



ADAMS' COLLEGE EMPTIES

Director 'robs' rebels

Sir Sydney Caine has been one of the key figures in a recent tussle between the British government and the Rhodesian Smith regime.

Shortly after UDI the British government assumed control of the Rhodesian reserves held in London, and froze both them and those held in foreign banks. Sir Sydney was appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia with a new Board of British directors, — referred to by Smith as "the great Caine Robbery". "Initially there was a considerable amount of work involved," Sir Sydney told Beaver, "but more recently there has been very little to do". The bank's Reserves having been frozen, the normal business of the Bank is being illegally carried on by a Board set up under the Smith regime.

Agents of Smith ordered a Munich firm to print currency notes to the tune of several million pounds. Sir Sydney Caine found out about this deal and in a flurry of telephone calls, hired a lawyer to issue a Court injunction "arresting" the aeroplane 24 hours before it left Munich with a package of 16 million pounds.

Beaver has been informed that Sir Sydney would stand to be put behind bars if he ever ventured inside Rhodesian territory.

LSE LIBRARY CHECKS

The largest library in the world devoted solely to the study of the Social Sciences has decided to impose a strict check to control the plunder of library books. £38,000 per annum is spent on the purchase of books, periodicals, etc., which is little enough for the purchase of new books without having to finance dishonest students. No ideas have yet emerged to control library hogs who deliberately misplace books so that they can have access to them when they need them.



AN EXERCISE IN MULTIRACIALISM AT UCR

The mass exodus of qualified academic staff from UCR has led to their replacement by schoolteachers. Grants for African students now limited to selected courses, are being administered by Smith's civil servants.

While the University College of Rhodesia advertises for a replacement for Dr. Adams ("no distinction of race, nationality or class . . . in any of its activities") the number of staff there declines rapidly.

In November, 31 students in the middle of their exams received notification that their grants or loans had been withdrawn forthwith. These were the 31 students who had been suspended by the College Administration after the July graduation demonstration. This was in spite of the fact that not only had these students been given an assurance that their names would be kept secret but also that their suspensions had been withdrawn in the face of the restriction and deportation of staff and students by the Regime. The only possible way that the Regime could have obtained these names is with the co-operation of the administration of the College.

The Academic Board which formerly allotted scholarships has been replaced by a committee of the Regime's civil servants. This Committee's first decision was that scholarships should be awarded to Africans only for certain "approved" courses of study, which the Regime considers suitable. The number of scholarships have been reduced from 45 to 15 for African students. (There will be 83 Africans qualifying for University

this year). This indeed is a flagrant manipulation of the University to avert African advancement.

Since July last year, of the original 120 members of staff, well over one half of them, have resigned in the face of threats to academic freedom and personal security. (Indiscriminate persecution by the Regime has become a common place). Some staff incur heavy financial losses in resigning while at least 15 have despairingly thrown up their jobs without new jobs to go to. Their resignations constitute a grand threat to the maintenance of academic standards, since many of the vacancies have been "filled" by local school teachers. Their importance is also reflected in the Academic Board, which now is mainly composed of non-liberal members of the old staff and local recruits. To the students, especially the African students, the loss of sympathetic and intellectually stimulating staff is a great blow, since it places them in a hostile environment.

In the final analysis it seems that the gallant fight for academic thought, intellectual vitality and racial tolerance has been crushed and the Smith Regime remains in effective control of the College. The occupation of the College was made possible by the weak and comprising stand taken by its principal Dr. W. Adams, a policy which led to the removal of those elements opposed to the Regime.

S. African student here

Mr. Thami Mhlambisi, winner of last year's South African Scholarship starts at LSE this term reading for a BSc Econ.

Mr. Mhlambisi has already graduated from the University of Natal with a degree in English and Political Science. Totally opposed to the South African regime, Mr. Mhlambisi has continually expressed his dissent through the banned African

National Congress. He was restricted for his political activities in 1964 and was finally arrested in June of that year. He spent a year in prison under appalling conditions. On release he was still restricted, which meant that it was virtually impossible to find employment. His social life also suffered, his meeting ore than two people

constituted a public gathering under South African law and is illegal for people under restriction.

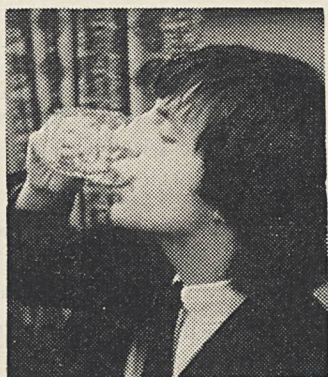
The South African government allowed him to take up the scholarship at LSE provided that he did not return. Mr. Mhlambisi will contribute an article to BEAVER sometime this term concerning his life in South Africa.

Next Beaver issue features a more elaborate account of his achievements and aspirations.

GILLIE RESIGNS

Alan Gillie, LSE's beat-poet deputy president, has finally decided to resign after weeks of hesitation.

"Because of last term's events, unforeseen at the time of my election, I haven't done as much work as I intended. Unfortunately, I don't get a free year," he explained, denying irresponsibility on his part in having taken office. Despite his conversion to the Library Religion, he still intends to follow Union politics. "I



hope Union will continue to press for student rights, oppose the Adams appointment and that much better accommodation can be found for students."

At its first meeting on Monday, Union Council unanimously appointed Slim Malik, last year's Welfare VP, to take over until the elections which will probably be held during this term, in the beginning of February.

RSA INAUGURATED

The inaugural convention of the Radical Students Alliance will be held the weekend after next (Saturday and Sunday 28-29 at the Mahatma Gandhi Hall, 41 Fitzroy Square, W.1. starting 11-00). The RSA a broadly based political movement of student radicals, has already been officially recognised by the Labour Party — Maurice Orbach MP spoke to the RSA last Saturday at Manchester. Hank Ross, External Affairs VP, and one of the organisers, told 'Beaver' that the response to the alliance has been very good. He hopes many

LSE students will attend — application for membership can be made at the meeting.

At the request of the porters, please use the waste paper baskets if you have no use for the two inserts in this issue of Beaver.

comment

COME ALIVE!

Thank God the Administration has at last realised that most of us don't know how LSE is run, and that it might be a good idea if we did.

One cannot help suspecting that the real intention of Sir Sydney's letter was to placate any dangerous opposition to Dr. Adams's appointment or a determined campaign for student rights. Yet the boycott is the sole cause of the new concern for student opinion.

Sir Sydney misses the point. LSE is not a university, if a university is somewhere to think critically, to question. More and more we are martyrs to society's demand for "people with good degrees," i.e. people with facts stuffed in their heads. And we are willing martyrs. We are library slavers, toiling day in and day out, absorbing our books like squirrels gathering nuts. This is no thirst for knowledge. It is concern for that good degree. It doesn't matter that the lectures are unstimulating, the tutorials concerned only with minutiae. Providing you get the facts, learn someone else's view by rote, you're OK.

It's our own fault. We don't care. We don't complain. Or if we do and some changes are made, we don't take advantage of them. The only people (apart from Soc Soc) who take any action are Union Council, so in their own inimitable way the piles of Union handouts grow daily. The staff are the silent scapegoats for their own incredible dullness. Eventually LSE student, well-trained bureaucrat that he is, will end up with a pile of memoranda under each arm, and will announce that he has decided . . . don't know, don't care, can't think.

LSE won't be a more exciting place to be because there are student committees controlling X, or staff-student bodies deciding on Y. Real reform will only come when students are concerned with criticism and staff with encouraging it, when the Director is actually in contact with the students. Then we might be moving.

STOP ADAMS

Adams should not come.

It is not a question of whether or not he is a good man, whether or not he is racist. You don't choose the Director for these qualities or the lack of them. The case against Adams is quite simple: that he is not the man for the job. Beaver has gone into the whole business deeply, and we are satisfied firstly that he did co-operate with the Smith regime, and thus permit a gross infringement of academic freedom; secondly, and in our view far more important, he is not an efficient administrator nor in good enough contact with his students for a candidate for the position of Director of LSE. LSE needs a Director with good administrative abilities, an active concern for the welfare of the students, and above all a certain dynamism which is needed to get the place out of the present rut. It does not need a stop-gap, nobody's first choice or even second choice.

Something must be done and quickly. Union should choose a group of people to devote themselves solely to stopping Adams. The campaign must be organised at a national level to put as much pressure as possible on the Administration to change their minds. This can be done, if it is done quickly.

BEAVER STAFF

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- Assistant Editor **Slim Malik**
- News Editors **Tricia Israel**
John Rose
- Features Editor **Anne Mulcahy**
- Political Editor **John Lea**
- Sports Editor **Jon Neale**
- Business Manager **Nigel Bowen**
- Photographers **Alastair Dunn**
Stephen Hayes, Gene Millgram

letters to the editor

Letters for next issue by February 2nd please.

NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD ?

Dear Sir,

I READ WITH great interest your article on Sheffield University and I feel that as a student there for three years before coming to LSE I am well qualified to comment on it.

Students at Sheffield do complain about their facilities, the main complaint being the Union building — designed for 3,000 — now holding nearly 5,000. Saturday night dances are just as crowded as Friday dances here, and despite the longest bar in the country it is still possible to queue for twenty minutes for alcohol. I must admit that students do not realise how fortunate they are in having such splendid amenities (in comparison with LSE).

One point not mentioned in

the article is the hall situation. About one third of students are in residence, the majority in plush new halls only a mile from the university campus. These do offer the "digs till twenty one" policy as far as entertainment of the opposite sex is concerned.

In conclusion, I would say that Sheffield has many advantages over the LSE, but I must admit that in the short time I have been here, LSE has much more of an atmosphere than is apparent to a newcomer.

Yours faithfully,

Neil Tomlinson.

Dear Editor,

NO DOUBT MANY LSE students have heard of some of

the new campaigns against homelessness such as "Shelter" and "Lend a Hand" and the concern aroused by the BBC TV documentary play, "Cathy Come Home."

