1) Perhaps C.M. applies the further principle to Union Executive but by what right can he claim to represent other Union members' expectations? A year last November, Socialist Society candidates contested the Union Council elections on a platform of Union autonomy based on a constitution which gave all power to the mass meeting. On the highest turnout ever, those candidates all received absolute majorities of 300-400 votes! C.M. would have been better advised to check out these facts before telling us what Union expects.
- (2) "An impotent executive leads to an impotent Union." This essentially fascist ("strong leader") idea is the reverse of reality. A strong Union, in the democratic sense of mass-participation, is in fact hindered by a formal, institutionalised and powerful executive. This was the practical experience of the mass struggles at L.S.E. in the 1966-69 period, and the original reason why a new constitution was necessary. The student collective memory is inevitably short. But we must constantly remind ourselves of our history.
- (3) Finally, a more substantial point, the chaos of Union meetings. The lack of meaningful Union politics is due, in large part I think, to the Socialist Society's political approach, which, over the past two years, has been formal, mechanistic and abstract. Abstract, that is, from the everyday life of most students—the boredom, frustration and poverty of experience which passes for education at L.S.E. Many of us in the Socialist Society last year emphasised almost exclusively Union autonomy without really relating this concept as to how autonomy and democracy could help us to contest our own political and social situation at L.S.E. To the extent that we engaged in this one-sided activity, then we facilitated, I think, chaos in Union. But it is for this reason. Not because we favoured mass-democracy as such. We were on the right track, we just didn't go far enough!

Democratic forms—mass meetings, power at the base, recallable delegates, etc.—are not of themselves sufficient to produce a meaningful democratic content. But they are absolutely necessary.

Fraternally,

BOB DENT.

TORYISM TODAY

SPEAKING at the LSE recently Mr. Norman St. John Stevas, Under-Secretary of State at the DES, avoided the issue of education until he had dealt with what he considered to be ample evidence of the dynamism of Tory politics today. The Common Market (his "if nothing else" justification for the present Government) is as important to the maintenance of our standard of living as is the Government's prices and incomes policy. Further, the EEC is a means of extending our influence not only in Europe but in the world and while it remains at present solely an economic entity the future possibilities of a political unit of Western Europe would be of immense significance and

importance to Britain and thus we should be in on it.

Eventually Mr. Stevas directed his attention to education and after making several points about the Government's farsighted education planning, etc., he concentrated on the grants campaign which, he felt, had been conducted in a 'reasonable' manner. He would not give assurances or decisions, preferring rather to keep an open mind for the negotiations with the NUS, but did allow himself to speculate. Loans were not necessary and had not been considered (although they could supplement grants) and an annual review would only lead to 'agitation and crisis in higher education' (sic).

P.J.C.

Notice to all Union Societies

- (1) Under the new regulations drawn up by the Executive Committee, all Union Societies must register the name of their Treasurer with the office of the Senior Treasurer, and in future cheques will only be made payable to the registered Treasurer.
- (2) Under the Constitution, all Union Societies must submit their budgets for their 1973-74 expenditure before the end of the Summer Term. Failure to do so could result in a Society's budget not being processed in time for the Annual Budget Meeting which will be held in the first week or so of the Michaelmas term.
- (3) All Union Societies are advised to familiarise themselves with the Constitution of Union, and particularly with the new regulations drawn up by the Executive Committee. If your Society has not yet received either or both of these two documents, you are advised to obtain copies from the Union office as soon as possible.

JOHN CARR,
Senior Treasurer.

COMMENT PAGE

Dear Beaver,

IN his desperate moans for a return to the traditional Union autocracy, C.M.'s article on "Union Collapse" (Feb. "Beaver") presents a sorry conclusion to the long struggle of L.S.E. students for control of their own Union. Perhaps the authors of the new Constitution WERE hopelessly optimistic in attempting to infuse a touch of democracy into a student body that spends its days studying established "Economics" and "Political Science"—an indoctrination INTENDED to leave us "impotent" when confronted with any opportunity, however minor, for democratic people's control. It is obvious that C.M.'s tutors can chalk up one success at least!

The gist of C.M.'s complaint is that the new Constitution requires Union decisions to be made by Union itself, rather than by an Executive junta! This abolition of authority is what C.M. describes as "impotence." If Union is indeed impotent (which may well be true enough), it is because its members have lost both the ability and desire for any autonomous activity. Perhaps Union does need a collective fuhrer to tell it what to do. I submit, however, that it is this inability to make our own decisions, rather than the hard-won chance to do so, which represents the true "death of ideology" around here.

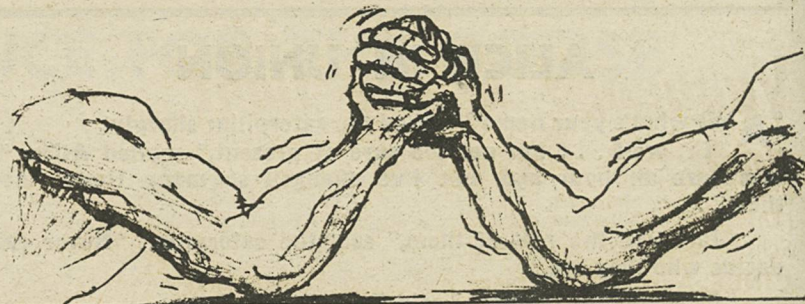
Yours,

LOUISE JACOB

CARLOS REPLIES

- (1) The fact is that the "Executive" almost got censored because it refused to become "a collective Fuhrer." Looks like people expected it to behave like that. Now things are clear.
- (2) Apathy does not occur spontaneously. In my opinion one of its causes presently is the lax fuzzy institutional framework where democratic people's control has been watered down out of existence and has not been used by the people. The result is, in effect, impotence both of the Union floor and the "Executive."
- (3) The way out is obviously either a reform of the institutional framework or spontaneous politicising activity made by the Executive. We prefer the latter.

THE ALDWYCH SHOOTINGS



APPRAISAL

THE recent dastardly and controversial Alwych shooting has, in addition to its other collateral consequences, in particular, accentuated the pervasive animosity and belligerence subsisting between India and Pakistan, which is not unnaturally not fully nor efficaciously comprehended in its correct perspective by a substantially large number of people, and which therefore, in my opinion necessitates a general clarification through elucidatory explanations.

The majority of the population has quite intelligibly tended to treat the aforesaid occurrence as inseparably associated with the pugnacity existing between India and Pakistan appertaining to the seemingly interminable controversy over the issue of the Pakistani P.O.W.s presently incarcerated in India; this particular aspect of the belligerency was most cogently and plausibly propounded and accentuated by the mass media.

However, it would appear that the British Press, in particular has acted repugnantly to its overriding responsibility of furnishing impartial and uncontaminated observations on the point; it has most consistently declined to scrutinise or to analyse the tragedy in its correct perspective or to reflect accurately, that instead of the object of the infiltration being confined merely to the admittedly controversial and significant issue of the P.O.W.s it was most probably not this exclusively or solely circumscribed.

Having regard to the conspicuous fact that one of the martyrs belonged to the state of Kashmir it appears that the object of the infiltration and subsequent stirrings was not simply to attract universal attention in a meticulous way towards the inhumane infractions by India on the incarcerated P.O.W.s in unequivocally flagrant contravention of the pertinent principles of International Law but that as has been adumbrated by some, including myself, it was most probably desired and intended by the infiltrators to emphasise and accentuate an equally incontrovertible case of inhumane and unjustifiable policy and condemnable attitude by India on another aspect of this composite belligerency, namely that concerning Kashmir.

In a simplified version of this deeply embedded problem as viewed from a humanitarian and equitable stand it can be summarised that India, having occupied Kashmir under the cloak of its expansionist and imperialistic intentions immediately concomitant to the 1947 partition, under an unqualified and unequivocal promise to allow the state to ascertain and demarcate their own political destiny through the instrumentality of the sacrosanct principle of self-determination, has subsequently consistently and inexplicably declined to execute or to implement her original undertaking.

The only naturally intelligible explanation for such a deplorable attitude on her part is the incontestably foregone conclusion that if ever the right of self-determination were to be granted to the Kashmiris in an unimpeded and unhindered way, it would entail the demise or conclusion of the Indian hegemony over the state with a universally admitted consequence in that event

of a perfectly legitimate annexation to Pakistan of whom Kashmir constitutes an integrally inseparable component in terms of all relevant criteria.

KHWAJA NOOR-UL-AMIN
MUHAMMAD AMIN MASKITYA.

REPLY

THE article by Mr. Noor-Ul-Amin and Mr. Mashitya is a fine piece of rhetoric, such as would make Mr. Agnew stand up and cheer. However, in this morass of verbiage (it's catching) some facts tend to be obscured (deliberately?).

No mention is made of Bangladesh (is that story about ostriches more than a story?), or the sad history of East Pakistan. But we have had enough of those horror stories. No mention is made of Mr. Bhutto's efforts in 1971—including his "declaration" of a 1,000 (that's right, 1,000) year war against India—or his present backpedalling on the Simla agreement. But we are concerned with humanitarian issues. No mention is made of the statement of the International Committee of the Red Cross saying that the Pakistani authorities had misquoted ICRC official reports and that "all the quotations were isolated from the relevant context in such a way that, in some instances, the general meaning was altered." But what?

All this is not to be chauvinistic. India has not acted particularly morally. Indian politicians are as hypocritical as politicians anywhere else in the world. All I ask is, let us not be too self-righteous.

Yours truly,
N. Singh.

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GREEK STUDENTS

Vanguard in the fight against Fascism

(This article was written for 'Beaver' by a Greek student at the School who, for obvious reasons, wishes to remain anonymous)

SINCE April, 1967, Greece has been under a military fascist regime. The coup that put the colonels in power was masterminded in the Pentagon and based on C.I.A. and N.A.T.O. plans, the doctoral thesis of an M.I.T. postgraduate provided a list of the persons to be arrested, and the initial decision was taken by a committee in February 1967 chaired by the economist W. Rostow.

The policies of the regime have been such as to advance the interests of a small local elite acting as a junior partner to international capitalism. All civil liberties have since been suspended and thousands of freeminded Greeks have been through exile, prison, torture and intimidation to conform. Greece today is a big concentration camp.

Rising standards of living have lulled the Greek people into a sense of false security. But not so the students. They have taken every chance to show their love for democracy. Their desire for academic and civil liberty has made them take a militant stand as a challenge in the regime.

The Greek student unions

were disbanded in 1967 only later to be set up again, but with officers appointed by the Government. Elections were not necessary according to the authorities. However, the growing discontent of the students led to protests and demands for the right to hold elections which was granted by the regime last October.

The regime determined that by manipulating the elections the "right" candidates would be elected but the presence of the police at union meetings, the rigging of the elections, the intimidation of "unsuitable" candidates to withdraw only increased the agitation felt by students and led to strikes, abstentions, letters to the Press and appeals to other sections of the community for help.

In the end only two schools in the whole of Greece had democratically elected student representatives. Grievances, apolitical at first sight, were brought forward and gave excuse for political action but the fight in its substance always was against the dictatorial regime and for freedom.

The regime, in its simplicity, instead of satisfying these harm-

less demands and disarming the students, panicked and took a hard line. In January the regime produced the "Charter on Education" which would end the independence of the universities, regulate the intake of students, provide guidelines for courses and, last but not least, put an ex-general as an overlord for all the affairs of the universities, whether they be academic or administrative. For the drafting of the Charter the students were not consulted and more rallies, demonstrations and marches were held at campuses all over the country drawing an even greater number of students into the lines of the militant.

The police began interfering again by calling students to police stations to threaten and pressurise them. The Press was finally stirred and with a series of seemingly theoretical and general articles aligned itself with the students.

Still the university teachers acted as puppets of the regime. Strikes were declared and almost all schools of the universities and polytechnics were closed. Small groups of students, who started to get together to produce their own assessment of the educational situation in place of the regime's Charter, were disciplined by the university authorities. However, the movement was gaining momentum and by early February all the schools were

holding rallies, demonstrations, strikes and presenting a common front in the struggle.

On February 14th, while the Senate of Athens Poly was convening and a demonstration was being held, 300 policemen armed with iron bars stormed the campus and started beating the students. The fracas was carried inside the school buildings, and into the Senate Hall itself where, in the presence of the professors, the beatings went on.

The good professors decided that they had had enough and resigned *en masse*. Some students had received injuries which hospitalised them and the school's vice-principal suffered a heart attack. Twelve students were arrested and, after the trials—which were nothing less than fiascos, sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The following day a demonstration in the Athens streets ended with 14 students in hospital and new arrests. There are reports that during that particular demonstration passers-by attacked the police, disgusted with the brutality they were witnessing.

And then the regime decreed a law annulling deferments from army service for those most militant. So far 87 students have been called up and there are a few more in the pipeline. This gave a further reason to continue the struggle.

The first-ever sit-in and occupation of an Athens university was held the previous week for 34 hours. Fifteen hundred students finally agreed to end it only after a commitment by the Senate and the Government that their demands were going to be considered. A ten-day truce was declared on the request of the school's Rector.

In the meantime four professors were disciplined with six months' suspension for having testified in trials in defence of the students. The Press was finally muzzled. One paper that defied the regime was visited by the police and tax-men and had twelve files taken away. The publisher has complained that the regime hinders the distribution of his paper in the country.

The demonstrations went on in Athens, Thessaloniki, Patra, Ioannina and other towns where even high-school students took to the streets.

Finally the much feared happened. Two male students in an Athens demo and a girl student in a Thessaloniki police station were beaten to death. The uneasy truce ended on March 6th.

Let us express our solidarity. They are fighting for freedom and dignity.

Following the recent developments and the escalation of the anti-junta struggle in Greece, the N.U.S. and the C.C.O.S.O. (Co-ordinating Committee for Overseas Students' Organisations) organised a march on the Greek Embassy in Upper Brook Street on February 23rd to express solidarity with Greek students.