Apart from their appeals for money, which have appeared in the national press, "Shelter" have appealed for people over the country to form "shelter groups" to fight homelessness and help in the raising of funds. One can apply to join such a group by writing to "Shelter," 40 James Street, London, W.1. Alternatively, it might be a good idea if LSE were to form its own group; if this has not already been considered, may I suggest that the Union and individual students here do consider this? Although I myself am no longer a student, I would be very glad to help anyone prepared to undertake this, and

can be contacted via the Graduate Pigeon-holes.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs.) Carol Wain.

Dear Sir,

I AM FORMING The Society for the Protection of the Apathetic Student (SPAS).

Realizing the great need for this association, I am sure it will be vigorously supported by those students of LSE who are "socially aware". Now that sex has been taken care of by Operation Match, there is absolutely nothing left in this world to care about. We hereby register our disapproval of those students involved in activists societies attempting to arouse our political consciousness

Signed

10 Anonymously
Apathetic students.

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politica

Conflicts, Views and Background

edited by John Lea

Editorial

Poverty Rediscovered

YOU ARE NO longer likely to be thought naive if you point out that poverty as a problem still exists in Britain. Professors Abel-Smith and Townsend have published "The Poor and the Poorest," the Child Poverty Action Group held a teach-in* on poverty last month, and Peter Townsend has just published a Fabian Pamphlet "Poverty, Socialism, and Labour in Power."

Rising Poverty

In the "Poor and the Poorest" the authors claim that poverty, defined as a standard of living lower than

point out to you, hand on heart, that all we need is a redistribution of nought point one per cent of the national income to solve the problem, and that there is no excuse for delay — if only Mr. Wilson would listen to our sound proposals.

Bankrupt Thinking

The major bankruptcy of this type of thinking is the faith in the power of persuasion plus the social survey. All we have to do is to point out the facts and to make the constructive proposals, and by some inevitable process something will get done. But

for a single man and 21/- for a married couple. By 1966, inflation diminished the value of the single rate rise to roughly 2/11. Again take the 1966 wage related supplements, the flat rate benefits. Firstly, the scheme is self financing and involves no redistribution of income. Secondly, it incorporates the principles of the "wages stop," which evokes the principle of the 1834 Poor Law in order to provide no incentive for you to remain unemployed (sic).

The only answer that the liberals and pinks in the Labour Party can really give for why so many of the Party's election pledges in the field of social welfare either didn't materialise (e.g. improved family allowances) or were considerably watered down (e.g. the Land Commission), is that there wasn't enough parliamentary time, or that there were unforeseen complications." And so the answer is more and better of the same sort of thing.

If such things could be achieved, they would of course have some effect, but what is the chance of a major redistribution of income ever coming about under the social system?

Naivety

Any political analysis is surely naive and doomed to impotence, unless it takes into account the fact that society is not a nice balance of competing interests, but that some interests are more powerful than others. The wage freeze has worked against the interests of the working class, and inequality and poverty are increasing, not decreasing.

Ruling Class

The Labour Government accepts the limitations on its action which the system of parliamentary democracy imposes. This system grew up to serve the interest of a particular class, and as long as the government accepts it they will be making concessions to the interests of that class. To redistribute income radically and to eliminate poverty will require a radical revision of the social structure, including the disappearance of the powerful class altogether. And it will not disappear of its own accord.



140 per cent of the prevailing level of National Assistance rates has increased from 8 per cent to 14 per cent of the population between 1954 and 1960. Townsend outlines the major causes of the increase as ageing population, reinforcement of social division by differential development of state and private pension schemes, and the declining demand for unskilled workers, which results in the suppression of the wage rates for some employees.

Good Liberals will, of course, regard all this as a public scandal which ought to be put to a stop, and will

Labour Politicians would claim that something has indeed been done. Wilson launched his own little War on Poverty in Signposts for the Sixties, and legislation has followed. The government has reorganised social welfare by abolishing the National Assistance Board, and absorbing it into the new Ministry of Social Security. It has raised the basic level of national insurance benefits and allowances, and last year it added wage related benefits to the existing flat rate one. But what has happened? The national insurance benefit was raised in 1964 by 12/6

A POWERLESS NATION?

TWO VIEWS ON BRITAIN'S WORLD ROLE

WHEN GEORGE BROWN protests at US bombing in Vietnam, the world smiles. British influence is negligible, since for Britain to have a world role she must have military strength. But often the very people who are insisting that Britain should exert influence in one sphere or another, are those who are insisting that Britain should be disarmed. Yet only with military force can a nation exert positive pressure upon world events.

Britain's role until 1945 was to ensure a balance of power, she had the largest navy in the world and the sight of it was sufficient to deter a would-be aggressor. Since 1945, Britain as a World Power has executed successful military operations in Malaysia, East Africa and Kuwait. The British government has now decided to give up the remaining outposts in the world which the British army has used as bases to preserve order. One example is Aden.

When the British troops

move out in 1968, the government fully expects the Egyptians to move in. The imperialist Nasser will be in an even stronger position to undermine stability in the Persian Gulf, which may mean that not only an important sphere of influence will be lost, but also that the Middle East might become an even greater menace to world peace.

The situation in Aden will become that which would be existing now in Malaysia, had it not been possible to send the troops back there. The British government did not believe that the Malays really wanted to belong to the Democratic Socialist Government of Indonesia, and the intervention was in the best peace-keeping tradition. The result is greater stability in the region. Therefore a similar line should be taken in Aden.

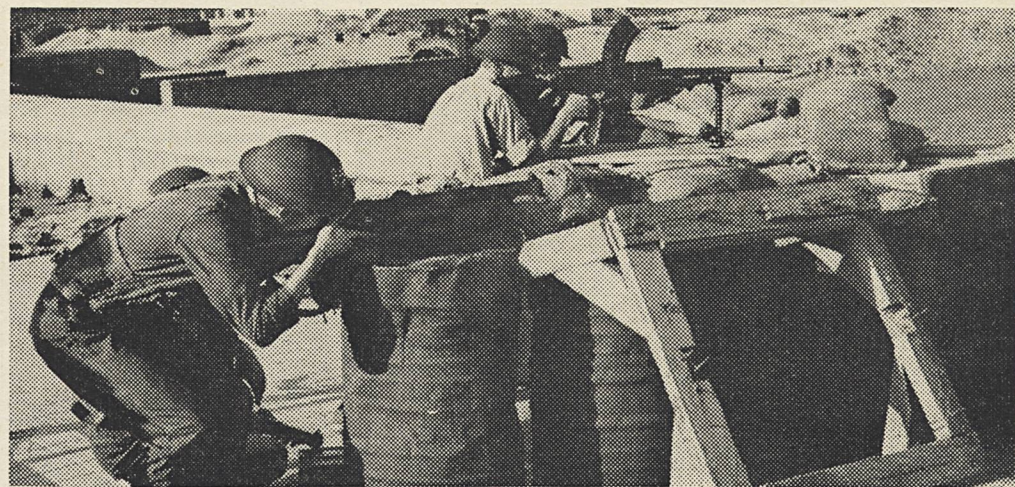
To preserve the status quo one needs military force. If Britain were to evacuate the bases her influence would be as negligible as it now is in Vietnam.

The belief in an Anglo-American "special" relationship is a complete myth. The Americans are concerned in pushing their own policies and resented Harold Wilson from publically disassociating himself from the US bombing of Hanoi.

Without advocating British involvement in Vietnam, contrast the British position with that of Australia. True she has only committed six thousand troops, but this entitles her to a far greater say in what goes on, even if only in a minor way, than Britain could ever hope for. To the critic who says that where the US is concerned, Britain has no say in any case, one could reply that British intervention in Cyprus in Christmas 1964, and the suppression of the East African rebellions had nothing to do with the US.

Independence stems from strength, not weakness, so there is a clear voice for Britain: arms and influence, or disarmament and subjection.

Tommy Bower



Chris Harman replies . . .

READING MR. BOWER'S arguments, one wonders whether he is naive, or openly dishonest. His fundamental argument is that it is a good thing for Britain to play a world role. He doesn't discuss how, or for what ends. He absolutely ignores Britain's past world role.

One does not have to go back to the bombardment of Athens, or to the massacre of Armistraz to see this written large. He believes that a strong Britain is a force for peace. This is far from self evident to anyone who remembers the events of November 1956. When one looks at the reality of the "British Presence" one sees a military force aimed at maintaining much more material interests.

Protection of interests might sometimes demand the maintenance of peace, particularly when the threat to it comes from oppressed people trying to gain their freedom. In this sense British troops enforced peace (with concentration camps, bombing of civilians and torture) in Kenya in the early fifties, as did Russian troops in Hungary in 1956.

But it does not always. In Vietnam, British interests point to the provision of British facilities for the US in Thailand and Hong Kong. No doubt if the British economy were stronger, this would be extended to active military aid, as in Korea.

Mr. Bower does not choose to deny these facts. Rather, he clings completely irration-

ally to the assumption that British influence is good. It is "good" that British troops should maintain unpopular regimes in East Africa, and in other ways control the destinies of peoples without their consent.

Those who want to base the ends of action on more humane considerations can only reject his arguments. Peace in Vietnam will only come when either the people of Vietnam achieve their independence or when they are so terrorised that they lose the will to resist. The British government has no doubt about the need to help the oppressors. If you oppose this view, then the need is not for bigger British forces, but to fight against British involvement, and against the possibility of this involvement being effective.

Magnus Carter

A MEMO TO SMITH SOCIALISM'S PRICE DIRECTOR'S DANCE

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RACIALISM LSE-STYLE

Softly, gentle reader, turn the page softly. Magnus Carter is angry. Speak (if you must) in hushed tones. Uncle Magnus is so furious at the inverted Racialism so rife at LSE that he has decided to introduce it to those rare people who do not practise it.

1. When a Coloured student speaks absolute boring rubbish for hours in Union Meetings, do not jeer, boo or hiss but listen with rapt attention.
2. When Coloured students disturb viewers in the TV room, never tell them to belt up.
3. If you use words of abuse to describe Coloured students in their presence make sure that you have the appropriate look of embarrassment on your face.
4. When having a party, be certain that a noticeable number of Coloured students are present (the more radical the better).
5. Girls: When alone with a Coloured member of the opposite sex, steer the conversation round to politics, then, don't look bored.
6. Freshers (even in the law faculty): By now you should have at least one good Coloured friend.

Scholarship, details of which are in the Calendar and a Portrait does exist in the ante room to the Board Room. Mr. Kidd informs me that this portrait is not out of bounds to students "within reason", i.e. no massed prayer meetings or frenzied immolations. Also his colleagues presented a Greek vase in his memory which is carefully hidden away in the Shaw Library to which admirers are directed to pay silent homage.

Veterans who can remember David Adelstein's election manifesto will have noticed the long awaited 'Coke' machine in the corridor to the Library disguised as a silver monstrosity. The roll of lino lying opposite it, is in fact (with some stretch of the imagination) Allan Gillie's promised cigarette machine.

MEMO FOR NEGOTIATORS

Late Refectory officer and Staff-Student Committee member, Ronny Millet has produced a legacy for his successors. A colourful document based on his personal experience in dealing with recalcitrant Academics. It lists, amongst others, "The Chopping Block", an invitation for general comments on a proposal which are then systematically demolished. "The Ball Game" is played when student representatives are entirely ignored in the discussion.

"The See-Saw" describes an insidious irrelevancy approach. "The Red Herring Spawn" is where a side issue is picked upon and treated as the main line of discussion. "Red Herring Mirage I & II" follow, which are filibustering techniques. "The Kipper Red Herring" twists legitimate examples to ludicrous extremes. "The Academic Fox-Trot" which ends the document, is the concession on small side issue to prevent any concession on the main issue.

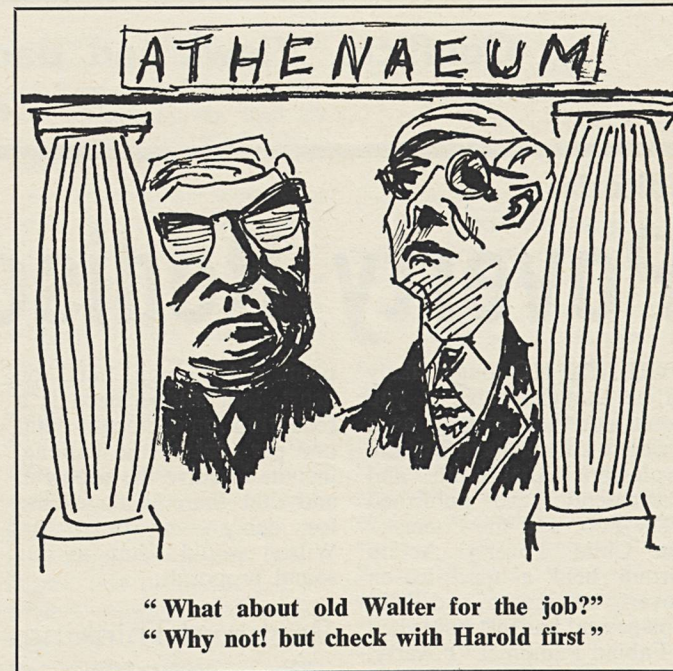
Armed with this "fishy" document new student negotiators should be well prepared to deal with their more experienced Administrative opponents.

SMOKERS: Room Q in the Library is set aside for the use of the Academic staff. Smoking is permitted.

CASTE SYSTEM

Students at LSE can be divided into four categories (I'm told):

1. Those students who come to



LSE, fit into little cliques and are not interested in making any more friends.

2. This student has come to LSE for the sole purpose of obtaining a degree, and is not interested in associating with anybody at the College (he has all his friends outside the School).
3. Students who have friends everywhere and are interested in having more friends.
4. Shy Students who have friends outside but have too few friends within the College because they have not fitted in.

Would categories three and four please leave their names on my board in 'Beaver' Office (S.116) so that they can be introduced to the mythical Union clique by joining various committees and 'Beaver' staff (inexperience an advantage).

Reactions to the annual striptease in the Three Tuns late last term (by a member of the visiting French rugger team) varied from the fresher's plaintive "I can't look!" (peeping between her fingers) to a fellow male student's lithpy comment: "He wath gorgeouth wathn't he".

IMPERFECT PRIORITIES

I know the word isn't perfect, not even at LSE. Sometimes we do have the power to correct blatant wrongs but we don't do so! A pretty little secretary (after nine months training at a little college just off St. James') can earn the same salary as a junior lecturer. She may work in a carpeted oak panelled office in Connaught House while some members of the Academic staff have to put up with delapidated, unheated crummy little cubicles with creaky floors in the Government Lab.

Even Marx needed the warmth and comfort of the

British Museum for the flowering of his genius.

Union can no longer claim the sole privilege of receiving intimidatory missals from the Administration in Connaught House. Some members of staff now share this honour.

Scott "Valentino" Moss' success with the ladies has now reached such a peak that he now treats the poor birds like pawns on the chessboard. Perhaps he should remember that the Queen is the most powerful piece on the board and can quite easily make life pretty uncomfortable for him by withdrawing her support.

MAGNUS' WRATH

By nature I am not a violent man. But if I ever catch the dirty, filthy, sneaky SOB who removed some of my material from Beaver office over the vacation I will make it my personal business to knock the living daylights out of him. If he is also the author of the anonymous libellous letter dutifully informing me of the sordid private lives of a number of students, a point of information for him and for others who feel compelled to contribute to my column: the function of this page is not primarily to parade gossip. What students do in private is their own business.

Magnus Carter's function is to amuse you in the hope that, by bringing to light the inefficiencies and absurdities of both students and administration, these faults may be corrected.

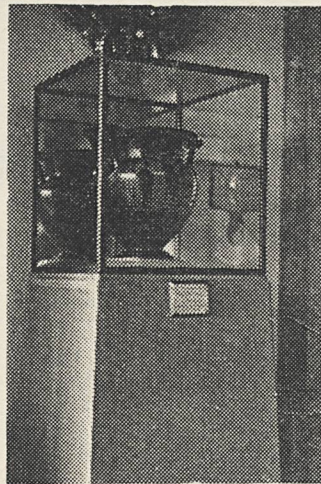
A salute to Slim Malik's one year of benevolent despotism as Welfare V.P. in which far more was achieved than in any previous administration. Perhaps there might be something in his particular brand of government. Hint, for successor petite Pippa Jones.

The myth of the 'Leftist' overseas student is finally exploded.

University fees may go up by £180 per foreign student, yet no overseas student has raised a whimper of a protest. It seems the foreign student at LSE is content to shuttle between library and digs and to huddle anti-socially in his impenetrable cocoon.

HONOURLESS PROPHET?

Harold Laski, more than any other, created the image that is LSE. An intellectual giant who moulded the minds of men who today control the destinies of hundreds of millions in the other half of the world. The magic of his name still draws



most of the foreign students to this college in preference to other Universities in the hope that some of his greatness and ideas might still be found here.

Magnus Carter searched in vain for some commemoration to this genius in the institution that he loved so much, and finally came to the conclusion that only the mute walls of Old and New Theatres bore silent testimony to the crowded electrifying lectures and dialogues during his time here. But this was not so. There is a Laski

future events

ACTION at last!

THURSDAY 19th
Law Society film show "The Caine Mutiny" O.T. 6-30
Sociology Society lecture by Professor Bierstedt S.400 4-30

FRIDAY 20th
Bar social Concourse Area 1/6

SATURDAY 21st
Jewish Society Annual dance in the Three Tuns. 8 p.m.
Music — The John Bryan Fraternity.

MONDAY 23rd
Labour Society — Miss Judith Hart, Minister of State at the Commonwealth Office will defend the Government policy over Rhodesia. Old Theatre, lunchtime.

Union Debate "This House Believes That Love Makes The World Go Round" Evening — O.T.

TUESDAY 24th
Film Society "Seven Samurai" and "Aos" O.T. 6-30

WEDNESDAY 25th
Conservative Society. Speaker Sir Edward Boyle O.T. 1 p.m.

Lib Soc. Speaker. Prof. Hugh Tinker on S. E. Asia.

THURSDAY 26th
Socialist Society. E. Thompson on the History of Trade Unionism until 1815. In S301 at 7 p.m.

U.N.S.A. Speaker Mr. Pollack. S306 1 p.m.

FRIDAY 27th
Annual Dinner, House of Commons. Speaker Norman St. John Stevass. Tickets 37/6.

TUESDAY 31st
Film Society. "The Magnificent Seven" and "The Moot" at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2nd
Socialist Society: Speaker Reyden Harrison S.101 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3rd.
Union School from February 3rd to February 5th in Hove. Speakers include: Taverne, Bray, etc. Cost £3/10/0. A few vacancies available from S105.

MONDAY 6th
West Indies Society: film and talk. S.300. 5 p.m.

TUESDAY 7th
Film Society: "Help" and Laurel and Hardy film. O.T. 6-30 p.m.

LSE REVUE FOR '67?

It looks as though there is to be another LSE revue at the Edinburgh Festival this year. Despite considerable problems a draft script has been written and the cast has almost been settled: Jon Smith; Max Williams; David Safir; and Carol Couatts.

CLARE MARRIES

"Clare Magazine was a great success" Editor Alex Finer told Beaver. "We distributed 3,000 copies nationally and broke even."

In future the magazine will be published jointly by Beaver and Clare. This marks a "great leap forward" for Clare since Beaver's features staff, business team and internal distribution will be utilized.

Anyone interested in joining the Clare team should contact Alex Finer in Beaver Office S116.

AFTER years of slumber the Academic Affairs department has finally awoken.

Boycott-pioneer Scott Moss is collecting a vast team behind him with the intention of shaking up the whole administration.

"If the Staff-Student liaison committee is as impotent as last term I'll scrap it." Tough words indeed, but Scott Moss is quite serious. He has written to Professor Fisher to ask for a meeting of the committee on January 24th to discuss what the precise function of the committee should be.

Scott believes that any changes asked for by the students must be backed up with hard fact. Consequently he has appointed Chris Middleton to organise surveys of the library, tutorials classes and lectures. Says Chris:

"These are problems that concern every student at LSE, we must have complete co-operation in them."

Crowding

To ensure that the surveys are valid a lecturer from the Statistics department will supervise the research. The first survey will be one into the problem of crowding in the library and the difficulty in obtaining books. All next week there will be checkpoints at the entrances to both libraries, and some students will be asked to fill in a short questionnaire while they are in the library.