About 1,000 people marched from U.L.U. to the Greek Embassy. The majority were English and Greek students from the metropolitan colleges, but many came from out of town universities, including a contingent from Oxford. Representatives from many student and political organisations joined the march, including the Architectural Association, the London Film School and others.

An interesting footnote was the fact that this demonstration was not given a single line in the next morning's daily Press (with the exception of the "Morning Star"). What is this if not direct support for the Greek junta?

Covent Garden Proms



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THAMES POLY

THAMES Polytechnic students, in pursuit of their aim to stimulate the rather cockeyed National Grants Campaign conducted by the N.U.S., voted last Friday to extend their week-old occupation. Their intentions are to unite Students' Unions around a more militant campaign, linking the students' struggles with that of the working class.

Over the last few years, students have experienced a decrease in their living standards: since 1962 student grants have been devalued by 25 per cent, while the raising of the parental contribution has far outstripped any increases the Government has given. Parents with incomes over £1,100 have to pay these contributions, and often working-class parents cannot afford to pay them to their children. The Government's policy of providing British capitalism with an increasing supply of skilled labour at the cheapest possible cost has been at the expense of students' living standards, especially those from working-class backgrounds.

The situation is aggravated by the expansion of higher education without a corresponding increase in housing. Students forced on to the increasingly competitive housing market fall victim to property sharks and landlords who, knowing the possibilities of profitable exploitation of students willing to live in groups, force working-

class families out of their homes. That is why we at Thames Polytechnic raise the joint demands of grants and housing knowing that such class legislation as the Fair Rents Act and the Wage Freeze affect us all.

STUDENT-WORKER SOLIDARITY

Over the last few years Thames Polytechnic Students' Union has developed firm links with the local organisations of the working class, unlike the usually intense but temporary student support seen during the miners' strike. Through involving itself in the everyday running of tenants' campaigns, all local as well as national strikes, putting all our physical and financial support at the disposal of the working-class movement, the T.P.S.U. has established a credibility which has led to reciprocal support.

During the occupation we have received messages of solidarity from the Greenwich Trades Council, Greenwich tenants and Residents' Campaign Committee, Woolwich Claimants' Union and Greenwich Labour Party, while at a meeting of trade unionists and tenants' delegates to discuss activities against the Housing Finance Act a motion of support was unanimously passed. Members of the Labour Party even joined students on the picket lines at the college.

Over the following week our activities will be devoted not only to establishing links with other colleges throughout Britain to conduct a more militant campaign, but also to solidify

our contact with the working class at all levels. We have written to Trades Councils, trade union branches' shop-stewards, tenants' associations, as well as leafleting work-places, especially of those workers now involved in industrial combat; the hospital workers, Ford workers, gasmen, teachers, civil servants, the Briant Colour printing workers, the A.S.T.M.S. member at Zinc Carburettor, Deptford, and the Thames sludgemen.

UNITY IS STRENGTH

Student-worker solidarity is of prime importance in the coming period, but must be built on the right basis. Students, owing to their lack of direct involvement in production, as well as their transitional nature, should never be regarded as some kind of Vanguard. Rather the formation of a revolutionary party uniting workers, students, and other progressive and oppressed sections of society, having as its basis the necessity of proletarian revolution to achieve a socialist society, must be the outlook of all serious Left-wing militants. Thames Polytechnic's experience, though of relatively minor importance in the arena of class conflict, should be seen as an example of the unity workers and students can achieve.

The T.P.S.U. would welcome messages of support to make our experience more meaningful; please write to: Thames Polytechnic Students' Union, Thomas Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.

ALTERNATIVES TO A CAREER

If you can't make up your mind what to do when you leave, or if you are critical of the kind of career expected of graduates, you may find Uncareers useful.

Uncareers is an information service about work people can do because they want to, rather than in order to have a career. The main emphasis is on work done by groups of people co-operatively, by-passing the "job" situation altogether. For example, a small group of people might do part-time street theatre and play-schemes for kids, manage to get a disused building to work from, and become full-time by means of some paid performances, a grant from a charitable trust, and living cheaply in the building they use.

Several people might also share a house, work in outside jobs and save to start a workshop which they could all work in and control collectively.

Someone interested in an idea like this might work temporarily with an existing project or organisation—he or she might, in fact, stay indefinitely—or become part of a group starting something new.

The kind of work they cover is very varied; there's no particular style or philosophy. It includes helping people in a residential community, various kinds of work with children, community action projects, etc. There are a few factories which are owned collectively by the workers and run fairly democratically—it's sometimes possible for people to work in these.

They do a Directory of Alternative work which contains projects and organisations of this kind in which more people could get involved, also other information, e.g. about Claimants' Unions, and radical groups in professions, who want to challenge the aims of their work, or alternatively to start a project involving less exploitative use of their skills.

Uncareers is based in Birmingham, but the directory covers most parts of the country. You can obtain it from them for 20p by post—also some bookshops and careers services have copies. If you write to them (s.a.e. appreciated) they can sometimes answer specific enquiries, and there are also occasional news-sheets which update the directory.

Uncareers—298b Pershore Road, Birmingham 5 (tel. 021-440 4146).

Some alternatives to a job with Hill Samuel and a semi-detached mortgage in Barnet.

TRANSITIONS (29 Topaz Street, Adamstown, Cardiff CF2 1PG; telephone 36759), need more people. This is a group similar to "Interplay" and "Inroads" (in the directory); they use the same "Inter-Action" games techniques, and encourage children and others to involve themselves in creative arts, and they have a street theatre group. Two of the group are working full time this year, and more people are needed. They should have some relevant skill, (e.g. performing, administrating, any practical art), which they would like to develop with other people, including children. Subsistence provided.

ALTERNATIVE COMPUTING — A group of people are setting up their own computer (An I.C.L. 1301A, ex-London University) in a building at the back of the shop where they live. They want to make it available to schools, research groups and individuals, who will be able to come and develop their ideas in a friendly atmosphere. (They hope to get a certain amount of paid work as well, to survive). They already have the building set up to house it, and plans to modify the machine and its programming. If you're interested or want to help, contact Stuart Fyfe, 52 Brighton Road, Surbiton, Surrey. (Tel. 01-399 1300).

LET THEM EAT BREAD AND CHEESE!

AT the best of times students have little actual pressure to apply in striving for cheaper refectory food, better working conditions, higher grants or whatever. By no maligned permutation of the imagination could it be suggested that students constitute a nodal point in the day-to-day life of the nation, whether in industry, or in transport or the public services and utilities. It is inconceivable that any single university or college or the nationwide student body as a whole could or would even have the will to "hold the country to ransom" in support of its demands.

Looking objectively at the impact of student protests, which can range from the petition to an occupation, it seems to me that none of them, excepting a long, widely supported occupation, cause the administration much bother, financially or otherwise. There has been talk of the damage done to the L.S.E.'s budget by the Rent Strike and this, in the short-run, may well be so not only for the L.S.E. but also for many other universities and colleges up and down the country. However, many universities seem to have accepted a Rent Strike and have hatched "protest by arrangement" bargains with their students—anything for a peaceful life. This attitude totally invalidates the whole Rent Strike movement as a method of exerting pressure on the Government. But this is not to under-rate the significance of student protests in other, less tangible, channels. Publicity for instance, or simply as an education arousing a few more students from their slumbers and recruiting them to a campaign to further their own interests. In the final analysis surely action and pressure originate in the goals having a wide and common foundation in many people's minds and change for students, if not for any section of the community, can only come from such "mass action" based on a "mass inner constitution."

However, when planning campaigns of action students could, despite all their difficulties—no economic effect, vacations, extremely diverse political affinities—learn a few lessons from the Trade Union Movement. On whatever level a trade union organises its action two over-riding principles are always kept in mind. The action must hit and it must involve everyone concerned. This can be seen in trade union action from working-to-rule to overtime bans and one-day strikes. But how have the national and college student organisers acted in the campaign for higher grants? Apart from the petitioning, memos to the D.E.S. and the demonstrations the campaign of action has, up until now, taken two forms. There have been rent strikes and canteen boycotts. The rent strikes, as I have tried to show, have been invalidated by the policy of the universities and further they only affect a small minority of students.

Similarly with the canteen boycotts, they are of no significance in applying pressure either on to the administration and thus indirectly on the Government, or directly on the Government. Such actions are best used to further local demands—unsatisfactory conditions in the Halls of Residence or high refectory prices, but surely not to increase student grants? Thus we have seen poor rent strike action, and ineffective canteen boycotts simply because most people fail to see the connection between such action and their demands for higher grants.

At last the grants campaign has entered into a more wide-ranging programme of action, namely the national strike this Wednesday and several occupations—all of which, with inevitable hopelessness, have come too close to the end of the term and too close to exams to promote large support. I can't see why we bothered with the canteen boycotts—I enjoyed the chicken casserole during the last one (although I didn't enjoy the price!), I hope you enjoyed your bread and cheese.

PETER CAPEL

MARIJUANA IN THE U.S.

A NATIONAL Commission on marijuana and drug abuse has disclosed that 26 million Americans have used marijuana at one time or another, and recommends that the drug be legalised in the U.S.

The Commission also found that there is a marked connection between using marijuana, smoking, and drinking alcohol.

Fifty per cent of adults and 45 per cent of young people told the Commission that they used marijuana and alcohol in combination.

The first draft of the Commission's report is expected to say that the best way to control marijuana is to consider it apart from hard narcotics such as heroin, and make it legal.

Former Governor of Pennsylvania, Raymond Shafer, heads the Commission. He said: "We uncovered nothing during our investigation that supports the long-held notion that the use of marijuana leads to heroin. The typical pattern is to try it a few times and then lose interest in it."

Of tryers, who have become users by their own definition, a large number are experimental rather than regular and use of it is far more likely to be infrequent rather than frequent.

Shafer revealed that his survey shows:

- (1) The heaviest use of marijuana is in the 18-21 age group, in which 55 per cent have tried it. Of college students, 66.9 per cent said they had done so.
- (2) After 25 the use falls off rapidly. "People experiment with it and then outgrow it."

There was a strong sentiment amongst adults in favour of discouraging, but not forbidding, marijuana use. Shafer added that there is a significant number of persons who are undecided as to how they would react to one of their children smoking marijuana.

"The public was much less reluctant to report marijuana use in 1972 than in 1971, when we did a similar survey," Shafer said.

WOUNDED KNEE '73



WOUNDED KNEE 1890: frozen body of Sioux leader.

BEFORE THE WHITE MAN THE NUMBER OF INDIANS LIVING NORTH OF MEXICO WAS PROBABLY AROUND 12 MILLION: THERE ARE NOW 776 THOUSAND.

SO the American Indians have occupied Wounded Knee, now, after Alcatraz last year. Time for all good liberals and concerned socialists to devote 30 seconds indignation to the unjust plight of the Indians. Thirty seconds are up, time for a pat on the back.

But no-one would know what Wounded Knee was if it weren't for the book someone else had read. Few would be able to put the significance of that name in its proper context even if they'd seen "Soldier Blue."

Wounded Knee is not just a colourful name for a massacre, it is the culmination of 600 years of the most systematic and savage race extermination this world has seen, something to put Auschwitz into the Kindergarten class. A brief glance at some of the main features of the last 600 years of the Indian race may help to explain why this is so.

The first recorded encounter with the Indians was in 1492. Twenty-two years later the Spaniards had reduced the Haitian native population from 200,000 to 29,000. The same pat-

WE MUST EXTERMINATE THESE SAVAGES IN ORDER TO MAKE WAY FOR THE CULTIVATORS OF THE EARTH.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

tern of conquest, degradation was repeated every time the white man set foot in a new area. The Wampanoag tribe which had saved the Pilgrim Fathers from starvation in their first winter was repaid by being

massacred 40 years later in the King Phillip Wars, simply because it objected to more of its lands being taken away by the whites.

The same with the Pequots in 1637. The same thing happened with every step the white man took into new territory, in thousands of massacres, hundreds of small wars, and a few large-scale ones, like the French and Indian War. Where the Indians were not massacred they succumbed to White diseases, and when neither of these things happened they were force-marched on to lands the Whites didn't want—as yet.

Sometimes wore ingenious methods were used; selling "fire-water" to disintegrate Indian society and using drunken braves on the rampage as excuses for more massacres.

Lord Jeffrey Amherst hit on the idea of handing out handkerchiefs and blankets from the smallpox hospital at Ford Pitt. The plan worked beautifully and killed what Ottawa, Oneida and Mohawks had survived the French and Indian Wars.

FIFTY-DOLLAR SCALP

Not all the Indians succumbed peacefully. Many fought back and inspired legends of blood-thirsty savages etc. In point of fact these massacres were almost always in retaliation for

WHY DOES NOT THE GREAT WHITE FATHER PUT HIS RED CHILDREN ON WHEELS, SO HE CAN MOVE THEM AS HE WILL?
CHIEF SPOTTED TAIL.

equally barbarous white outrages. It is interesting to note that the most notorious example of Indian savagery, the taking of scalps, was invented and perpetrated by the white settlers of New York. By offering 134 dollars for a male and 50 dollars for a female Indian scalp (scalps being easier to handle than whole heads), Southern New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts were cleared of Indians before the 18th century was over.

The end of the 1812 war against the British meant the end of the need of Indians to fight other Indians allied with the rival white powers, and the start of a series of "American" vs Indian campaigns, like the Black Hawk and Seminole wars, which pushed the shattered survivors of once-proud tribes farther and farther westward. Chicasaw, Choctaw, Iroquois, Sac, Fox, Wyandot,

Shawnee, Winnebago, Delaware, Kickapoo, Miami and others, in all 90,000, were marched 1,000 miles without food or water west of the Mississippi. Cultural discrimination, and all that, but not in the case of the Cherokee, who alone amongst their kind decided to adopt all the White ways so as to avoid the fate of neighbouring tribes.