Help Needed

These surveys cannot, however, be carried out successfully unless the students are willing to help run them. Volunteers are desperately needed willing to give up a few hours of their time to conduct the surveys. This is a chance to improve the academic life at LSE and at the same time gain invaluable experience in research methods. If YOU want to help contact Scott Moss or Chris Middleton or sign on the Union notice board in the Concourse area. There is a meeting today for volunteers at 5-00 p.m.

INTIMATE SOCIALS

New social VP Shaun Robinson, outlined some aims of his department. Sunday socials between three and six p.m. in the Three Tuns Bar and aspiration to achieve fame and name for LSE's dances. Blaming over-bright lighting and inept organization as the cause of bad LSE dances, he plans to produce better posters and provide more "intimate" atmosphere. If all goes well, there is no reason why LSE should not be known for its dances as well as its degrees.

AIESEC'S INDUSTRY

AIESEC is a mystery to the majority of LSE students. A meeting of its officials and representatives of industry at LSE on Wednesday 11th January helped to clarify the position and function of this awkwardly named organisation. This year's national president (and LSE student) Tony Rosenfelder outlined achievements to date and plans for future expansion. Last year, AIESEC sent some 200 students abroad on traineeships in business and industry and also made a profit on the charter flights which they ran for students. Hoped-for developments include a stronger financial position, greater publicity to industry, and finding more firms both at home and abroad

willing to give traineeships.

The main aim of the meeting was to consider the possibility of setting up an advisory board of industrialists to help AIESEC in its plans for expansion. But even the AIESEC officials themselves had some difficulty in defining the ultimate objectives of their organisation. Advisory counsellor Roger Davies was most articulate here in saying that AIESEC aimed to create a bridge between the academic and business worlds, and more particularly, to extend a student's academic education into practical business experience.

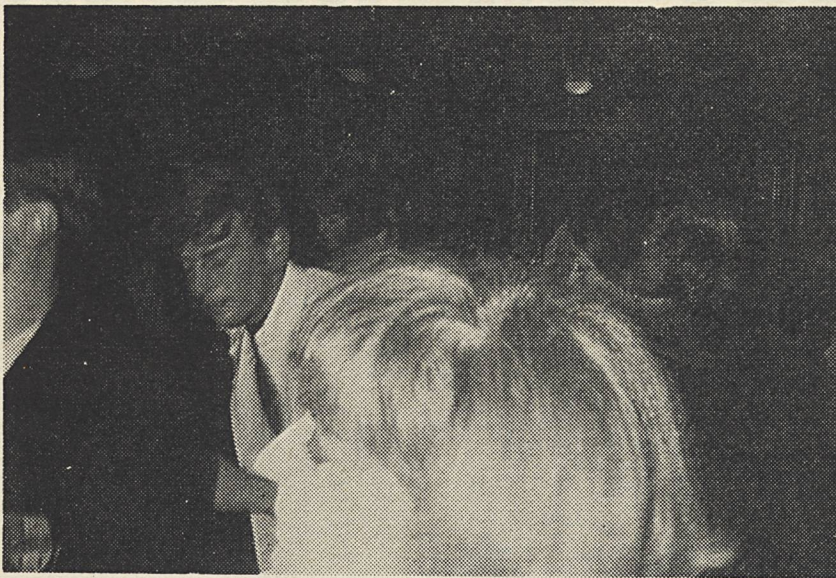
See "AIESEC EXPOSED" — feature in the next edition of BEAVER.

MILLET MOVES IN . . .

Catering Manager, Mr. Desirens, has agreed to work out plans for the take over if the Refectory Advisory Committee (a committee made up of students, staff, school representatives and catering representatives — chaired by Professor Gould) agrees to give the plan the go ahead. Final permission has to be sought from the Director.

Union control of Florries would provide a welcome boost for Union income plus says Ronny "an opportunity to express student responsibility."

(Incidentally, Flo's has a turnover of £5,000 p.a., yet manages to make a net profit of less than £130 p.a.)



Dave gets free year

David Adelstein has been awarded his hoped-for free year. In a letter he received from Sir Sydney Caine dated the 20th December, he was informed that "because of the special burden which has been placed on you as President by events during the tenure of your office . . . the interruption to your ordinary studies arising from these various factors has been so considerable that you would have very great difficulty in doing yourself justice if you were obliged to take the Final examinations next summer." Sir Sydney continued by saying that a close watch would be kept on Adelstein's academic progress next year, similar to a condition laid down in the case of last year's President Alan Evans. He hoped that the rest of this year would not be entirely occupied by Union duties and stressed that he was in no way setting a precedent. "Any application from the President of the Union in future would need to be carefully examined, as yours has been, in the light of the particular circumstances prevailing in his or her case." The extra year awarded him is not an automatic privilege and is also not a sabbatical year. This possibility is currently being considered by a special committee of the Academic Board but it is doubtful whether its findings will affect Adelstein. For the moment, he will be financing himself. In the case of Alan Evans, Union voted funds to support him; the School authorities, however, intervened to prevent this.

SEX ADVICE FOR LSE

Pippa Jones, Welfare VP, outlined to Beaver the extension of the student health and counselling services which will commence during her term of office.

Dr. Little, a young female gynaecologist attached to University College Hospital will be visiting LSE for three hours a week to advise students on sexual matters. This scheme is very much in the nature of an experiment which, if successful, will become a permanent part of the health services available to students. More detailed information will be sent to women graduates and undergraduates via the pigeonholes. Although it was felt generally that men would prefer to see Dr. Read or Dr. Levitt, Dr. Little is quite prepared to advise men as well. She stressed the fact that her aim is neither to encourage promiscuity nor to moralise, but to provide knowledge of the physical and psychological problems of sex, before the student makes any decisions.

Dr. Little's first visit will take place towards the end of this month. Notice of exact dates and times will be posted on the Health Services Board and appointments can be made through Mrs. Howard, the secretary. (The fee for each student session is £1/1/0, but for the pilot scheme this term, the school will be providing this).

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A REAL FUTURE IN AEROSPACE

Speaking to the Manchester Institute of Directors on Oct. 24, 1966, Sir George Edwards, Managing Director of British Aircraft Corporation, said: "The time has surely come when the whole nation must be made aware of the financial and balance-of-payments facts of life of the British Aerospace Industry. This year it is exporting products to the record value of £200 million. But that is only part of the story. In every aeroplane which is sold abroad over 90 per cent of the money is paid for British brains and skills. Less than 10 per cent is the cost of the raw materials.

"Britain never had an industry which was more perfectly suited to her needs than is the aeroplane industry to the needs of our present crisis. We take some metal—mainly relatively cheap aluminium alloy and worth less than £100,000—and we fashion it into something we sell abroad for over £1 million. The rest—the 90 per cent—is made up of the British know-how, research genius, design and engineering skills which add up to our technological leadership.

"Make no mistake—we do still have this technological leadership. We are way ahead of all other Western countries except the U.S.A. and in a number of respects, especially in basic thinking, we are ahead of them too.

First in the Field

"The practical solutions of the jet engine came from Britain. So did radar—and so for that matter, did the swing wing and the world's first jet and turbo-prop airliners. But those are only shop window examples. There are many others. The successful harnessing of a gas turbine engine to a propeller was achieved here—hence every turboprop aircraft flying in the world today. The Americans said it couldn't be done. We did it. The 'jump-jet' and all that it may one day imply, is British. The technological and aerodynamic and electronic miracles that were embodied in the TSR.2 were British; so are the Martin Baker ejector seat used throughout the world, and auto-landing and a score of other developments and improvements and refinements in the state of the aerodynamic, engineering and electronic arts.

"For one reason or another we did not reap the commercial benefits we should have done from many of these things. But today's British designers and scientists and technologists are no less brilliant, no less dedicated and no less determined than the men whose example first inspired them to join our industry. What we are suffering from is not lack of first-rate brains, not lack of dedication, not lack of determination, but an



Sir George Edwards

overall lack of national pride in our achievements and a national failure properly to exploit them.

"Today's British design teams are already achieving technological successes of the same order of magnitude as their most legendary predecessors have achieved. The jump-jet I have mentioned, TSR. 2 I have mentioned, Hovercraft (only in their infancy), new and vital defence weapons like ET.316, and the British half of the world's first supersonic airliner, the Concorde: these things are the tangible proof of Britain's ability, of Britain's leadership.

The Younger Generation

"We in aerospace have no need to cringe in corners and succumb to the symptoms of what the French call the 'English sickness.' I lay on the table today the credentials of British design teams and engineers to be regarded as the corps d'elite in the export battle of Britain—and I don't give a damn if some of them wear their hair long and their trousers tight. There's nothing wrong with their brains or their brilliance. I tell you this, and I know: they are as good as men of my generation—in many ways they are better—but they rightly look for the support of their own management and for the support of the nation acting in planned and joint concert.

"My own corporation, B.A.C., is doing all it knows how to turn the enormous conversion factor of the present products from those design teams into hard export cash. Of the new orders so far booked in 1966 by B.A.C. (orders worth over £120 million), £90 million is for export. This is 75 per cent. Of the actual hardware against old orders which B.A.C. factories will deliver this year, 59 per cent is for export. And this is for products of whose value over 90 per cent is

paid for the content of British skill and brains. This know-how is still our most marketable and rewarding national commodity.

"I have just been re-reading the Chancellor of the Exchequer's praise for the motor industry . . . There he pointed out that their 1965 figure of £370 million exports was 36 per cent of their total production, and this export percentage was above that of France or Italy. Mr. Callaghan then exhorted them to chase the German export percentage of 51 per cent and outlined the enormous benefits which would accrue to balance of payments if they succeeded.

"We in B.A.C. this year have sold nearly 60 per cent of our production overseas and, as I said, 75 per cent of this year's new orders are for export. The B.A.C. One-Eleven—the world's first short-haul jet—is currently, on its own, Britain's top dollar earner.

"This shows you what can be done. We can and will do more. Each Concorde sold abroad, for example, and at current prices, is worth about £6 million—which is £40 per lb weight against the 12s. 6d. per lb which Britain gets for an average car.