By 1828 the Cherokee had churches, a legislature, 20,000 cattle, 40,000 pigs, 10 saw and 30 grist mills, 18 schools, a Cherokee alphabet, and a newspaper: in fact, there were so prosperous that in 1830 the Senate voted to remove them westwards and 20,000 Cherokee were force-marched to concentration camps at bayonet point, a quarter of them dying en route.

... THE ANIMALS, VULGARLY CALLED INDIANS.

JOHN QUNCY ADAMS.

By 1868, 400 treaties had been signed by the government with various tribes; 398 had been broken by the government. Only 5,000 Indians remained in the 13 original states. The miserable survivors of forced removals west of the Mississippi were being wiped out, like the Kiowa, Comanche, Blackfoot and Mandan, by cholera and smallpox. Legislation like the Dawes Act of 1887, which allotted 138 million acres to Indians, was virtually useless in the face of ruthless Indian agents; by 1938 all but 56 million acres, all of them eroded desert, had been taken by whites.

Some of the Indians, having at long last discovered the truth behind the white man's honour, revolted; the Sioux in 1876, the Nez Perce (1877), the Cheyenne (1878), the Ute (1879), and the Apache (1880-1888). All were brutally crushed. The few plains tribes that survived General Sherman's rifles faced General Sheridan's starvation tactics of exterminating the bison on which they depended for food.

SHORT HAIR

The white man had triumphed militarily. But, not content with locking Indians up in reservations, which by the Nuremberg laws would in fact be termed concentration camps, he set about degrading them culturally; orders were sent from Washington to cut short the hair of all male Indians and send their children to faraway schools for eight years during

A PLACE ... OVER WHICH FLORA HAS SCATTERED HER BEAUTIES WITH A WANTON HAND: AND UPON WHOSE BOSOM INNUMERABLE WILD ANIMALS DISPLAY THEIR AMAZING NUMBERS.

Honourable Senator from Georgia, describing to the Cherokees their future WATERLESS, TREELESS reservation.



WOUNDED KNEE 1973: police cars, petrol bombs.

which all traces of Indianism were eradicated and forbidden—after which the children, shunned by the tribes for being culturally white, were let loose in a white world, which rejected them for being racially red.

The last stand came in 1890 with the Ghost Dance, a religious movement which promised the return of the ancestors, the disappearance of the white man, and the Indian millennium. Under the influence of religious fervour, the plains tribes, led by the Standing Rock Sioux under Sitting Bull, revolted, but were powerless against the superior numbers of the U.S. Army and agreed to surrender. Sitting Bull and 300 other Sioux men, women and children were massacred by the U.S. Army while waiting for the white emissary who was to negotiate peace.

Today, the Indian is still the victim of an imperialism almost as vicious and blatant as that which killed off most of his forefathers. His median family income is 30 dollars a week, average age at death 43, infant mortality twice the rate of the white man's. Of his surviving children, 1,700 will die this year of "preventable diseases". Many Indians would not be welcome in white society even if they wanted to give up their culture, and the result is the most abject poverty to

THAT . . . YOU MAY NEVER EXPERIENCE THE HUMILIATION THAT THE POWER OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS REDUCED ME TO, IS THE WISH OF HIM WHO, IN HIS NATIVE FORESTS, WAS ONCE AS PROUD AS YOU.

CHIEF BLACK HAWK, on his surrender, 1832.

be seen in North America, as anyone who has been an Apache reservation can tell you.

So Wounded Knee is not just a place. Unfortunately, occupying it will not solve much because there are too few Indians to teach American society and government the lesson it seems it can only learn by force. The Indians lost their Vietnam, and their Watts and Jacksonville. The come-uppance of a once-proud race can only come with a much broader lesson that has to be taught to capitalist, industrialist America. There will be some paternalist laws, no doubt, but America is still in the grip of the 19th-century spirit which exterminated the original Americans. Who is to tell America that man is more important than money?

G.F.

INDIANS IN LATIN AMERICA DISCRIMINATION CONTINUES

IN North America, Indians were annihilated. South of the Border, the Spaniards boasted that colonisation had been "solved" in bed. The "solution," although perhaps momentarily pleasant, turned sour some 350 years after the conquest when the sons of mixed marriages defeated the colonial powers of Spain in a number of bloody encounters. But all this did was to replace a ruling elite by another one.

Discrimination against the Indians continues but on a very complex basis. First, the Indians are discriminated against simply because they are Indians (in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Guatemala). Then they are discriminated against because of their social class, the conquered continue to be subject to exploitation. Finally, the Indians somehow have kept alive a portion, but not all, of their indigenous culture. But it is despised. So as you get to the top of the social pyramid, you find fewer Indians, more oligarchic elements and more of the western culture that supports imperialism.

CONDOR AND BULL

The Indians themselves are losing ground, and fast. A few years ago I had the chance to witness in Peru a rare ritual. In Quechva, the language of the Incas, it is called "Yawar Fiesta," meaning the feast of the condor. This, the largest bird, was also a symbol of Inca cultures. After the conquest the Inca culture survived by adaptation, by the creation of new rituals that could express the suffering of an entire people. One of these new rituals was Yawar Fiesta.

In this ritual they catch a very large condor and buy a very large bull (the symbol of Spanish domination). They tie the condor to the horns of the bull with about two yards of thick rope. The two symbolic beasts then fight it out (50-50 per cent chances for each). The Indians watch not with buoyancy of a bullfight but with the total silence of a ceremony.

For the Indian watching there is not the same Indian of 400 years ago; the Spaniard is long gone. What remains is the unconsummated struggle between cultures, between classes; the Indian is the rope between bull and condor, undecided on which world to choose.

C. MICHELSEN.

We put a match to the blue paper on Wednesday afternoon . . . we stood back . . . and nothing happened.

(Joe Cummings).

OCCUPATION

"WE thought that an occupation at LSE would prove to be the detonator for a national explosion, a mass occupation, and the springboard for a national strike."

Such were the feelings at the end of L.S.E.'s two-day occupation as expressed by Executive Committee member Joe Cummings, who had previously abstained from voting on Tuesday's motion in favour of the occupation on three counts:—

- (1) Ten hours was not sufficient time to organise such a venture;
- (2) An occupation should be the culmination of a political build-up;
- (3) It should be backed by a large number of people who are prepared to stand by their obligations.

These views, together with a rejection of the political opportunism of some of the Left-wing groups, as expressed by John Ashton, "We are not prepared to be evicted or face the threat of legal action as a result of the political opportunism of I.M.G., I.S. and the C.P." neatly sum up the reasons why the occupation was not continued over the weekend.

The motion which brought about the occupation was passed at an emergency Union meeting on Wednesday afternoon following the realisation that the School was prepared to take a hard line towards the rent strikers at the Passfield and Carr-Saunders Halls of Residence and the Fitzroy and Maple Street flats. The motion, proposed by Ken Muller, read as follows:—

"Union notes the threats of victimisation and intimidation made by the School authorities to the students currently withholding Hall fees as part of the N.U.S. Grants Campaign.



"Union also notes the occupation of Thames Polytechnic as part of that campaign. Recognising the necessity of not only protecting those students actively involved in the fight for higher grants but also of extending and advancing that fight. Union—

- (1) Calls on students to occupy the School by 8 p.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, 7th March and to continue the occupation until Friday, 9th March, when another meeting will be called to decide on further actions;
- (2) Constitutes an open Occupation Committee to co-ordinate and publicise the occupation;
- (3) Send a message of solidarity to Thames Polytechnic students;

- (4) Instructs the Occupation Committee to approach Thames Poly students with a view to sending open letters to other educational institutions in the country requesting that they take similar action;

- (5) Instructs the Occupation Committee to send letters to local trade union branches, factories, etc., explaining our position and requesting their support.

"Initial enthusiasm, especially amongst those who had never attended an occupation before, was overwhelming. On the Wednesday night some 180 people survived to eat Joe's breakfast of two hard-boiled eggs, coffee, bread and butter for the magnificent price of 11 pence.



Throughout the occupation the St. Clement's Building remained the nerve centre of the operation but, said Security Chief John Stathotos, "A coherent and logical policy was never worked out."

In the event the motion proposed by the Security Committee was accepted. It read: "That the venues of the occupation be limited to St. Clement's and Old Buildings. That there should be a meeting at 1 p.m. on Wednesday; the issue of the occupation not to be voted on again. That there be a "publicity" picket on Wednesday in order to publicise the occupation." But throughout students pressed for the occupation of Connaught House, the School's administration block. This section of the School, it was pointed out, however, in the first place couldn't be taken, so John Stathotos felt, nor could it be effectively held since it was the only building of the School to which the Director would call police in the event of an attempted occupation; and students, it had been learnt from experience, were not prepared to face a confrontation with the police.

The open Occupation Committee had several sub-committees dealing with publicity, security, food, entertainments and alternative education. With the limited resources and time available and a deficiency of committed labour all of these sub-committees seem to have functioned well. The Security Committee organised pickets for the Old Building during the day and for the St. Clement's Building throughout the day and night, as well as nocturnal patrols.

However, some pickets, especially on the front door of the Old Building and outside the Library on Thursday afternoon, were over-zealous in carrying out their duties. The obstruction of the main door caused a confrontation with the Director and the calling in of the police. As a result the pickets were reduced to a symbolic four.

"An occupation," said Chap-

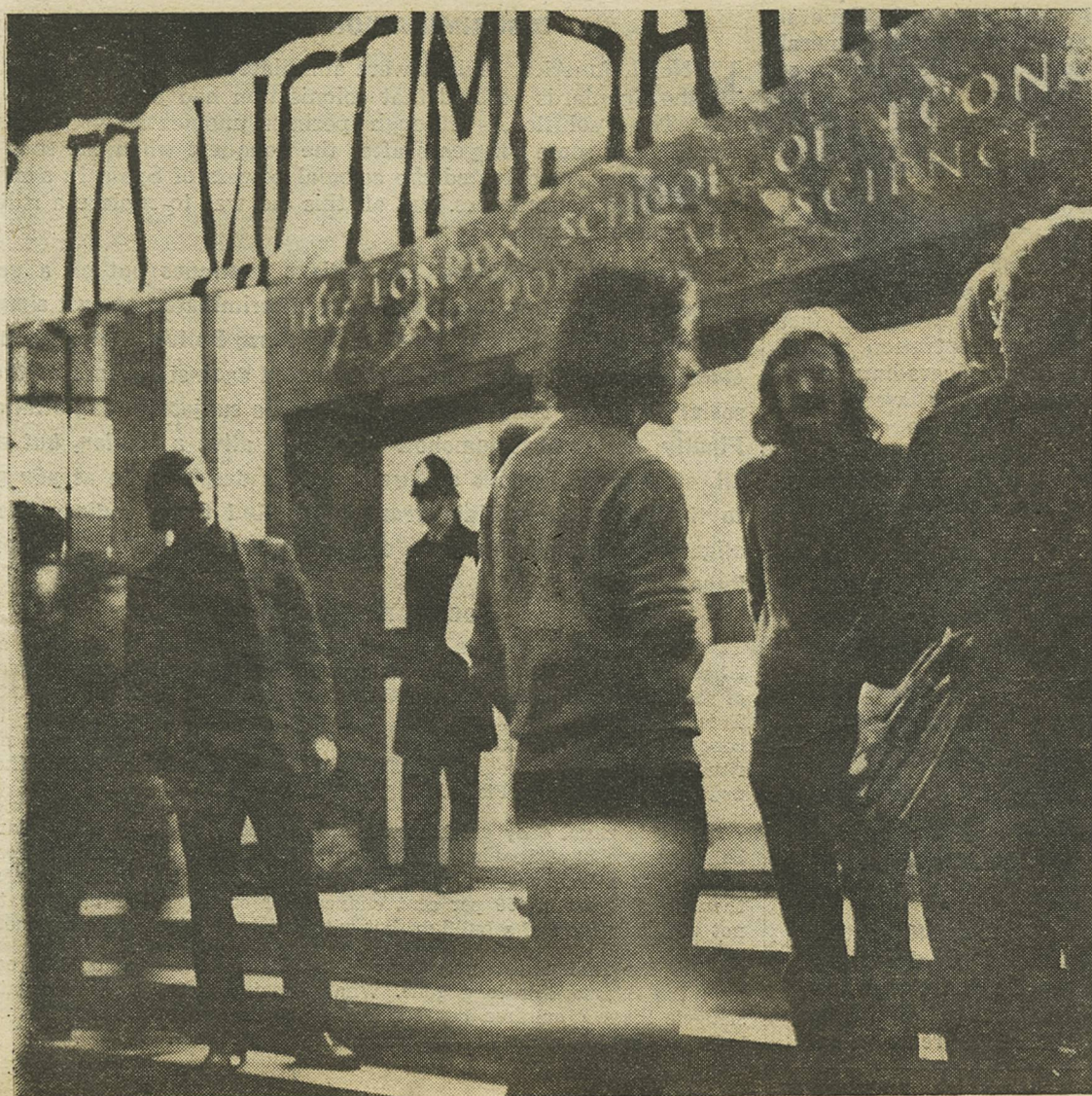
lain Graham Dowell, "should not be a lock-out." Food provided, Ents. provided music and Alternative education provided I.M.G. Obviously one of the intentions of the occupation was to publicise the plight of the rent strikers and the Grants Campaign in general. But it seems that the Publicity Committee waited until newspapers rang them up rather than releasing a Press handout, explaining the reasons for the occupation, and badgering the dailies for the inclusion of favourable news. This seems to have been one of the major failures in the organisation of the occupation.



THAMES POLY

AT an emergency Union Meeting last Friday afternoon Thames Poly. students voted almost unanimously to end their two-week-old occupation.

Although some of the forces which had opposed the occupation from its inception vigorously supported the move to end the occupation, it did have considerable grass-root support for an ending of an occupation on the crest of the wave.



*"You couldn't
organise a
piss-up in a
Brewery"
(Porter)*

Comment . . .

THE occupation last week put into interesting profile some of the main characteristics of both the student body and the student leadership in LSE.

As usual, the neo-Stalinistic tendencies of some of the Exec. Committee's Bureaucrats caused the whole affair to be conducted the wrong way round, from top to bottom instead of vice-versa. How many people actually remembered that it was for residents of Carr-Saunders and Passfield Halls that we were fighting? For that matter, how many of those residents were consulted, or even agreed with the occupation? Our self-styled Marxist leadership is caught-up in its high-flown ideology, its personal ego-trips and its power struggle that it tends to forget about the people it's supposed to be fighting for. This naturally gave the whole affair an aura of "occupation for occupation's sake" which was not unsuited to the mood of a lot of students.

Which brings me to my second point. Was the occupation just a glorious psychological wank, as the lack of real political commitment among most students (not to mention the massive abstentions in the vote which closed the occupation) would seem to show? In my opinion, yes and no. The political climate of L.S.E. is an animal as weird as L.S.E. itself, for the same reasons. It would be interesting to conduct a sociological survey to study what correlation exists between the unparalleled hostility of the L.S.E. environment, and the degree of hysteria in its politics. For many people the only way to get any feeling of belonging to some sort of community is to get involved in politics; and what better way of getting rid of frustrations than through an annual occupation?

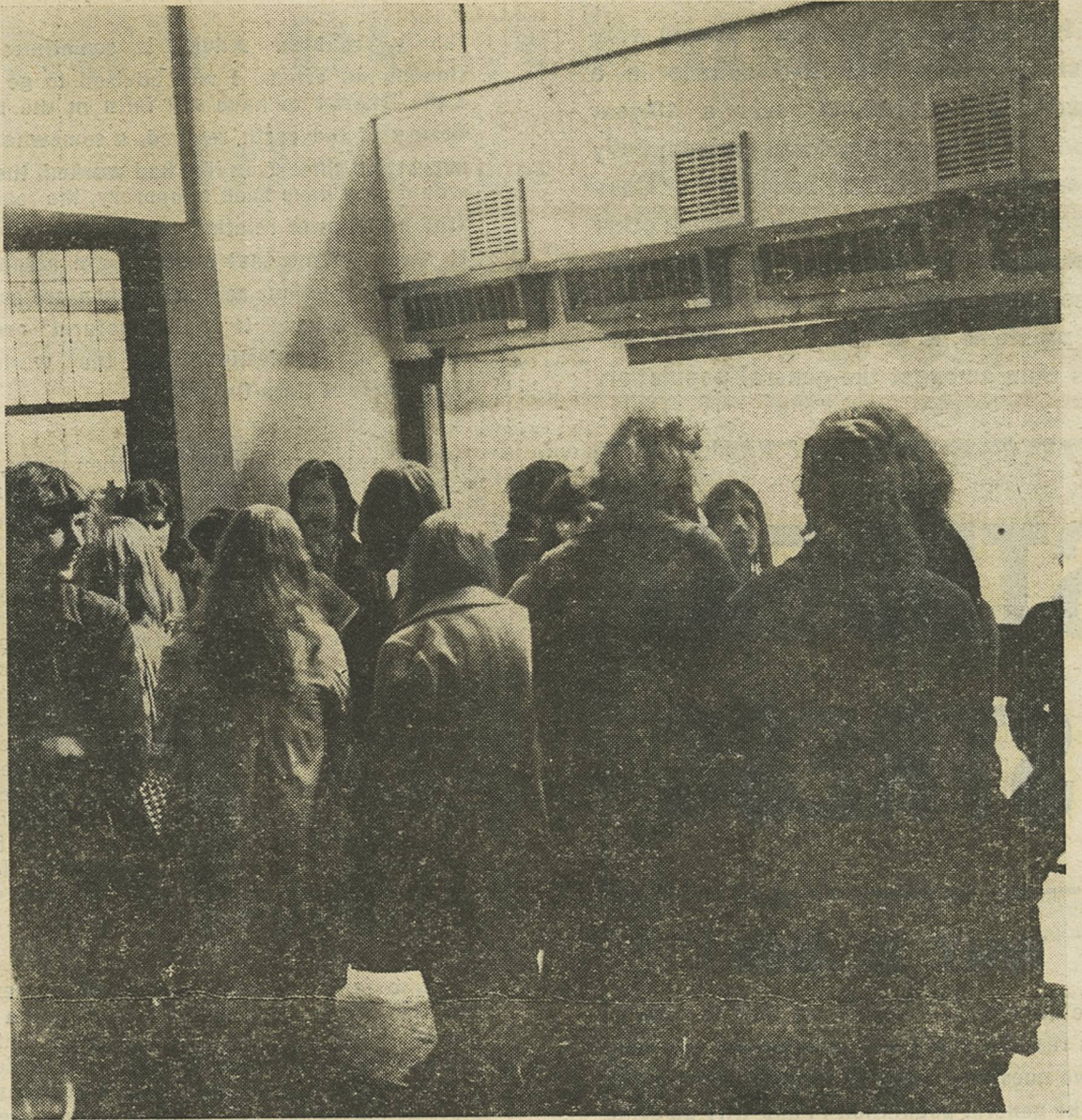
But there were positive elements. Many people did have some understanding of the politics behind it and, for those who did not, the occupation probably contributed to lessening their apathy. The recurring condemnation of the elitist squabbles between I.S., I.M.G. and C.P. on Friday proved, at any rate, that L.S.E. students do have some political consciousness left, and are sick to death of being guided by a dogmatic elite down tortuous ideological paths which hold no relevance for them—and little for anyone else.

G.F.

belonging to a different union, a fact not known, and several non-unionised porters. On Thursday morning it was discovered that some of the chains placed by Security had been sawn off. Terry Wilson, who had been liaising with the porters' TGWU official representative, filed a complaint about the action, only to discover later that the chains had, in fact, been sawn off by the maintenance men who belonged to the AUEW, a union with which there had been no contact.

AT some of the occupation meetings it was felt that the porters should be persuaded to support the occupation with, at least, passive action, which would involve them refusing extra duties arising out of the protest. Past occupations have shown however that the porters do not follow such a line. This year a mix-up over the duties of different Union members led to some friction between students and porters.

The situation is further compounded by maintenance men



OCCUPY, YES, BUT FOR WHAT?

DID we achieve anything with this occupation? Yes, the situation of students under this present government was highlighted—the fact that they are not willing to suffer a continued worsening of their standard of living and that they are prepared to take militant action in support of the struggle of the working class.

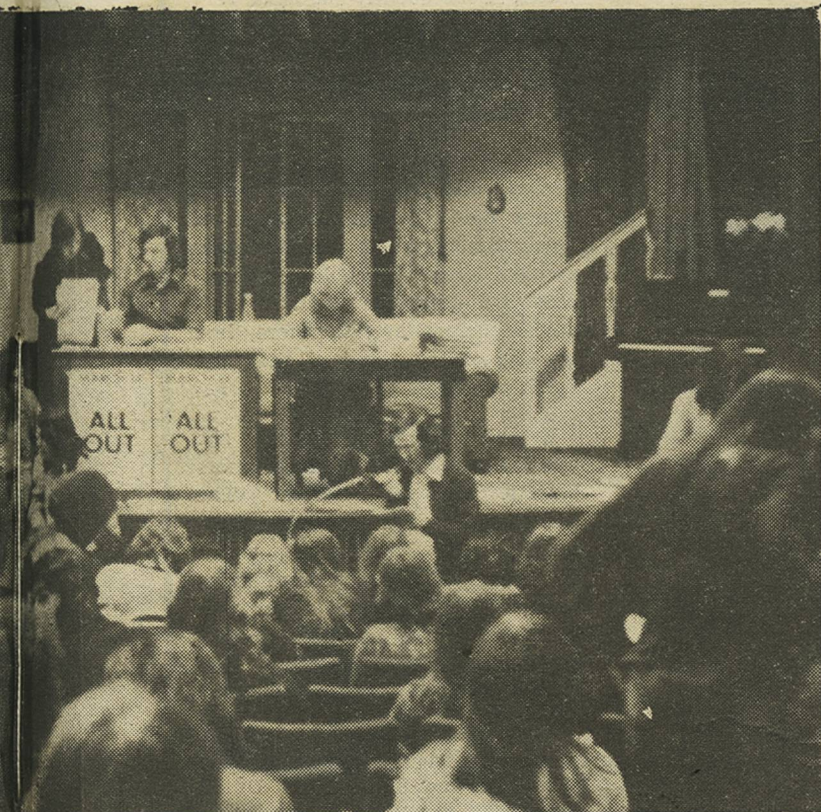
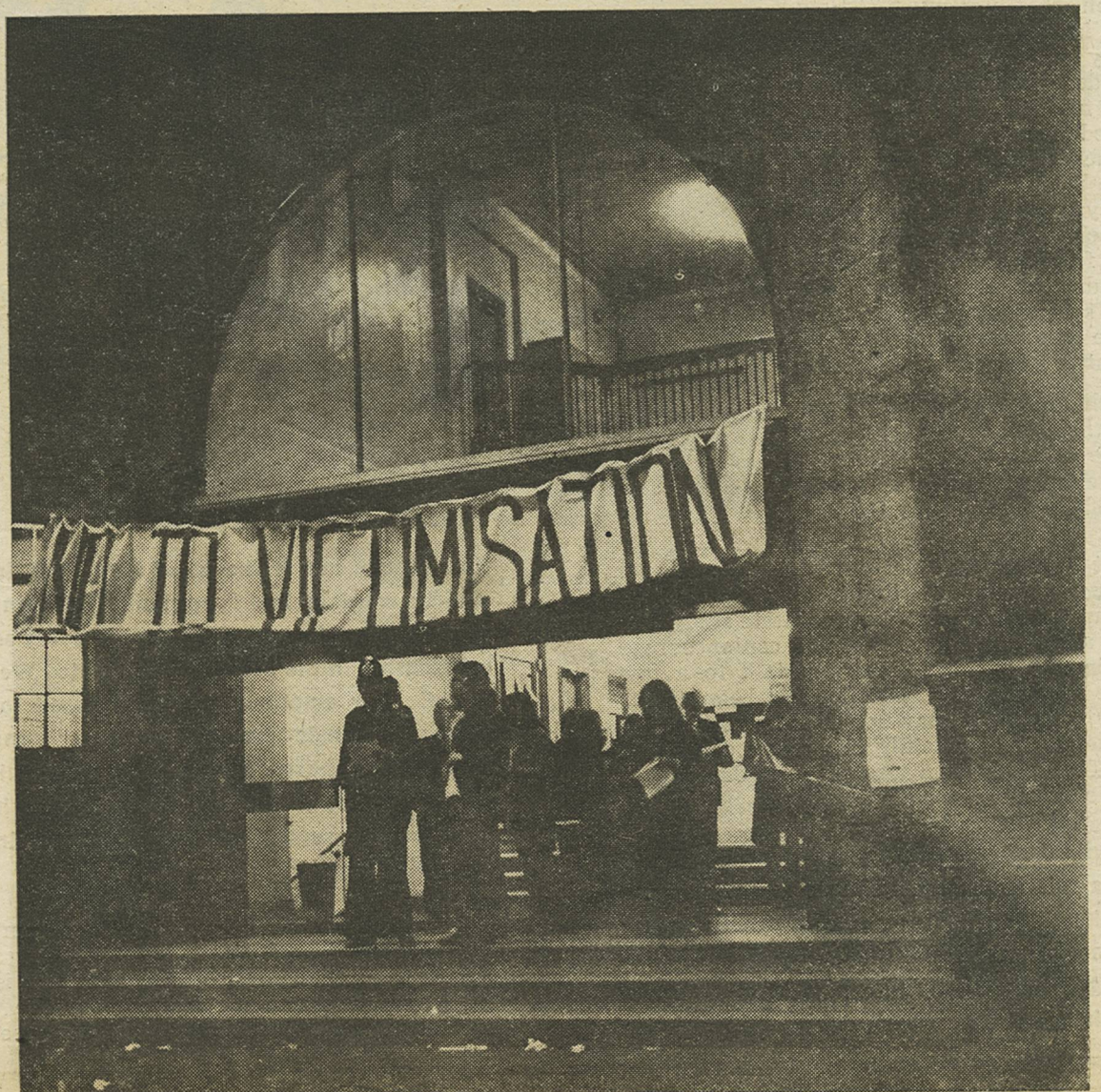
But one thing emerged very clearly: without collective consciousness you cannot achieve successful collective action. It's no use thinking that a few "leading" individuals can be a substitute for mass political consciousness. As long as we do not know how to work COLLECTIVELY, to think COLLECTIVELY we will not be able to involve the mass of the students in occupations or any other forms of militant action. Sectarian warfare, bombardment with ready-made ideologies is still the order of the day. Socialists in this college have to embark

now on a programme with the aim in mind that more and more students will participate in this. We tried to make a start of this during the occupation, showing political films, bringing about discussions on concrete issues... but the situation was: Security versus Education, with lack of support from the mass of the students, security had to come first.

As students we must concern ourselves above all with WHAT we are being taught and HOW we are being taught. Only through collective education on topics of this nature can we become fully aware of what role universities actually play in keeping capitalism going, and how students can contribute to its disintegration.

When we are clear about this we may find a COLLECTIVE purpose to occupy.

H.G.



In England and Wales six people within our age group committed suicide in a "population" of 100,000 over a 10-year period. The proportion was substantially higher within the student body: 22 at Cambridge, 31 at Oxford, and nine at seven other universities. The incidence of psychiatric illness, particularly of neuroses and personality problems, is also higher amongst students than amongst the general population.