"Today, across the nation's balance of payments, our industry—in terms of its exports plus the essential transport and defence equipment it supplies at home and which would otherwise have to be bought from America—is worth £400 million to £500 million a year.

Planned Stability

"What we must do, as a nation, is to recognise that arithmetic—to recognise our abilities and, by planning, ensure that never again do we fritter away the brains, the patience and the loyalty of the men who can make what is already our technological leader industry into our bread-winning leader industry.

"We can do that quite simply by choosing the right products, military and civil, by collaborating where it is sensible and productive with France and later with Europe, and by so streamlining our Government and management control and financial procedures that the menace of the wreckage of cancellations and stop-go no longer dog our every day's effort. If, jointly, we can achieve such a planned stability, then we are home and dry. All the talk will then no longer be of contraction, but of expansion of this great and vital national asset which, despite all its troubles, is still the envy of every country in Europe and of many more outside it."

British Aircraft Corporation has vacancies this year for students graduating in Science, Engineering, Arts and Social Science. Full details of these career openings and training opportunities are contained in the brochure "A Real Future in Aerospace", obtainable from your Appointments Secretary or by writing to the

CHIEF OF PERSONNEL SERVICES, BRITISH AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, 100 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

WHO REALLY WANTS ADAMS ?

a despicable or a noble man—two views and more facts

DR. WALTER ADAMS C.M.G., O.B.E., was born on 16th December, 1906, and was educated at Brighton and Hove grammar school and University College, London. He became lecturer in History at UC in 1926 and was a Rockefeller fellow in the US (1929-30). In 1933 he married Tania Makaroff, about five years younger than him, an attractive woman of Russian extraction.

In the same year, Lord Beveridge assisted by Lord Rutherford, Lord Chorley and others set up the Academics Assistance Council — later to become the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning. This organisation aided over 2,000 academic refugees fleeing from the impending terror of Nazi Germany. The aid was provided firstly through finding placements for the refugees in British universities; secondly by arranging for the transit of refugees on their way to Sweden, US, Turkey or Australia; thirdly by providing funds for the assistance of those refugees who were old and ill. The funds to carry out these activities were derived partly from voluntary subscriptions by a large number of university teachers — generally 5% of their salaries — and partly from other donations. The one man responsible for this tremendous task more than any other man was the secretary of the organisation, Dr. Walter Adams.

ADAMS AND EDUCATION

In 1946 the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas was founded to develop budding universities in the Commonwealth countries. According to the White paper on the Inter-University Council (1946-54), "at the close of the war there were in the British colonial territories and the Sudan, excluding Ceylon and Palestine, only two universities, the bomb-damaged Royal University of Malta established in 1952, and the partly destroyed university of Hong Kong, founded in 1911. Today there are three universities, Malta, Hong Kong and Malaya, and six university colleges, University College of the West Indies; the University College of the Gold Coast; the University College, Ibadan, Nigeria; Makerere College, the University College of East Africa; the University College of Khartoum, and the recently established University College in Salisbury for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland". Student membership in colleges affiliated to the I.U.C. went up from 726 in 1946 to 4592 in 1955. During the same period, Commonwealth student membership in university and non-university institutions in the U.K. swelled from 2014 to 9901.

The part played by the I.U.C. in putting universities in the developing countries on their feet was overshadowed only by the I.U.C.'s introduction on a scale unknown before, of students from developing countries into Britain. Here again, the pride of performance goes to Dr. Walter Adams, secretary of the organisation from 1946 to 1955.

In 1955 the unprecedented step of setting up a multi-racial university in Rhodesia was taken by the British government. The post of assistant Academic Registrar at London University was being offered to Dr. Adams

but the Ministry of Overseas Development managed to convince Dr. Adams that University College, Rhodesia offered much more of a challenge and that a man of his potential would be of much greater value to this new enterprise.

The UCR offered problems that could tax the capabilities of any good administrator. That the university did make slow but sure progress is shown by figures of student membership. From 1957 to 1963 the total number of students in the college rose from 68 to 481, whereas the number of African students rose during this period from 8 to 151.

ADAMS UNDER PRESSURE

The Unilateral Declaration of Independence by the illegal Smith regime and the inevitable political pressures exerted upon the UCR left two possible courses that Dr. Adams could follow. He could either keep the university running, come what may, or close the university down completely. Shutting the university would probably suit Smith who could then turn it into an indoctrination centre for the immoral, illegitimate and illicit brainchild of the late Dr. Verwoerd. On the other hand, keeping the university open, apart from being the accepted British government policy — evident in the quarterly grants that are still continued — would at least make for a little shade of intellectual comfort from the maddening white heat of ignorance all around.

In conclusion, note the remarks of a pre-war colleague of Dr. Adams, "Walter was modest and publicity shy, but when encountered, the twinkle in his eye, his silver hair, handsome countenance and tall stature gave an air of nobleness and dignity about him".

The objections to Dr. Adams are based on his recent behaviour at University College. One is not concerned at all with what he did 30 years ago as a young man. His political attitude when faced with the Smith regime is what is relevant to



Graduation Day

THE CASE AGAINST HIM

his suitability for the L.S.E. The case can be put quite simply: he is aloof, he is an inept administrator and he lacks the capacity to deal with an emergency.

UNIVERSAL CRITICISM

Birley states that in almost every memorandum which he received, with no distinction between those of the extreme right and the extreme left, there have been criticisms and complaints about the administration.

NEVER PROTESTED ON UDI

Dr. Adams has never publicly protested on the question of U.D.I. Not even when students and staff of the College were arrested and some hastily deported. He did not protest at the presence of police on the Campus: he co-operated with them. He read out the Emergency Order and the name of his personal assistant appeared on the Order. He thus supported a de facto regime whose legality was being questioned even in Salisbury at the time.

REFUSAL TO SEE STUDENTS

On the 16th of March, 1966, 150 frustrated students attempted to obtain an interview with Dr. Adams. He refused to see them. Birley regretted this attitude. That evening the students waited in the passage outside

the Council Room. He emerged from the Council Room but retreated immediately and claimed that he had been manhandled, yet in subsequent interviews with the press he denied this. Shortly afterwards the Registrar left the room to call for the police. The students knew that he was going for this purpose yet he was allowed to pass untouched. A few minutes after this incident, one of the Deans called six of the students into the Council Room and arranged an appointment with Dr. Adams. The students dispersed within two minutes. The police were not needed. Dr. Adams denied in an interview with the Johannesburg 'Sunday Times' that the arrest of nine lecturers was any business of the College, in spite of Mr. Lardner-Burke's statement in Parliament that this matter was the concern of the University.

BETRAYAL

As a result of the demonstrations in March, a Committee of Inquiry was set up to investigate and Dr. Adams gave the assurance that no student would be victimised. Several students were invited to give evidence. Subsequently they were informed that they had been found guilty. On requesting the charges, they were told that the Committee would need further time to formulate the indictment. This 'Kangaroo' Court contravened every concept of natural justice possible. The Committee of Inquiry had been set up by the Principal immediately prior to his departure for Britain, and it was only in the face of fierce protests by some members of the staff against its methods and decisions that matters were righted.

HE HAS NEVER BEEN A LIBERAL

The occasion of Dr. Adams one 'liberal' gesture is seized by his supporters to show that he is after all prepared to stand up on principles. A member of staff at UCR states:

"The possibility is mentioned of Adams having been pressed into his 'liberal' stand. This is quite correct. I was myself one of the half-dozen members of Staff who went to see Adams in the evening to discuss the police threat toward all those who 'harboured' him (ie. lectured to him, wardens who had him in a hall of residence etc.) At the start of the discussions Adams made

it quite clear that neither he personally nor the college would take any steps at all in support of affected staff. In fact he had just accepted this police message as one of the facts of life and indicated that, for the health of the College as a whole, he considered it incumbent upon himself to inform the police of Maluleke's whereabouts. It took us two hours (his emphasis) of hardhitting arguments to convince Adams of the folly and wickedness of this stand. But even then he did not want to take a decision".

ADAMS' PAPER DRAGON

Dr. Adams underestimated his own position as being of no consequence. On the one occasion when he was bulldozed into making his liberal gesture the wrath of the Rhodesian regime did not descend on the College in full fury. There is evidence to show that the Rhodesian regime did not want to close the College, and Dr. Adams knew this. This was to refute the accusations of critics that Rhodesia was going the way of South Africa. Here was a great experiment in multi-racialism functioning very efficiently in the midst of the mythically apartheid society.

SELLOUT OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Further Dr. Adams failed to make a public protest on the censorship imposed on some members of his academic staff, nor when archives were closed indefinitely to some members of the Staff. He even reprimanded the 46 staff members who wrote to 'The Times'. He did not protest when police invaded the College in search of the letter which was being circulated, neither did he protest when plans for a multi-racial hospital, which would have been used by students for training, were shelved in the face of opposition by the regime. No protest was made when appointees to the Staff were refused residence permits. The Rhodesian regime operates a 'blanket' policy of refusal of permanent residence to 'foreign' Indians. This prevented the appointment of a lecturer in 1964-5. It had even been the practice for some years past for the college authorities to submit the names of selected applicants to the Immigration Authorities for vetting. An African lecturer had been 'visited' by the security police. His

house and office had been searched. Dr. Adams did not protest.

CONTRAVENTION OF CHARTER

The University College of Rhodesia continued to function not because of Dr. Adams but in spite of him.

The Royal Charter of 1955 states that there would be no racial discrimination.

Events at the University College of Rhodesia contravened the terms of the charter with Dr. Adams condonation. The public utterances of Mrs. Adams in referring to Africans have never been decorous and on several occasions have been highly inflammatory.

DOG DOES NOT BITE DOG

The people who defend Dr. Adams most vehemently are his friends. They are nearly all ageing, and as senior academic administrators must have a vested interest in protecting one of their own kind. The people who attack him are those who have worked under him in Rhodesia. Nearly all the staff (except sympathisers of the Smith regime) despise him as an administrator. The students without exception consider him at best inefficient, and at worst a xxxxxx xxxxxx. In fact, even the most right-wing members of the University agree on his administrative sloppiness.