STUDENT STRESS

WHY IS THIS?

The question is easier to ask than to answer. I soon realised that I was tackling not just one, but two questions: why do students suffer more than the general population?; and why do some students suffer more than others? Each question presented numerous difficulties. It is easy enough to say that the student faces certain problems (such as having to integrate himself into an environment which in many ways is unique, having to cope with relationships whose intensity is all too often self-destructing, and having to satisfy expectations of academic success), but are such problems sources of greater stress than those which, for example, confront a shift worker who, for eight or ten hours every day, suffers the frustration and the indignity of tightening a nut on an assembly line? How can one COMPARE situations such as these?

Comparing different universities is not much easier. The sheer number of variables is daunting. What type of institution is it?—Arts, Science or Technology? Where is it situated? Is it residential and if so in what proportion? How large is it and are the sexes evenly matched? What is the attitude of the administration? What teaching and examination methods does it use? How high are academic standards, etc.? There is also the problem that this type of comparison easily leads one into divorcing the student from his personal background. As Dr. Payne, the L.S.E.'s psychiatrist, said, some people will become mentally ill no matter what the institution.

In this respect, he assures me that the most recent case of suicide at the L.S.E.—I take it that he meant Camilla's—would not reflect at all on the L.S.E.

Not wishing to tread out of my depth, yet wanting to avoid platitudes like "the college staircase (at Oxbridge) may facilitate study, but it can also lead to loneliness and can encourage brooding," I decided to simply talk to a few people whom I knew were, or had been, under stress. The result may not be very "balanced," but the method certainly brings the subject to life. The first person was at York University; he tells the story in his own words.

I will deal with the question of treatment first as this is the most simple to cover. One goes along to the doctor and what usually occurs is a more or less friendly cross-examination concerning strains with regard to study, friends (especially of the opposite sex), and possible

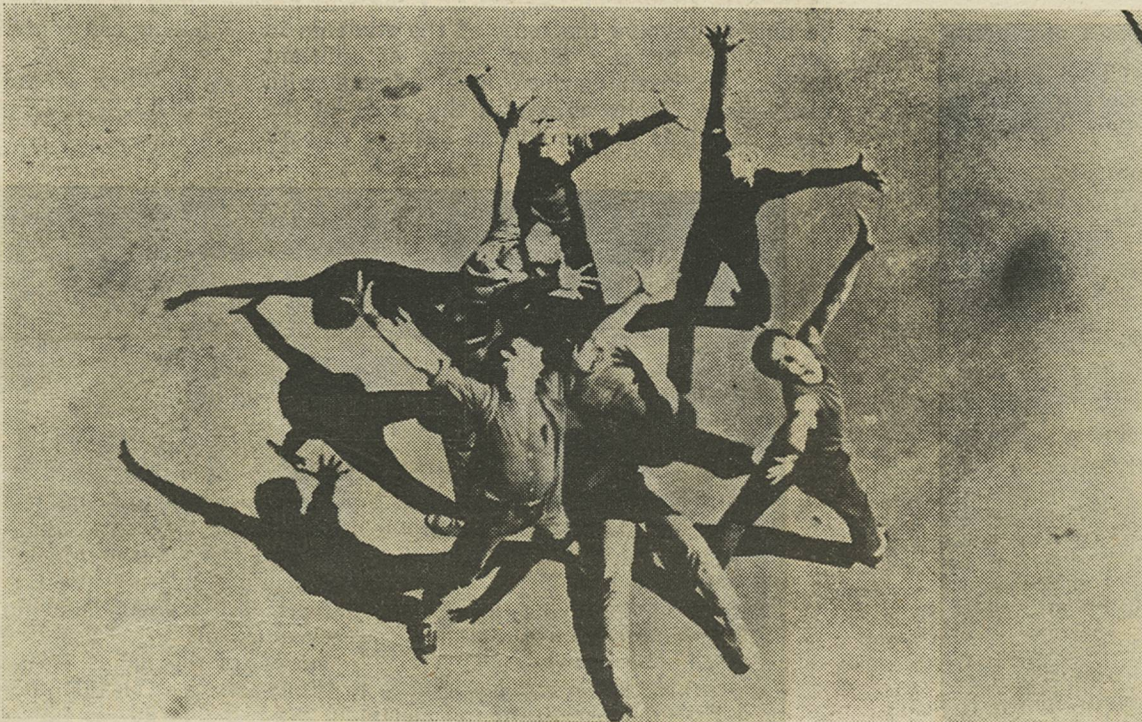
family troubles. Advice is sometimes given though not often. I was advised to go to the Lake District to have my faith in the natural beauty of the earth revived, a somewhat inept suggestion since even if it had worked, the effect would only have been temporary, the real cause (the problem of relating to life) being avoided. It seems to me that students are accepted as having depressions as businessmen are accepted as having ulcers. It is the "natural" order of things, as predestined as the world-wide dominance of Coca-Cola.

The usual prescription was then given, Trypizol for the worst cases and something milder for the first offenders. The fact that a mixture of booze and anti-depressants can have a devastating effect on one's mental powers was not always mentioned. In the short run you do reach a mild "high," but the side effects are nasty. One's mouth is constantly dry, reactions slow down, and you feel Bloody tired like nothing I've experienced before. Apart from this, anti-depressants are definitely addictive. I forgot once to take them with me into college and by midday was suffering from definite withdrawal symptoms. My whole body was screaming and yet my brain seemed half-way to a coma. Luckily I managed to get back to my digs, but it was a struggle. I think that doctors are aware of this problem and that they would much rather prescribe hash.

In so far as cause is concerned, it seems to me that there is a definite inter-action with regard to the different states of mind that lead to deep depressions and thoughts of suicide. To give an example, I am positive that my depressed state at university was influenced by a previous neurotic condition. It is impossible to describe what neurosis is, one can only describe the individual effects and its possible background.

One feels like shunning everybody, even one's friends. Moving out of one's own back door can be very unpleasant. I dreaded going out to eat and often spewed up in such circumstances. Booze was a definite help—it seemed to calm me down.

There was also a definite connection between sex and my neurosis. If I was left along with a girl, no matter what the circumstances, the same feelings of nausea would occur. I have no doubt that this was the result of sexual repres-



sion, though not of the usual kind. Sex is still a dirty word in this "permissive" Britain and there is a certain amount of guilt in every sexual relationship in the bourgeois-dominated Western world. Our emotions are still geared to the idea of a single everlasting "love." In this respect the Church is still very powerful and will remain so under capitalism. Never has it been truer to suggest that the urge to destroy is a creative urge.

In real terms the marriage ideal can lead to the repression of potentially rewarding relationships because you may feel that this is not the person to spend the rest of your life with, or that marriage (with which you disagree vio-



lently) is the inevitable outcome of such a relationship and so force yourself to forget it. This is not conjecture, but fact. Then comes the crunch: the usual psychologist will tell you that this is not normal!"

What is perhaps most striking about this report—apart from the fact that it rings so true—is the absence of any reference to the institution other than to its medical side. This may be because York University is a pleasant enough place to live and study, but, more probably, it is because "Bob" feels alienated from the whole structure of our society. In the light of this, any imperfection that the university may have had was a mere bagatelle or, at the most, symptomatic of the rotten fabric of our society. The institution was therefore only "responsible" in so far as it contributed to "Bob's" political awareness and consequent feelings of alienation.

The second person I talked to was a student at the L.S.E. The story she told was very different from "Bob's."

"Melody's" problems began when she arrived slightly late for the beginning of her first term, and had to spend the rest of that term living a very solitary existence in a hotel in Bayswater. Consequently she made very few friends in that all-important first term, and the few that she did make lived in Sidcup, Kent, a long way off.

The fact that she was the only person doing a French/Russian course did not help her sense of loneliness; indeed it added another problem since she could not compare her academic standard with anybody else's and therefore had no idea of the standard that the L.S.E. expected.

In this state of loneliness, she was easily taken for a ride or, more bluntly, "used for a screw." The effect (apart from an attempt to jump off the Embankment, which was thwarted by the prompt intervention of a kindly taxi driver who drove her home) has been a hard cynicism. Like a prostitute, she feels she has lost the capacity for love.

She is now making a very conscious effort to fight her loneliness and has become involved in Union activities (though she is not interested in the Union *per se*) and with the Drama Society. She seems to be winning, but what she describes as the "social apathy of the L.S.E." certainly did not help.

The responsibility of the institution is far more evident in this case. Had there been sufficient accommodation for students, "Melody" would not have spent the first term in a hotel in Bayswater and the odds are that she would not have felt so lonely. Had she been less lonely and if the sex ratio of men to women had been more balanced, the odds are also that she would not have felt the same social pressures to go to bed, or at least not quite so often.

I do not wish to offer any "conclusion"—my information is far too scant. It is perhaps worth noting, however, that it is probably very fortunate that "Bob" went to York rather than to the L.S.E.

RICHARD WOODMAN

SON OF ARMADDON

TIT FOR TAT



FOR too long we men here in the L.S.E. have had to put up with what is euphemistically called "Women's Liberation." Not only are men not allowed to be M.C.P.s (Male Chauvinist Pigs) but women are allowed

to be "liberated." Yet what is all this liberation about?

FEMALE CHAUVINIST PIGS

Firstly it purports to be national and, sometimes, international. Yet what seems to be singularly lacking in what they say is an ideological perspective which includes the liberation of men. Indeed it is assumed that men do not need liberation. Of course we can begin to hear the cries of "to the barricades" . . . "off with our bras" . . . "sexual equality" . . . and, sometimes, "equal pay" . . . "equal political rights" (very few of our women perhaps realise that their political rights remain within the orbit of quinquennial voting). . . . Sometimes it is even possible to hear them speaking about "ideology" and "changing the nature of the present society."

Yet their basic argument that within the present system certain palliatives will ameliorate the injustices perpetrated against them by a conspiracy amongst men still seems to be the main foundation of their action cum ideological perspectives. Okay, let's have (i) equal pay, (ii) nurseries, (iii) equality of representation on decision-making bodies, e.g.: Trade Unions, Parliament, etc. . . . and also men having babies, looking after them, doing the housework while she goes out to work, working together, f . . . ing together . . . etc. . . . etc.

CRUNCH!

But here comes the crunch! Within this society as it is presently constituted or within an alternative? And what alternative. Perhaps "our" liberated women should take a leaf out of the book of the Emily Pankhursts, the women liberation fighters in Vietnam and around the globe, the fighting stalwarts amongst the working-class women in this country at the moment who do not fart about talking about woman/man relationships the whole time but get on with the hard

political work of breaking through the bourgeois mentality amongst many women of their commodity role in this society both as sex objects and carriers of the new wage-slaves.

Only when our "liberated" women achieve this action perspective will they realise that for them to be liberated their own men folk will have to be liberated. If not then we can only conclude that on Uni-

versity campuses "Women's Liberation" should be seen for what it is; a load of middle-class girls trying to sort themselves out and leeching on the suffering of working-class women in an attempt to stave off . . .

ABE OPPEL

["Beaver" staff absolutely refuse to accept any responsibility for the above article. None of us were even here when Abe handed it in.]

REPLY

THE implication of Mr. Oppel's article on "Women's Liberation" is that the movement is no more than a collection of prissy middle-class girls burning their bras and wildly shrieking "male chauvinist pig" at every male within hailing distance, that theirs is a bourgeois deviation from the socialist movement.

SEX-ROLE

The aim of Women's Liberation is to eliminate the unjust and destructive sex-role structure of our society, which is reinforced by economic, cultural and psychological factors—we aim to eliminate the oppression of both men and women, by effecting a radical transformation of society. Mr. Oppel is typical of the socialist who dismisses the women's struggle as a secondary digression—a problem to be placed far down the agenda, in the hope, perhaps, that it will be absorbed and made impotent by the male Left. What he fails to understand is that underlying the present class structure is a sex-class structure. Marx himself noted that the family contained within itself the embryo of all the antagonisms which later develop on a wider scale within society and the state. Unless revolution uproots this basic social organisation, the family and its oppressive relationships, exploitation will never be eliminated. We need a sexual revolution inclusive of a socialist one to eradicate all class systems. Otherwise, after the revolution of the male Left comes about, women will find themselves being kicked in the teeth by their so-called liberators and told to go and breed sons.

MIDDLE-CLASS

Mr. Oppel criticises Women's Liberation for being a middle-class movement, blissfully ignoring the class origins of all university students, and radical groups, including the group of which he is a member. He criticises us for being out of touch with working-class women—surely the active participation of Women's Liberation groups in the night-cleaners' struggle for unionisation (fighting for recognition from an unsympathetic trade union movement) and other women's unions indicates a certain commitment to improve the position of the most exploited members of the population.

Finally, we suggest that Mr. Oppel actually read some of the literature of Women's Liberation, instead of making inane and sterile criticisms which are based on his own ignorance and prejudice.

LIFE at the TOP

The real, behind-the-scenes view of what really goes on in the Union Executive Committee.

HAVING been the recipient of several unsavoury rumours as to shady goings-on behind the scenes of the E.C., members of that illustrious body were grilled by eager BEAVER reporters last week.

General confidential opinion seems to be that, in the words of one member, the E.C. is not a working team but a non-working, non-team JACOSS members have been accused by some of bringing up too many issues which had too little to do with LSE.

One JACOSS member said this was not true in his opinion, but another pointed out that this had, in fact, been part of the JACOSS platform. On the other hand, SOC. SOC. members, particularly Elias Noujaim and Joe Cummings, are said by some to be just as guilty of bringing up the same type of unrealistic balderdash.

JACOSS members are said to be badly informed of what is going on; Marcos Bachlitzanakis is alleged not to have turned up at meetings between his nomination and his election and is accused of doing nothing since.