LSE STAFF DON'T WANT HIM

Here, at LSE, a good number of academic staff have privately expressed misgivings and await Dr. Adams' arrival with trepidation. Most of them don't want him; in fact, two-thirds would be happy if he did not appear. A senior member of staff says, "Dr. Adams is a man of extraordinary charm which he has a remarkable capacity for switching on and off".

Although Mr. Kidd, the School Secretary, was Secretary of the Selection Committee, the present Director was not consulted on the appointment and is both annoyed and has misgivings about its wisdom. The much respected Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, Director of LSE for about 20 years was 'shocked' at the appointment. Dr. Adams will hardly be welcomed, even by Sir Sydney Caine. Dr. Adams is expected to arrive in this country in March but the School does not know for certain the exact date of his arrival.

SELECTION COMMITTEE EXPOSE

Dr. Adams is an old man and will be retiring in three years. This leaves one with the suspicion that there may have been other reasons for his selection, apart from his administrative record. Not all the members of the Selection Committee were present or knew Dr. Adams' full record when he was chosen. The scathing indictment in the Birley apology had been published but the Report was not yet in London and therefore could not have been read by members of the Selection Committee. All members, however, knew that the Report had been commissioned.

STOP HIM

A mistake has been made in the method of selection. It can be reversed for two reasons: Firstly, because the appointment is only for a relatively short period, secondly, Sir Sydney Caine would retain his post for another two years to make time for a more suitable successor to be found.



Police on UCR Campus

THE GIPSIES

Romantic Nomads or Public Nuisance?

A Beaver Features Team Report

A PITCHED BATTLE between police and gypsies was fought in Bromley before Christmas. The flare up was the result of a thirty-year-old struggle between the local council and the gypsies.

The gypsy life to which the Bromley Council objects is a nomadic life of filth and squalor. Solly Brown is one of the more respected, articulate individuals in the camp, despite his illiteracy. He, like many other gypsies, is tired of travelling. Because Council authorities refuse to give the gypsies a permanent site for more than 12 families, their livelihood is restricted to collecting scrap iron in the winter, and working on farms in summer. They say that they would be prepared to sacrifice their traditional wandering if their children were given a proper education, but the council is reluctant to establish a permanent site for fears of attracting more gypsies. Solly insisted that a limitation in numbers was practical and he personally would use force to ensure it. "Traveling was never meant for poor people," he said.

Gypsy Life

The gypsies are an ethnic group that migrated from North India and eventually intermarried with Europeans. 600,000 were murdered by the Nazis. They have no religion in the ordinary sense but believe in God. Being continually on the move they care little about the looks of their camps. Lavatories, located behind the caravans, consist of oil cans with toilet seats lying by the side; there are no bath facilities but they "manage." Caravan interiors are carefully cleaned by the women.

Talking to the women you at once become aware of a certain fertility in their lives. "We've got the kids to see to," explained one mother, although looking at her mud-splattered offspring it was hard to believe they worry much about them.

Gypsy women do not always marry and often have more than six children. Courting traditions vary: one fifteen year old girl had been going out with boys since eleven; another, no less attractive, was sixteen and had "never been kissed."

The women's lives appear particularly boring, yet few of them would change it. One of them, Susie, said, "Sometimes I look at my kids and feel sorry for them when I remember the bad times when I was a kid, but I wouldn't give up my caravan."

Ex-public schoolboy Gratton Paxton is the reluctant, stop-gap leader of these gypsies. He became involved in their struggles when he helped prevent two

families from being evicted from a site in Ireland. His status seems to have snowballed until he found himself acting as a sort of social worker, trying to get the gypsies to form a national network so that good sites would always be available. He hopes that a real leader may emerge from the newly-formed Gypsy Council. He wants to start a mobile school for the gypsies, for he pointed out that a mobile labour force is vital for farmers. His aim was for "a completely new growth," and the Bromley site is a test case for future success.

Action

In Bromley resistance to the Council started when the gypsies met in December at the Bull pub in defiance of its "No Gypsies" sign, and formed a Gypsy Council. They decided to return to the Star Lane site, allotted to them a year ago by the Council and from which they were recently evicted. Bromley Council sent workmen who, on arrival at the site refused to move the gypsies without their consent. "We're not bailiffs" one said.

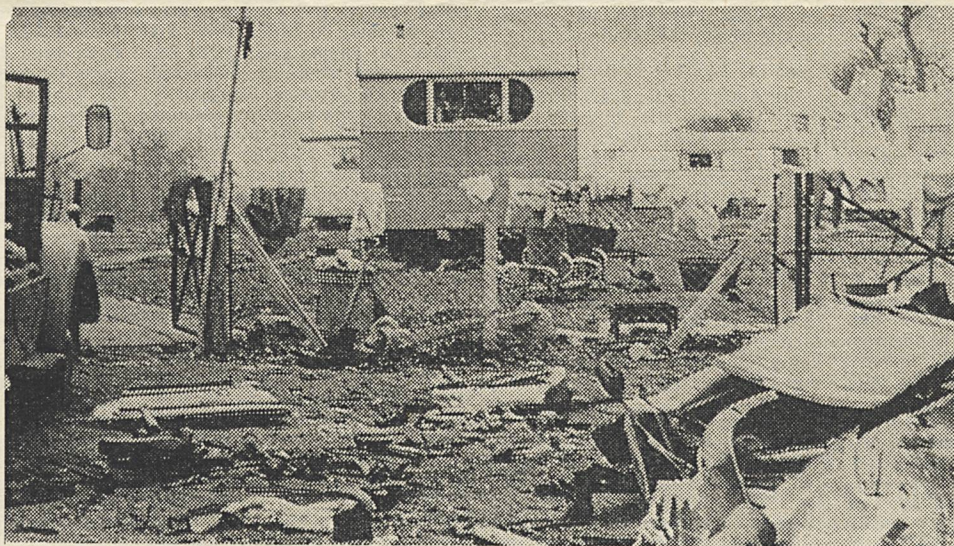
At 8.30 in the morning of December 16th, the Council tried again. Police arrived to "prevent a breach of the peace", but soon were attempting to move the gypsies who were sitting on the drawbars of their caravans. A baby was kicked, a pregnant woman thrown to the ground, other women moved by their ears. The TV cameramen had been moved off the site and were only able to film the police retiring and the gypsies, no longer non-violent, pelting them with mud-balls.

The gypsies wrote to the Home Secretary and the Commissioner of Police demanding a public enquiry into the methods used. The police are currently making their own enquiry under Chief Superintendent Stephenson and Superintendent Randall, both of Greenwich. They have spoken 'impartially' to both gypsies and residents, although Randall is alleged to have said to John Ford, a local resident, that he would have used 200 policemen, had he been in charge.

On the Saturday following, contact was made with three members of Bromley Council's special Gypsy Committee whose chairman is Alderman Cecil Smith (Conservative), a leading figure on the council. The committee wants to set up a permanent site for twelve caravans and move the others out of the area. The gypsies are not satisfied, but have offered to pay for any sanitation required and are hoping for a larger site.



Integration?



Star Lane Site

New bylaws are being introduced so that surplus gypsies can be prosecuted; the gypsies have agreed to move off Star Lane if the council will tell them how to comply with the regulations. The meeting ended with no agreement. Bromley Council refused to make its plans for the gypsies public because this would endanger the delicate negotiations going on with the GLC over the nature of a lease for a permanent site.

Residents View

Local residents are resigned to the fact that there are, always have been and always will be gypsies living in the area. Their only objection is the proximity of the Star Lane site. "I know they've got to live somewhere," said one man, "but I'd like them a bit further away from me." Asked if he would object to gypsy children attending the local school, he replied, "Well of course I know I shouldn't, but it would make



Gratton Paxton, Gypsy Leader

THEIR FUTURE

Will Anyone Ever Act?

THE GIPSY PROBLEM can only be solved on a national scale. Yet the GLC told us that only Bromley can deal with it, they merely give consent to the borough's proposals and act in an advisory capacity. Bromley Council have said they are going to move some gypsy

families to Croydon and Bexley. Croydon Council said that they had been notified that some gypsy families do wish to move into their area but as yet they have no plans. Bexley Council were equally vague. In fact the councils seem to be working in isolation, and any plans they do make are merely contingency ones until the national government acts.

Like Smethwick

The gypsies present a problem to the local community. But this does not mean that the residents are absolved of guilt. It lies on all sides — the residents, the gypsies and the councils involved are all mutually ignorant. In addition the residents' attitudes have overtones of ethnic bigotry. Indeed the way the opposition to the gypsies is being organised — grass-root "Residents' Associations" pressurising local councils to "protect the value of their property," and even the language used, is reminiscent of the Smethwick affair in 1964.

Truly permanent sites for the gypsies are needed—most of them don't want to settle in houses or to be "integrated" into the community.

They must have somewhere to stay in the winter where their children can go to school without fear of being moved on. In summer the gypsies' farm work is vitally needed, and since they want to do it it is madness to try and force them to settle down.

Inhuman

The local councils are being inefficient and inhuman. They move gypsies out of their areas at whim, knowing full well the neighbouring council will do the same. They say they want a national solution, yet when the government sends a circular asking for their plans they don't even bother to reply.

Gypsies wish to live differently from the local residents, and this is their right as human beings. The accusations that they cause crime was described by a Scotland Yard spokesman as "unfounded."

The most enlightened local attitude is that they should be "integrated." This is not the point. It is surely up to the gypsies to decide how they want to live — a decision not to be determined at the whim of residents or bureaucrats escensed in the town hall.

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student drama on display

PROFESSIONAL PRODUCTIONS BUT NO LSE

step
out to
poetry

One of these days, why not step out of the murk of Houghton Street into the world of Yevtushenko? (This is easily done via the Penguin edition of his selected poems.) Then the oppressions of the city, the depressions of LSE and the suppressions of an intellectual environment will float away, for Yevtushenko's poetry itself forced its head above all restraints poets meet in Modern Russia.

freshness

The most striking thing about Yevtushenko's poetry is its freshness. At first sight in fact, much of it would seem almost frivolous. The poet, however, weaves small incidents and observations into a patchwork of trenchant poetry. Each of these observations is so human and unpretentious that the result is this amazing freshness.

Behind the words of the poems is a sympathy and an understanding. There is the simplicity of a woman saying "He could beat me if he loved me". There is the fierce attack on anti-semitism in "Baby Yir", and yet all the time there is integrity in his poetry.

Sometimes this is didactic, as "Who never knew the price of happiness will not be happy". At other times it's seen through the exploration of relationships, as for example between two small children during an air-raid.

sympathy

It is surprising that this fresh, sympathetic, integrity survives translation. Much of the quality of the local dialect of Yevtushenko's poetry is lost but the vitality of it remains. This is clearly seen in his longest poem, "Zima Junction". This describes the poets return to his native town; his memories; his discoveries; his realisations.

Just one portion of this poem will illustrate Yevtushenko's perceptive understanding. Here a Russian peasant woman talks of her marital troubles:—

"he just comes home night after night
drunk, growling:
that anyway I'm his,
he turns me over roughly ...
without a word
without a word — as if I
weren't a person."

To Yevtushenko everyone is a person, and he has not let this belief pass without a word, even in modern Russia.

IMP.



Sophia Loren in "A Countess from Hong Kong"

COMEDIES GAY AND DEAD

CHAPLIN is normally brilliant whatever he does, while films about the dear dreary North of England are becoming a drag in their sheer quantity. Two new film comedies give the lie to both these critic's fables.

A Countess from Hong Kong (cert. A) makes one feel that Mr. Chaplin is still way behind in the 1930's. The story, setting, music and direction are from the museum, and about as dead.

The story is about an impoverished countess (Sophia Loren) who stows away in the cabin of an American millionaire diplomat (Marlon Brando), to find a new life in America. Most of the two hours are spent trying to hide the countess and provide her with a visa without disturbing the diplomat's reputation. This is slow and boring, not even being interspersed with any relieving comedy. Scenes include ballroom shots with everplaying violin ensembles, and long embarrassing takes of Sophia Loren plus background music, which provides the atmosphere monotonously throughout.

Marlon Brando was miscast as the diplomat. He kept a glum face, and showed himself ill at ease in a comic part. Sophia Loren was beautiful as ever, though hardly convincing as an impoverished countess. The only real laughs came when Margaret Rutherford appeared as an... eccentric old lady.

Charles Chaplin displayed little of the Chaplin genius. His direction is uninspired, and as for his script... even the actors

seemed lost for words. It's a thoroughly boring film, with previous little comedy relief.

The Family Way (Warner, Leicester Square) is a welcome contrast. A girl marries as a virgin, and ten weeks later is still a virgin. Her husband's apparent impotence begins when the marriage bed collapses, due to a friend's prank, on their wedding night; is extended as the newlyweds have to live in the bridegroom's father's house, for a crook has swindled them out of their honeymoon; and is further aggravated by the sound of the father's snores and nocturnal urination being heard through the paper-thin walls.

This portrait of marital discomfort is by Bill Naughton, and is superbly produced by the Boulting Brothers at their best. Hayley Mills, a most nubile virgin indeed, and Hywel Bennett play the newlyweds with passable Northern accents but the outstanding performance comes from John Mills, in the unusual guise of a North Country working-class father.

The film as a whole is polished, whilst remaining human. The study in relationships from the randy projectionist and his equally randy wife, to that of the music-loving bridegroom and his beer-loving father, is impeccable. The film is, however, extremely subtle with several ironical twists which will fascinate for weeks. It is one of the most poignant, amusing, and above all human films to have come to London for a long time.

THE 12th NUS drama festival was held this year in Cardiff. Its already good reputation, built up over the last decade, was enhanced by the almost invariably high standard which was achieved.

The programme was ambitious and well balanced, providing an excellent blend of tense drama, intellectual stimulation and pure entertainment. The standard was such that the productions can be criticised on a par with the professional theatre.

Of the major productions competing for the Sunday Times trophy, two stood out: 'Danton's Death' by Georg Büchner and the 'Chinese Wall' by Max Frisch put on by Durham and Leeds respectively.

'Danton's Death' was written by Büchner at the age of 22. He completed it in five weeks while preparing for a medical examination. The result of this is a number of inconsistencies in a series of brilliant but short and disconnected scenes. The dramatic structure of the play is consequently very weak and scene changes are numerous. This presents the director with not inconsiderable staging problems, which were tackled with the help of the most superbly manipulated crowd I have ever seen. It made RSC crowds look like a bunch of provincial Sunday school children in Piccadilly Circus. The menacing ferocity and the vacillation of the Paris mob were masterfully evoked. The use of the mob in scene changing gave the production a smoothness which is totally absent from the play itself and yet a nice balance was maintained between the mob and the demands of the other characters. Thus, a generally high standard of acting, a superbly contrived set and a painstaking attention to detail (such as the increasing burden of a pregnant woman in the crowd as the play developed) made this one of the best productions I have seen.

'The Chinese Wall,' a little-known play by Max Frisch, had its second only presentation in this country. Leeds squeezed out just about everything the play had to offer, and it has a lot. What was remarkable about the production was the way the audience was subjected to alternating emotional states by the effective employment of Brechtian shock tactics. The guest list of the Chinese Emperor includes such illustrious names as Napoleon Bonaparte, Pontius Pilate, Don Juan and Brutus. These characters enact their parts and then comment objectively to the audience. The whole proceedings are commented on by the Contemporary who is the communicative link between audience and cast. The result of this is the alternation between hilarious laughter at the antics of the Chinese Emperor and his Court, and the abrupt change to revulsion as a mute is tortured to extract a confession that he is the Voice of the People. Cleopatra practises her wiles on Hwang Ti and Pontius Pilate meekly explains to an unsympathetic Don Juan how he "washed his hands of the whole damn lot". Our emotions are switched from anger and hatred to sympathy, to fear, to wanton amusement. We are stimulated but above all, we are entertained. This was

good theatre.

Anyone who puts on "The Caretaker" has to make an exceptional job of it to impress. York made a very good attempt but a number of small points combined to make it a little disappointing. Rather meaningless lighting and a lack of clear characterisation of Aston were examples. Both Aston and Mick should have been far more menacing towards Davis, and both lacked the power which David Edwards put into his performance of Davis.

I sympathise with the producers of the one-act plays who had totally inadequate facilities to work with. Despite this there were several remarkable productions.

"Jacques," one of Ionesco's less well known plays was given a superb treatment by Manchester. It was clear, sustained and exciting. The director had obviously put a great deal of thought into the production and had exhausted the potential of his cast. Make-up, set and lighting were imaginative and significant: elements in a production which are often treated with scant respect. Jacques' stand for individualism is overcome by social pressures exerted on him through his family. He is forced to accept the epitome of ugliness as his bride, who eventually reaches Jacques by means of her overbearing physicality, completing the disintegration of his moral stand.

An excellent blending of music, dance and poetry was the result of East Anglia's production of "The only jealousy of Emer" by W. B. Yeats. The beautiful lyricism of Yeat's poetry and the merging of folklore with myth were well conveyed. The production was completely stylised; subtle differences in masks separated man from myth and a minimum of movement gave free rein to the intensity of Yeats' verse.

The rest of the plays suffered from an accumulation of minor defects which combined to spoil potentially good productions. Unsuitable choice of play, lack of discipline in acting and lack of motivation in lighting were examples. If there is a general criticism it is, surprisingly enough, inaudibility, an element which was forgotten in the flourish of front of house entrances, stage maroons and similar favourites of the avant-garde theatre.

WHERE WAS LSE?

Arts Editor

Jeff Bishop comments :

WHY HAS LSE in particular, and London University in general consistently failed to get into this festival despite repeated attempts?

Those universities which usually do have considerable advantages. They are renowned for the reputation of their English and/or drama departments. They have people who are interested in drama in a professional sense, whether in production, direction or acting. Also their school is liberal in its grants (Leeds was reputed to have spent £1,000 on last year's production), and provides adequate facilities in the form of a good theatre and equipment.

LSE is, by definition, dead from the neck upwards as far as the arts are concerned and London University is not much better. There are no drama courses and only a few small English departments, with LSE steadfastly carrying on its Philistine traditions. Consequently the schools don't provide the facilities and have hardly a benevolent attitude towards drama societies.

Yet London University is the biggest university in the country, and London is Britain's cultural centre. There are isolated pockets of enthusiasm in the various collegiate drama societies. Surely there is enough money, talent and facilities in the whole university to produce one production of festival standard?

The answer is to strengthen and reorganise LUDS (London University Drama Society). As far as producing festival drama is concerned it is merely one more drama society that only weakens the collegiate ones. At the beginning of the autumn term the presidents of drama societies should swallow their isolationist pride, get together and find the best director, cast and production team in the university. A really good team could generate for itself the almost fanatical enthusiasm that would lead to festival quality drama.

If colleges are prepared to swallow their pride for one overriding aim — to win the festival — I believe we could make it.