Meetings are often inquorate, due to no-one being willing to skip classes. Joe Cummings is given to comings and goings before the meetings are over, once stalking out in anger and leaving the meeting inquorate for four hours.

TENSIONS

But the tensions within the E.C. are not really between Soc. Soc. and JACOSS. One member stated that there was tension between the "authoritarian" Elias Noujaim and Carlos Michelsen, and the less authoritarian, such as Osborne and Kettle. Noujaim was said to be too "centralising," especially vis-a-vis the rent strike, although in the opinion of this reporter, his tendencies in this particular case would seem to have been vindicated by the circumstances.

Carlos Michelsen was said to be prone to trying to saturate committees with Soc. Soc. or JACOSS members, although he himself stated that he was merely trying to get JACOSS represented.

A general complaint had to do with the amount of work done. John Carr, Rex Osborne, and Jane Ayton were praised

for doing good work. Carlos Michelsen was also mentioned in this context.

UNWIELDINESS

But perhaps the most serious and general complaint was levelled at the inefficiency and unwieldiness of the E.C. as a whole. Too many people (12), too many committees (13); Carlos Michelsen pointed out that with 150 people at a union meeting, the E.C. made up one-ninth of the quorum, and if each member brought six friends they'd have a majority at any union meeting Michelsen proposed more power, particularly financial, in the hands of the E.C., without necessity of reference to Union. He was, on the other hand, FOR democratisation of elections.

All in all, everyone agrees that the E.C. is sick. It is too clumsy and has to be streamlined, by cutting down the numbers of members and of committees. The slowness the E.C. showed in taking effective action to support the Rent Strikes, as well as the clumsiness and tardiness of that action once it was decided upon, would seem to bear this out.

But apart from making the executive committee structure more efficient, and defining its role more clearly within the constitution, opinion is divided on what to do to reform the decision-making process itself. Should there be more or less power delegated to the E.C.? Should elections be democratised? The E.C. must finish clearing up the post-funds-freeze mess, but once the union is running smoothly reforms must be carried out before people start dying of apathy.

STALIN?

We can only hope that the E.C. does not make the mistake most state bureaucracies make once they are in power, and that the reforms it proposes will make it EASIER for the students of this school to run their own affairs, rather than making it easier for the budding Joseph Djougatchvils to run their affairs for them.

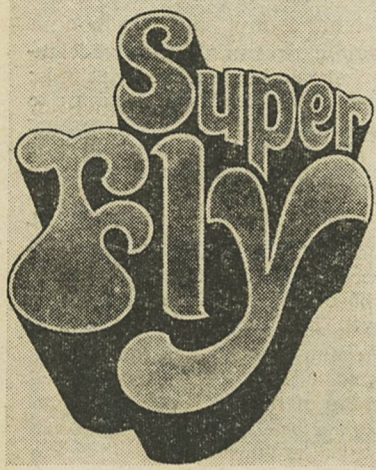
G.F.

A FUNNY THING . . .

A funny thing happened to Mrs. Shirley Chapman on her way to her office in Connaught House on Thursday. You see she tried to go through the main building and there were these pickets between her and Sir Walter who just happened to be there, so she started to try and fight her way in and Sir Walter tried to pull her in and pictures were taken by "Mirror" photographers who just happened to be there. Mrs. Chapman being LSE's Publicity Officer . . .

G.F.

REVIEWS



Cert. X. Warner Rendezvous

DESPITE professional production by Sig Shore, good photography by James Signorelli, and a host of gimmicks—sex, violence, drugs, stills, slow motion and music by the Curtis Mayfield Experience, nothing could elevate this "Super Flop" from the depths of boredom.

The story could be good—a highly successful cocaine dealer—"Priest"—wants to get out of the drug business with a small fortune once and for all, but meets opposition from within the trade so to speak.

It contains the seeds of controversy—black exploitation—"I know it's a rotten game, but it's all that's left to us"; police corruption, and drug peddling. But the music and the lack of real involvement which it fosters gives it a superficiality, which detracts from these issues.

The result is neither an escapist thriller, following in the steps of "Shaft," nor a feature depicting the plight of blacks in a situation dominated by whites—"I've hired the best killers there are—white killers." Even "Priest" is chosen for his attraction to a white audience and a white box-office. And this despite the fact that, of his role in "Superfly," Ron O'Neal says he has tried to convey the inner meaning of the character "Priest"—to show that even a successful dealer who has made a "score" does not escape from a civilisation ruled by whites.

The reason for this dichotomy and resulting boredom is that scenes of sex and violence are injected for no real reason. The formula has flopped. Like "Priest," Warner Bros. have aimed for the big strike, but unlike "Priest," they've missed.

JEREMY CLIFT

MIKHAIL BULGAKOV

TWO novels by the great Russian playwright and author who died in 1940. "The White Guard," later dramatised as "The Days of the Turbins," which became one of the most popular Russian plays ever, is set in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev during the civil war of 1918.

The fortunes of the upper-middle class Turbins develop against a shifting background of violence and uncertainty: as the German forces leave the city, skirmishing begins between the Tsarist provisional government and the "reds." Meanwhile the vastly superior forces of the Ukrainian Nationalists get nearer and nearer, though the good guys win in the end, in the shape of a locomotive called "The Proletarian."

"The Master and Margarita" is unquestionably a masterpiece. A wild mixture of satire, fantasy, humour and beauty, it chronicles the visit of Satan and his minions, which include a smart-aleck talking black cat carrying a Mauser, to Stalin's Moscow. The action shifts from the MASSOLIT literary club ("All-in Writing Holidays, from two weeks (short story, novella) to one year (novel, trilogy): Yalta, Suuk-su, Leningrad (Winter Palace)") to a black Sabbath, the Jerusalem of "the Procurator of Judea, fifth in that office, the knight Pontius Pilate" and the haunted house at No. 302A Sadovaya Street, from which so many people have been taken in black cars never to return... Brilliantly translated by Michael Glenny.

Fontana, 50p.

J.C.S.



HAYFEVER

Brilliant epidemics first night

FRIDAY evening on March 2nd was the occasion of yet another brilliant first night at LSE's famed OLD THEATRE, scene of so much theatrical history. In a setting hallowed by the performances of such thespian geniuses as IAN CAMLETT, the BROTHERS PRYCE (Gipo and Giuseppe, the daring young men on the flying trapeze), the BOB DENT SHOW with its Amazing Melting Majority, and, for the more old-fashioned amongst us, the New Improved AD-HOC MUMMERS (Mark XVII), LSE's own Drama Society launched NOEL COWARD'S latest extravaganza upon a grateful world.

And the world was ready and waiting for it. As I waited for the curtain to go up on the first act of "Hayfever," I looked around me, trying to make out faces in the gaily-dressed throng of socialites who had fought their way to this great event. Sitting in front of me was that beloved elder statesman, John Morton, such a pity he never made it to the Cabinet as Winston used to say to me. Over to the right I caught a glimpse of trendy hypnagogic young journalist Jeremy "Toots" Clift in his fashionable day-glo apres-ski bum freezer. Just behind me, the ravishing Lady Georgiana Walker was deep in conversation with an unidentified admirer, discretion is the better part of valour as Georgy has a really evil left hook... I could just make out Hameed 'Solly' Hammoomm, the well-known impresario and man-about-town, off to the left corner collecting ideas. Further on, the unsavoury Colonel Stathatos was plotting with his alter-ego, Ignatius Golum. Last, but not least, the front row occupied by the Lib Soc-Stakhanovite-Anarchosyndicalist People's Marching Society and Conservatory Band with its talented young leader, David "Formaldehyde" Benny.

Apologies were received from Ubersturmfuhrer "Ve hav vays of making you vote" Michelson and his side-kick Steve "Dock" Deadman, and idiot savant, Dave Shone, the only LSE student to date to espouse strapless evening dresses.

The play, directed by GILLY MARSH with her usual deft hand, started off slowly but picked up momentum towards the middle of the first act. Dramatic JAYNE AYTON starring as Judith Bliss in a bravura role which suited her down to the ground, bounced and flounced around the stage with vast and occasionally misplaced enthusiasm, but rapidly got herself in hand.

Nick Spurrier was evidently nervous as her son Simon, which is understandable, and spent too much time waving his hands around; Sue Dowell, in the role of his sister Sorel, managed to overcome the shock of seeing Nick minus his beard (which is more than could be said of many in the audience).

The entry of Phil Shepherd as Twit-of-the-Year Sandy Tyrell, a brilliant piece of type casting on the part of the director, suddenly transformed the originally rather leaden opening scenes, and the play never looked back.

Victor Biswell, looking like a down-at-heels Bella Lugosi, as usual made the most of a cameo role as the Butler Claud, ad-libbing his way merrily through his frequent entrances. Bruce Laidlaw, as Judith's husband had a jerky delivery very reminiscent of his role in last term's "Bald Primadonna," but the cultural cross-reference did nothing to diminish his effect, particularly in the climactic breakfast scene in Act three.

Myra Arundel, in the role of vamp Jinni Featherstone-Witty, also a bit slow to start, handicapped as she was by Nick's advances, swept effectively into her second act confrontation with David Bliss. Finally, Chris Hill and Fleur Buckley handled their respective roles of diplomat and flapper adequately, though Chris came across more like a moth-eaten Fabian than a dip.

The freedom of the city

BRIAN FRIEL, who has had success in the past with such plays as Philadelphia. "Here I Come!" which took New York by storm in 1966 has, in "The Freedom of the City" attempted to bring to life on stage the attitude of the people involved in the present upheaval in Northern Ireland and in particular, Londonderry, in which the play is set.

"The Freedom of the City" deals with the shooting of three Catholics by the British Army after a civil rights march to Derry Guildhall. The technique of the play deals with the Tribunal of Inquiry into the shooting, and by the use of flashbacks the beliefs and the experiences of the three victims, Lily Doherty, slum-dwelling housewife; Skinner Fitzgerald, devil-may-care youthful orphan, and Michael Hegarty, conscientious moderate, who aspires to a better life than signing on the dole.

The portrayal of the reaction of the three to the effects of C.S. gas and their subsequent taking refuge in the Mayor's Parlour of Londonderry Guildhall, their initial agreement on the aim of civil rights for all, and their falling out on how best this aim could be realised, was very true to life.

The British Army are shown to suffer from a credibility gap of wide proportions, and the portrayal of the ease with which the most exaggerated rumours spread through the Catholic ghettos was also quite realistic. The flashback technique was managed very well, but the imposition of a radio-lib American professor lecturing on the subculture of poverty of the ghetto poor weighed heavily on the structure of the play as a whole.

The three central figures of Doherty, Hegarty, and Fitzgerald are sympathetically played by Carmel McSharry, Raymond Campbell, and Stephen Rea; the play is directed by Albert Finney. Altogether it would be an educational experience for a British audience, as an insight into the sort of thing that goes on in Northern Ireland: it is also, I might add, good theatre!

EDDIE CAMPBELL

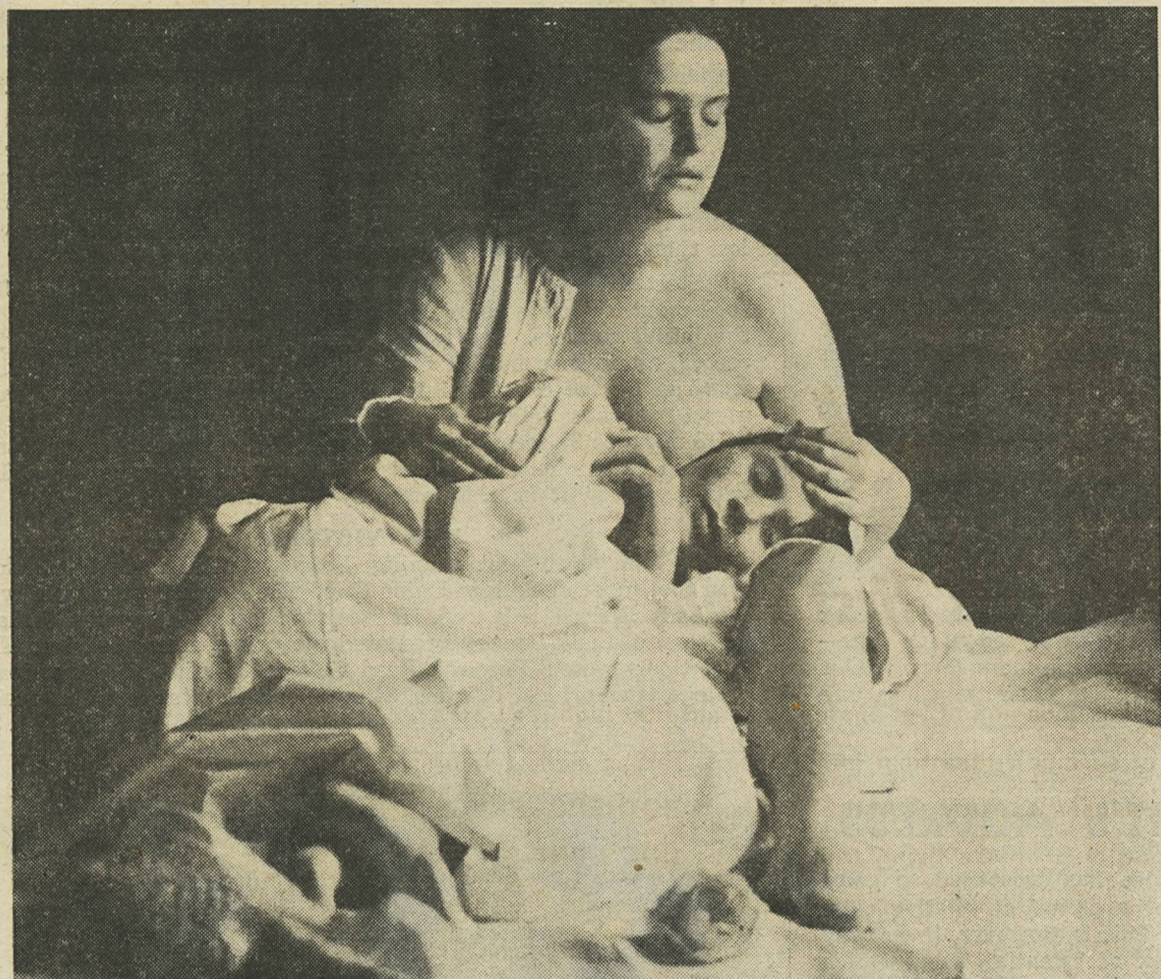
MALDOROR

A FRENCH surrealist classic which did not come into its own until the beginning of the surrealist movement in France this century. Lykiard's new translation is admittedly fairly grammatically correct but jars quite violently on occasions on the English ear. Lautréamont wrote Maldoror in the middle of the last century and there are in Lykiard's translation several instances of surprisingly modern non-literary language (it's, couldn't etc.), which spoil its tone. Lykiard has on the other hand a good comprehension of Lautréamont's complex puns and metaphors which require a more than average command of French.

This is definitely a book for anyone into surrealism or French literature, sadism, masochism, Freudian dreams, bestiality and so on. I would recommend the French original but if your command of French is nil or at best poor, Lykiard's translation is a passable work in its own right.

CRIES AND WHISPERS

CURZON: Ingmar Bergman, Sweden's colossal giant of the cinema, has by now become a household name in Western Europe. He has brought to the screen such masterpieces as "Persona", "The Shame", "Wild Strawberries" and "The Seventh Seal"—and yet, despite his large output of films, Bergman never ceases to fascinate. His films are bound with a taut psychological tension through which Bergman explores the venues of human behaviour and impulse. In his own words, "I have thrown myself into my medium with all the dammed-up hunger of my childhood, and for twenty years in a sort of rage I have communicated dreams, sensual experiences, fantasies, outbursts of madness, neuroses, convulsions of faith and downright lies."



Behind these words can be seen much of the fire of the old Bergman which I thought was disappearing in "The Touch". However, his new film, "Cries and Whispers", in one enormous impulse of emotion reaffirms Bergman's mastery and involvement with the subject of human behaviour.

Within the title itself, Bergman crystallises the very ritual of death—the "cries" of the dying and the "whispers" of those who live on. Bergman's script deals with three sisters—Agnes (Harriet Andersson) is dying of a painful, cancerous disease, and her sisters Karin and Maria (Liv Ullman) come to brighten Agnes's last days with their dull and insipid husbands. Karin finds herself tied to a husband she finds psychologically repulsive, and Maria uses this opportunity to rekindle old desires within a doctor, with whom she had previously had an affair. Contrasting with the selfish, indifferent devotion of the two sisters is the heartfelt and passionate devotion of the maidservant Anna for Agnes. This intricate web of emotion advances to the climax of the film when the dead Agnes makes a plea to both her sisters to accompany her through her dark journey. The corpse pushes forward a grasping hand which both sisters reject. It is the devoted Anna who agrees to comfort the dead Agnes through her ordeal.

The film is built up on a structure of complex psychological situations. In one scene the eldest

sister Karin breaks a goblet filled with red wine on the dinner table. Still clinging to a large piece of broken glass she goes to her room to change to go to bed. Sitting at the edge of the bed she inserts the glass between her thighs, wincing yet ecstatic with the sheer joy of human pain. In the next scene she is shown lying down in a white nightdress, and as her smiling husband moves towards her, she lifts her nightdress to reveal thighs caked with blood.

The entire sequence is treated with physical fluidity that could only arise from the deep psychological involvement Bergman has with his subject.

"Cries and Whispers" is Bergman's second film in colour. How does he use the medium of colour to fuse with the psychological starkness of perspective that he had managed to project through the medium of black and white film? The point to make here is that Bergman's direction of the ritual of death does not have the social bitterness of Albee's "All Over." Rather, it involves one in an intense psychological moment of unity, which cannot and must not reflect the hues of ordinary life but must appear in a stark Kafkaesque perspective—Bergman solves the problem by using three basic colours—black, white and red, the red being the most significant. Each scene fades out in a moment of deep scarlet and most of the scenes are visually scattered with scarlet—the blanket, red wine and blood.

The group of actors and actresses Bergman has chosen are excellent. As Liv Ullman said in a recent interview "You just do what your own fantasy makes you do." This reflected through celluloid becomes Bergman's fantasy—and what a rich fantasy it is! It is permeated with emotion, reaction and impulse, but above all a deep sense of human commitment which makes Bergman one of the most important directors of modern European cinema.

Mick Jagger was from the very early days when the man's relative obscurity in this country gave him superior esoteric status to the average rock 'n' roll singer, which is why five of the tracks have been covered by the Stones at one time or another. The more bluesy side of Chuck Berry is shown here, along with the more obscure, less typical and successful Christmas and quasi-classical and Spanish inspired songs. On some ballad attempts he shows his indifference as a Vocalist when not just making rhythmic interlocutions.

The songs themselves as ever are Hymns to America, the teenage dreams nice young men and girls with pony tails, but never mentioning their parents, cars, movies, high school and innocent smooch-

ing. For the most recognisably urban rocker, Chuck Berry produced some of the most small-town, mid-west lyrics. But they were great lyrics with an identifying guitar riff and sound, and fundamental to far more in modern music than a Ding-a-ling or two. This Chess double album set is both worthwhile and highly enjoyable, and rock has always been about entertainment.

"M.G.M. Smash Hits" (M.G.M.) is an interesting—almost quaint collection of pop tunes from Sheb Wooley's "Purple People Eater" to the Righteous Brothers, "You've Lost That Loving Feeling," not to mention "Lipstick On Your Collar" and "Woolly Bully." Most of the titles will look unfamiliar but on playing bring back memories from your youth or, in my case childhood.

MY APOLOGIES, LUIS BUNUEL!

IN the last issue of "Beaver" I write what I now consider to be a foul, nasty, and rather biased review of Luis Bunuel's "The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie." I still maintain most of what I said, but I am quite willing to concede that certain Bunuellian ideas which I then termed irrelevant, I now recognise as being an instrument of social satire, which though considerably blunted over the 50 years of Bunuel's film career, nevertheless add depth to the film.

This rather sudden involvement with Bunuel evolved after recently viewing one of his earliest films—"The Age of Gold" ("L'Age d'Or")—made in collaboration with Salvador Dali in 1930. This film is in fact Bunuel's most definitive statement on surrealism. Through the medium of flowing images of an astounding force, the film analyses the foundations of modern society and its inability to reconcile social ethics to the need for love. It likens pre-civilised men to a group of hungry beggars inhabiting a stretch of waste land who resist to the last the sudden intrusion of civilisation in the form of four bejewelled archbishops.

The next onslaught of civilisation finally triumphs and boats carrying the bowler-hatted bourgeoisie anchor off the sea shore, and the mayor in a burst of pompous grandeur lays the foundations for "Imperial Rome"—in fact the foundation for our modern society. This laying of the foundation stone is interrupted by the hoarse and passionate screams of a copulating couple, and in accordance with the traditions of Imperial Rome, the couple are hastily separated by the indignant, "decent-minded citizens."

Love, eating, and drinking, sleeping—none of the restorative life instincts of man are allowed to achieve satisfaction in this Rome. One later discovers that the copulating couple, ironically perhaps, comprised the daughter of one of the refined gentry of the new realm, and an important diplomat who is unaware and unconcerned that the country is going through one of its severest crises with the mass of its people on the streets.

That same evening, despite the crisis, the local bourgeoisie meet at a party in their silks and satins, totally unconcerned about the current events. The diplomat arrives with his lady partner—an empty ornamental evening dress, and as far as we are concerned, the entire convocation assembled might be an empty nothingness. The diplomat is reunited with the daughter of the family—and lo and behold! the couple have retired to the refuge of a garden decorated with statues to satisfy their love instincts.

This is, of course, rendered impossible by nothing less than state intervention—i.e. a call from the Prime Minister—and the unfortunate young unsatisfied lady is left at the base of the marble statue. Spying the great toe of the statue amidst her gloom, she promptly proceeds to suck it with all the alarming frustration that society has reduced her to. And as she casually admits to the diplomat on his return: "What joy to have murdered our children"—a murder that is the direct result of the frustrations and inhibitions we will leave behind as a legacy to future generations.

Bunuel ends the film with an ironic and bitter comment on the failure of Christianity to provide the basis for spiritual satisfaction in modern society. He announces that the Duke of Blangis, heading a group of depraved aristocrats, has locked himself in his chateau to indulge in a mass orgy—also included, eight voluptuous virgins and four depraved ones. The four aristocrats finally emerge led by the Duke of Blangis, who looks like none other than Our Father in Heaven—Jesus Christ. When one virgin, still intact, rushes out moaning, the Christ-Duke, horrified at his omission, drags her into the chateau and with a massive cry of lust, silences her, slowly staggering out. The film fades to the silent image of a snow-covered crucifix—not with the figure of Christ, but with the skulls of eight females, those who had fallen prey to the hideous illusionary orgy of Christianity—an image of tremendous strength, attacking the impotence of the Christian ideal.

The film is magnificent. Bunuel himself describes it as "an appeal to murder." It brings into focus most of the ideas Bunuel uses with milder force in the "Discreet Charm of a Bourgeoisie." The same forces that prevent our satisfaction are present in both, but what Bunuel had to say was said far more emphatically in 1930 than it is today. My apologies, Luis Bunuel! I am guilty of the very same sin today that you accused "the venal and hypocritical press" of in 1929!

Mountain Mama

DIANNE DAVIDSON'S "Mountain Mama" (Janus), is a collection of eight good songs. Two are by Jackson Browne, Joni Mitchell's "Carey," and Jesse Winchester's "Brand New Tennessee Waltz" are well-liked favourites. Two more are by members of the backing musicians, but the best two are by Miss Davidson herself, the title track and "Ain't Gonna be Treated This Way." The choice of material can't be faulted. Throughout the playing is excellent, Mac Gayden's guitar on "AGBTW" being a particular highlight.

So it is all down to the protagonist. Unfortunately I've lost the Press release so I can't quote her background. The sleeve photos, rather unflatteringly, portray her as a sort of female Bob Hite. She doesn't quite sing like him, and this may be her problem. Her voice has the gruff edges that make Missing Lace and French Cologne with Carey lack some credence, yet she doesn't quite roar like the Joplins of this world.

The album was recorded in Nashville and there are some country influences on her voice, not quite Lynn Anderson though, at times she has to snatch breath and stretch for notes. I can't quite see who will buy this record; it seems to fall between too many categories, but it does rate a sympathetic ear, and "AGBTW" is really getting to be a favourite of mine.

PAT SMITH.

RECORDS



IF you've ever seen a rock band of any description, you will probably have seen them do an old hit off "Chuck Berry's Golden Decade" as an encore. In consequence, "Chuck Berry's Golden Decade Vol. II" is a more interesting, if less legendary, collection, as you won't know the majority of numbers off by heart unless you're a complete Berry freak.

A.U. PAGE

EDITORIAL

NOW that the new Executive-President, D. Burns; External Vice-President, J. Strudwick; Internal Vice-President, S. Phillips; and General Secretary, J. England, have finished their honeymoon and settled in with a bang, they now have to get down to the more serious issues of A.U. administration.

Firstly, there is the question of space for the A.U. in the area to be vacated by the Library. There is a great need for a second squash court and a larger gym, the suggestion being that the present gym should be converted into a squash court and weights room, and one of the large rooms in the Library be converted into a gym.

Secondly, there is the problem of the delayed reply to our application to join the U.A.U. Deferment of a decision until June means that there will have to be fresh canvassing in May. And thirdly, there is talk of buying a mini-bus. It's doubtful whether it would be an economic proposition, but it's worth investigating.

JEREMY CLIFT.

GLIDING CLUB

THIS term has witnessed a large increase in the number of club members gliding at Lasham, our base site. Although the poor weather has made gliding impossible on a few occasions, quite a number of first-year members have made good progress, in particular David Sagar, Eve Wee and Lyn Bradley, to name but a few.

A number of members are expected to win their "wings" shortly. Among those who are expected to go solo in the near future are David Mercer and Sue Willisroft. Sue should be the first girl L.S.E. member ever to reach this stage. At the more advanced end, Robert Parks and John Meldrum are within a "hair's breadth" of winning a Bronze Gliding Certificate. So far as records show no L.S.E. member has ever won this award before.

The better weather next term should draw out those club members who have been slacking so far. So no doubt we will be running "bus loads" to Lasham. It would help if any member who is prosperous enough to own a car to place a list on the notice boards indicating when it is their intention to go to Lasham and the number of seats they have available for other club members.

JOHN MELDRUM



How to throw your man

Those wishing to learn Judo should contact J. Gilbride through u/g pigeon holes. Instruction is by Dennis Logan, a 4th Dan lately returned from Japan. There is a nucleus of yellow, orange and green belts, but the club welcomes additional members. Some members of the L.S.E. club take part in inter-university matches in the University of London team.

BANNISTER RAPS 'UNFIT BRITAIN'

DR. ROGER BANNISTER, Chairman of the Sports Council, declared that most people in Britain are out of condition and are only paying lip service to the idea of keeping fit.

He was speaking to MPs and members of the Keep Fit Association at a House of Commons lunch to mark the start of a national Keep Fit Week.

Dr. Bannister said: "For most people in Britain keeping fit is something that gets lip-service and very little else.

Most people would agree that it is a good idea to keep fit throughout life, but too few do anything about it once they leave school.

"People have much the same attitude towards wearing car-seat belts, or regular dental check-ups. They support the idea but prefer to leave it to somebody else to do something about it."

He added: "It doesn't make sense to opt out of all forms of physical recreation once the school satchel has been put away for the last time.

"For fitness is important. It helps us work better—especially those with sedentary jobs—and enables us to savour life more sharply. Our leisure, our children and most things in life are enhanced if we feel fit."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

THE new Executive has succeeded to office in the midst of a period of relative calm within the Union. This is, however, in no way indicative of a lack of essential issues which it already must face—indeed, which will make the Executive's task no mean one.

In the minds of most union members is the problem of space, or rather the lack of it. Space in the gym, space in the circuit room, space for the squash club . . . in a word . . . space for this athletic union to be able to function both with the equipment and in the manner that could vaguely resemble its intention. It seems nothing less than absurd that a school with some 3,000 "odd" students should be forced to recognise as exercise centres two rooms that pertain more to the main building toilets than their official titles. Perhaps the situation could be better examined if one sees one club, namely the squash club, the largest single club in the union, with 280 members, able to use only one squash court. Now although more room has been purportedly offered following the vacation of the premises of the old library of political science, this executive, indeed this union, must be ready, able and willing to force the equation of the administration's intention and action.

It has come to my notice that Mr. D. Burns has succeeded to the Presidency. This will come as a welcome surprise to members of this union, as it has to me, and will certainly serve to dispel feelings of doubt that have arisen in some quarters concerning the future of the union. With him come the camp followers—minstrels, Jim England, Steve Phillip and John Strudwick. In summing up, I suggest that this union is bordered upon a year of seemingly unnatural good fortune and success and, in future times, some may reflect upon this year and say to themselves, with a nostalgic lump clasped unsparingly within their throats, we were there in 1973.

L.S.E. ARE CHAMPIONS

THE L.S.E. team has now emerged as the indisputable champion of the Inter-Collegiate League, and will shortly be in possession of a gleaming trophy.

This is a fitting tribute to the efforts of all those who have contributed to this victory over other aspiring colleges, namely Val Davies, Sue Bennetto, Jinni Featherstone-Witty, Juliet Dye and George Foy. Until last week there was a draw at the top of the table between the Royal Veterinary College and ourselves, both with maximum points, so it was agreed to use the League Match against Wye as the decider. After the jumping the team (Val, Sue and Jinni) had a lead of 15 points over their rivals, which was reduced to 10 points after the dressage; however it was a convincing win especially since the Vets have an impressive record in the history of League matches. The University team has had a very full schedule of matches including several in Germany. Future matches include one in June at Haras du Pin in Normandy, in which Jinni will be attempting to bring us more glory (although last year she only qualified for the booby prize in the cross-country), and nearer home an International at Bristol with teams from eight countries participating.

THE HYDE PARK ROAD RELAY

L.S.E. has won the Sir Roderic Hill Cup twice, in 1952 and 1953, but has since not featured in the honours, which is hardly surprising, as some 78 colleges from all over Britain, France, Germany and Belgium competed in this year's Imperial College 25th Annual Invitation Road Relay, in Hyde Park.

The relay takes place round the Serpentine, over a course of some two miles, 1,740 yards. Each team enters six runners, competing for the Lady Roderic Hill Cup, for the first team finishing, and for the Imperial College Union Cup, for the first college with less than 500 male students.

Started by the Rector, Lord Penney, the runners were swiftly spread out round the course, final positions being largely decided by the initial runners. The fastest lap, a mere three seconds off the record, established in 1971 by J. Lane, of Southampton University, was run by the Scottish international Andy McKeen, in 13 minutes 30 seconds, followed by Morcroft, of Loughborough College, in 13 minutes 37 seconds, and another Edinburgh runner, J. Dingwall, in 13 minutes 55 seconds. J. Pratt set the pace for L.S.E. with a very swift 15.14, followed by B. Levitas in 15.49.

THE VICTORS

For the ninth year running, Borough Road College, London, won the Imperial College Union Cup. The Borough team also won the Lady Roderic Hill Cup. It was won last year by Birmingham University. Lady Penney presented the prizes after the race. The final times were: Borough Road College 85 mins. 30 secs., Clare College (Cambridge) 85 mins. 38 secs., and Birmingham University 85 mins. 47 secs. L.S.E. came 55th in a time of 98 mins. 52 secs.



Cricket Club

THIS note is dedicated to those ignorami who ignore the presence of a cricket club at the L.S.E. Should you be stumped by this comment, I shall hasten to add that not only is the cricket club alive, well and spending the summer term in New Malden, but that it happens to be one of the most successful clubs at the school.

The observant among you will no doubt have afforded a fleeting glance at the scrap of paper headed "Fixture List 1973." The intelligent among you will have noticed that the contents of this are both interesting and inspiring, special mention being made of such "social" fixtures as the away games to Southampton, Kent and Sussex Universities, and the knife-edged games in the U.L.U. Cup and against our friends the 'Comics.

Whether you're competent enough does not worry us and we try and give everybody interested a game. The social side is tremendous, piss artists are especially welcome; the après-cricket would embarrass even the notorious Sam Hazely and our rugger buggers.

This is an offer you cannot refuse. Join now.

PAT RICHARDS.

TABLE TENNIS TO VISIT BOCHUN

TEN of the Club's members are to visit Bochun, in Germany, at the end of the Easter term, to play a return match against the University.

In part subsidised by the A.U., of its 35 members three teams of four play regularly in the University of London Inter-Collegiate League, in divisions one, two and three respectively. And despite the lack of publicity, this select band is enjoying one of its most successful seasons ever. Both Captain J. Garbutt, and D. Thomas represent London University 2nd team. And in the other teams E. Igwe captains the 2nds, and I. Robertson the 3rds.

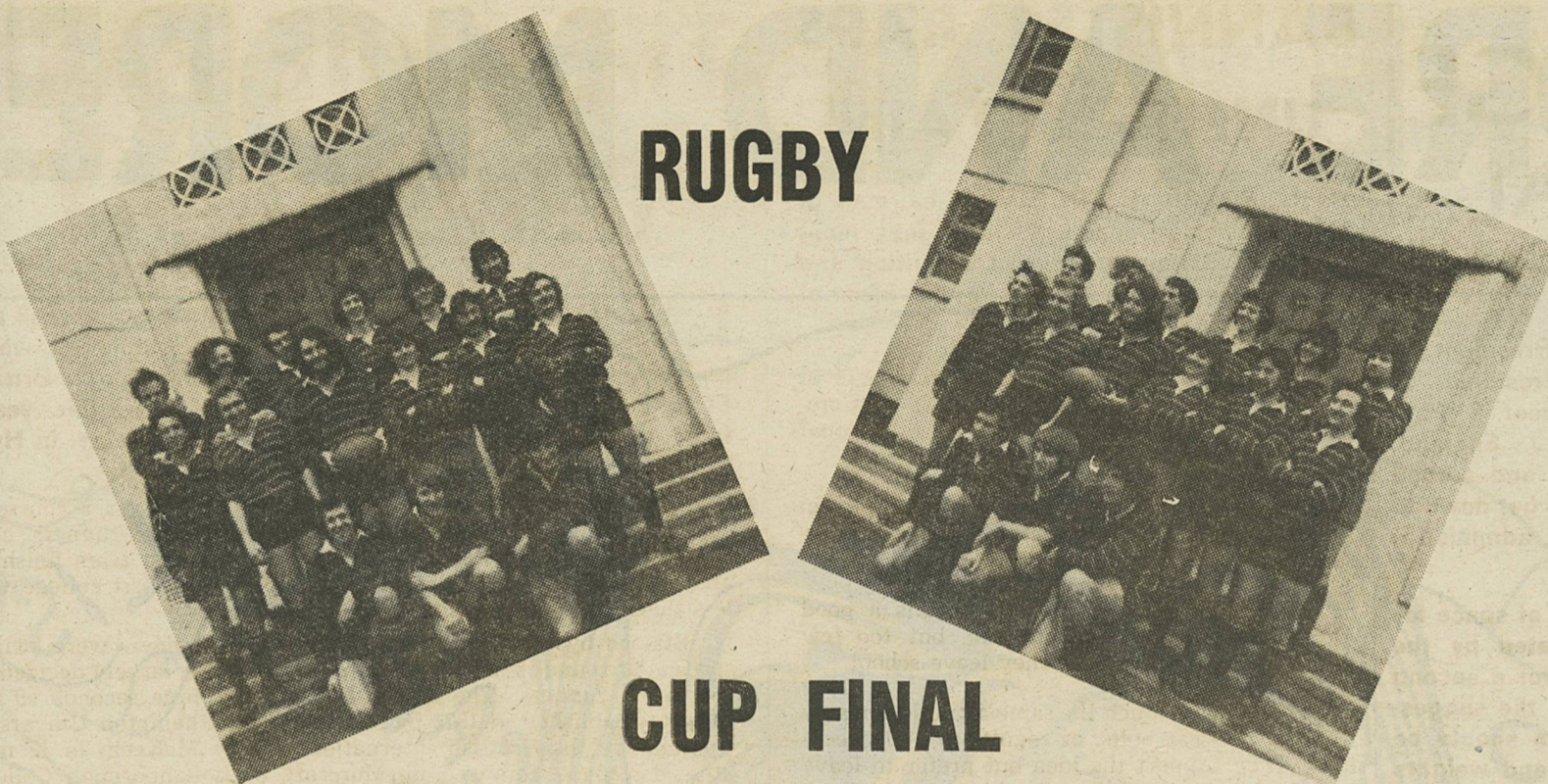
PROMOTION

This season all three teams have challenged for promotion, with the first team currently lying third, the third team second, and the second team first in their divisions.

Next term will bring the U.L.U. Open Championships, the Carlsberg Cup (team K.O. competition) and the L.S.E. Closed Table Tennis Championships. With regard to the latter, there are trophies for the singles and doubles winners, with shields for runner-up. Any members of the club wishing to enter should put their name on the table-tennis noticeboard before Friday, March 9th, so that the draw and seeding can take place.

Entry to the Closed is free to any club member and details will be published in the near future.

Anyone interested in joining, or at least finding out a little more about this expanding club should contact the secretary—John Garbutt, through u/g pigeon holes, or come along to a practice—gym, Fridays, 2-4 p.m.



RUGBY

CUP FINAL

L.S.E. v. IMPERIAL

FOR the second year in succession L.S.E. took the half tankard in the Intercollegiate Rugby Gutteridge Cup, losing to Imperial College 16—19, now 11 times winners since the competition's inception.

The game was always close, L.S.E. scoring two tries to Imperial's one. The host of penalties awarded against L.S.E., a constant problem throughout the season, spelt death, however, in the face of Imperial's kicker Dave Rimmer.

Two penalties in the first six minutes gave I.C. an easy 6—0 lead before L.S.E. captain, Ian Diamond, had even got his team together, and it was only when referee Clive Hoskin, scrupulously fair throughout, awarded the Beavers a penalty in front of the posts—easily converted by Steve Phillips—that L.S.E. looked like coming back into the game.

There followed the best play of the game, Nick Kettle proving himself to be as much at home with the subtleties of ball play as with those of the Students' Union. A penalty converted in the 30th minute preceded a try by the corner post in the 31st by Gerry Moore, giving L.S.E. a four-point lead. A brilliant piece of teamship brought L.S.E. a second try, when Nick Kettle ran half the length of the pitch with the ball, beating at least six men, with a skill rarely seen in College football. It was Tony Horsthuis, however, who scored the try, nicely placed right under the

posts, and easily converted again by Steve Phillips, and placing the Beavers 6—16 in the lead.

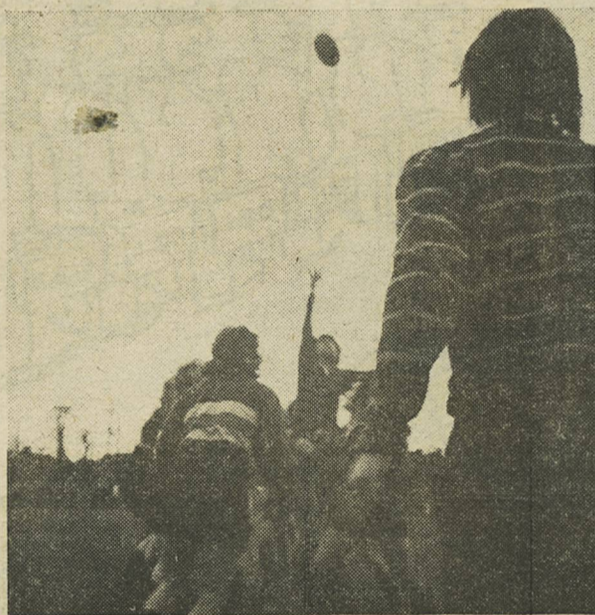
All looked set for a Beaver victory—the first in history. L.S.E. were playing well—close-knit in the scrum, and well up in the three-quarters. Fred Marrow made a useful scrum-half and Pete Swindon, at full-back, looked infinitely superior to his opposite number.

But victory proved elusive. An offside at a scrum gave I.C. the break, taking the score up to 9—16. Substantial pressure by Imperial, and some swift attacks down the wing reaped their rewards, a try by the corner post, and a missed conversion, giving L.S.E. but a three-point margin.

It is a pity that a team so close to winning should be defeated by its own disregard for the rules of the game. For the two subsequent penalties, right in front of the posts, can only have been caused by the sudden realisation that the once seemingly invincible position, which L.S.E. had secured for itself, was now being eroded away.

The result—a three-point victory for Imperial—was very lucky but no one can say undeserved. Little should be said of the wild hectoring by I.C. supporters whenever the Beavers took a kick. And every congratulation should go to referee Clive Hoskin for his straightforward and unbiased mediation. Thank especially go to Ian Diamond for his unflinching leadership throughout.

By the way, I should add that L.S.E. 2nds beat I.C. 2nds 36—13!
JEREMY CLIFT.



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