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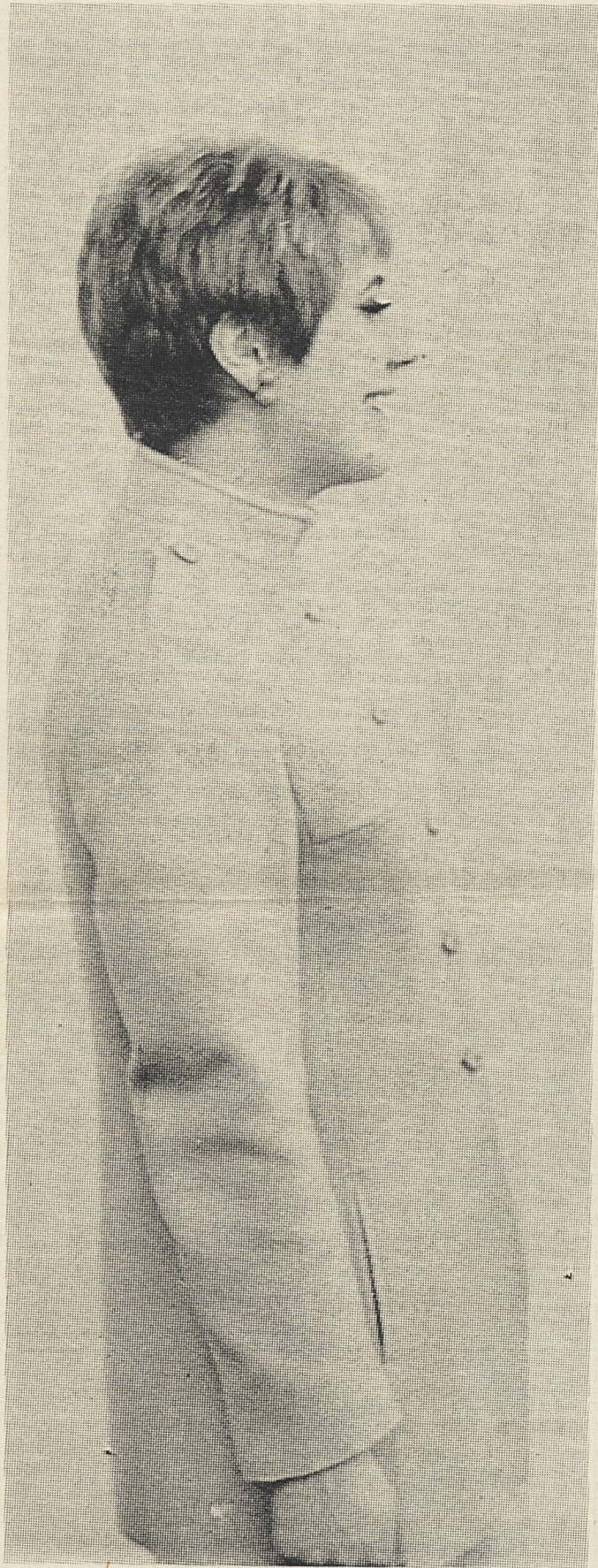
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The Phenomenon of the Second Hand Rose

DURING THE PAST few months, a new craze has swept London — second hand clothes. Men, disguised as policemen or soldiers with swinging capes, glittering epaulets, and medals of long-forgotten wars can be seen in every part of the city. We decided to investigate this latest fashion. To do so, we visited two old-fashioned kinky gear shops, one in the Kings Road and one in the Portobello Road. We found young Adrian Emmer-ton in a dimly lit room at the back of the Chelsea antique market. His shop was filled with unusual second hand clothes; especially appealing to us were some long "granny" nightdresses, which were warm, reasonably priced, and could be dyed pretty colours for parties. He sold mainly to men, and said, "We are on the verge of a radical change



Dress 35/-, Boa £6, both from Chelsea Antique Market

Lord Kitchener's Valet in the Portobello Road was a much more commercial concern, appealing to the tourists with gimmicks such as car stickers and badges advertising the shop. Ian Frisk, one of the two partners, told us that although it was only nine months since he had converted his antique shop into a second-hand clothes store, he had already opened two more shops, one in Wardour Street and the other in Jersey to catch the summer tourists. They specialize in military uniforms and second-hand fur coats, and real bargains can be found if you are prepared to look. Who knows how far back into history we will delve in order to be different? Can anyone tell me where to find a suit of armour for next year's Glad Rag Ball.

fashion page is edited by Sarah Perrigow Alasdair Dunn took the photos

Where were you on 1st, 8th & 15th January?

You should have been deep in the absorbing articles in The Sunday Times on, respectively, Arts Graduates, Science and Technical Graduates, and Women Graduates. If you missed them (along with invaluable gen on appointments boards, initial salary levels, training schemes, short and long term prospects) write to The Sunday Times (ST1), 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1, and we'll send them to you. Absolutely free.

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WE WIN! BEAVER GOES UP THE WALL

The long-awaited ascent has arrived! The soccer club, taking five teams down to IC, came away with two wins and three draws. Prominent was a fine 3-1 victory by the Firsts, Hollis in goal was superb, and the defence confident and ever ready to support the attack. Pitts, now alas departed from the club, scored the first. Firth notched a penalty after a vigorous assault on the IC goal and then Pitts hit the third. One notable feature was the quick succession of defence-splitting passes and 'running-off' the ball, something lacking in earlier matches.

The seconds drew 2-2 in a match that again showed their promise. But again they failed to score as many as they should have. A team effort this though. The thirds won 3-2. Spooner provided the steadying influence in defence, while the forwards gave IC an uneasy time. Both the fourths and the fifths drew, gaining valuable points. Bowen hit two for the fourths, so did Kelsall in the 4-4 draw.

Of the sixteen matches played last term nine were won and seven were lost; the team scored 33 goals and conceded 30. This last figure gives a completely wrong impression of the

Alison Barlow, Beaver's woman on the rocks, writes: **Candidly, I cannot think what made me join the mountaineering club. I had no violent objection to mountains, but I did not see the point of all that strenuous and dangerous exertion with ropes and God knows what else. There were lots of easier ways up. However, I was inveigled to my native Derbyshire for the first meet. I returned quite keen on mountain-(eers?).**

On that first meet we were actually no more outnumbered than we are during our day to day life at LSE, for the ratio was only 5-1. But it seemed more because of

strength of the defence, for in eleven matches only nine goals were conceded, but in the remaining five, 21 goals were given away. This was due to some tragic lapses, especially against Q.M.C. when, after leading 1-0 shortly after the beginning of the second half, LSE lost 5-1, and to the fact that we played on one occasion with ten men against a very strong side (Fitzwilliam



the isolation and because we were trespassing on an exclusively masculine preserve. The story of the first trip's

College, Cambridge). We also lost by 5 goals to 2 against the formidable Hamburg University side which included a German international player who scored four of the goals himself.

During next term we complete our U.L.U. League programme with matches against Kings I and II, Woolwich Polytechnic and Surrey University. The sec-

ond weekend in February will be spent in South Wales when we play Cardiff and Swansea Universities, returning the visit which Cardiff made to London last season.

Note. — The men's hockey team is desperately in need of a goal-keeper. Free equipment provided. Chance of league honours. Contact the team through the Athletic Union pigeonholes.

Rugby Team Rolls On

The LSE firsts conquered rain, mud, and hangovers to edge out the Haute Ecole Commerciales (Paris) 5-3 in the final rugby match of term. The game was played with that same sporting spirit which characterized the night before, and a sleepless and depleted LSE team managed to score first as Spike Watkins escaped the melee to score a try. Full-back Dai Davies scored a good conversion to provide what turned out to be the winning margin. With ten minutes left in the half the aliens retaliated when their full-back kicked a difficult

penalty.

Frog's Legs

The second half was even harder fought with the French backs giving a flashy display of ball handling barely kept in check by fiery LSE tackling. At one point scrum half Pete Diffeys was stopped dead within leaping distance of the line. The really strenuous part of the day began with a dinner at which the French team produced two estimable bottles of cognac. This was followed by a delicious display of Frog's Legs in the Three Tuns.

Sailors Triumphant

Racing achievements varied considerably last term though they were by no means discouraging. On Dec. 3rd the 6-man team, under the captaincy of Robert Wilson, won a victory against Birmingham University on 'home-ground' at the Welsh Harp. The following day the team raced on Grafton Water against Leicester University and though the final result proved in Leicester's favour the scores were close, despite the visiting team's unfamiliarity with the abnormal weather and sailing conditions.

Other races last term took

the team to Exeter University, whilst a return visit was made the following week and the LSE team were narrowly beaten on both occasions.

Fun and Games

Apart from the serious business of sailing, the club carried on various social activities. Outstanding in this field was the visit paid to Cornwall by a number of members over the Christmas vacation. A large, quaint cottage on the sea-front provided ample opportunity for both sailing and studying—the two major aims of the holiday.

WANTED



RICHARD HUNTER (21), a graduate (Economic History/History) of Queen's University, Belfast, now teaching at Bau Govt. Secondary School, Sarawak.



ALISON POTTS (22), a graduate of St. Andrew's, with a post-graduate Diploma in Librarianship, now working at Osmania University, Hyderabad, India.



ANDREW STONE (24), a graduate (English) of the University College of South Wales, now teaching at the White Nile Secondary School, El Dueim, in the Sudan.



ANDREW SIMPSON (21), a qualified teacher from Loughborough College of Education, now teaching at a Secondary Technical School in Sierra Leone.

Replacements for the above

If you think that you can be of assistance, please get in touch with your nearest Appointments Board, or write direct to

Voluntary Service Overseas, 3 Hanover Street W1

Criminal charges on Grants?

"If Union ever decides to give cash grants to political, religious and national societies it is committing a civil and criminal offence unless the director gives his permission for the constitution to be changed."

This was the result of BEAVER's enquiries into the legal position of Union's plans of last term. The charge? — misappropriation of funds carrying a two year sentence. Union Council has already received a good response to the statement it sent out to the societies involved appealing for them to present an estimate of their financial needs. These will be presented to the Director although he has already expressed disapproval of the principle of grants

to these societies.

Why does the school administration oppose this move? We sought an opinion from Ben Roberts, Professor of Industrial Relations, and a member of the Staff Student committee:

"If students are politically and religiously committed they should be prepared to finance their own activities—we have no evidence of speakers not being able to come to LSE because societies could not afford to pay their expenses."

Expediency also operates here. He concluded:

"LSE is continually in need of public money, we particularly need a new library—we don't arouse public sympathy for such projects by financing political activity."

STAFF PLAN NEW MOVES

Whilst the School and Union bureaucracies creep towards some understanding of the staff-student problem, individual departments have been taking their own initiative.

A massive BSc (Econ) survey has been organised under Professor Alan Day, studying its teaching methods and basic structure. Miss Gales and Mr. Gattoni will be coping with the advanced statistical methods involved; a 100% sample of 2nd years will be answering a detailed questionnaire, currently under preparation. It is hoped that results will be computed by Easter, and Professor Day is confident that appropriate action can be taken in time for next session although schools will have to be warned of any structural changes well beforehand. Special praise too for Dr. Oppenheim who is lending a hand on the psychology side despite being "on leave" this term.

Criticism

Things are moving in the

Law Department as well. All LL.B students received a letter from Professor Griffith who, in a personal drive for action, wrote:

"I wish to collect information from LL.B. students on the ways in which they feel the academic and social arrangements within the Law Department could be improved. I am writing therefore to invite comment, criticism and suggestions on any aspect which you think to be relevant.

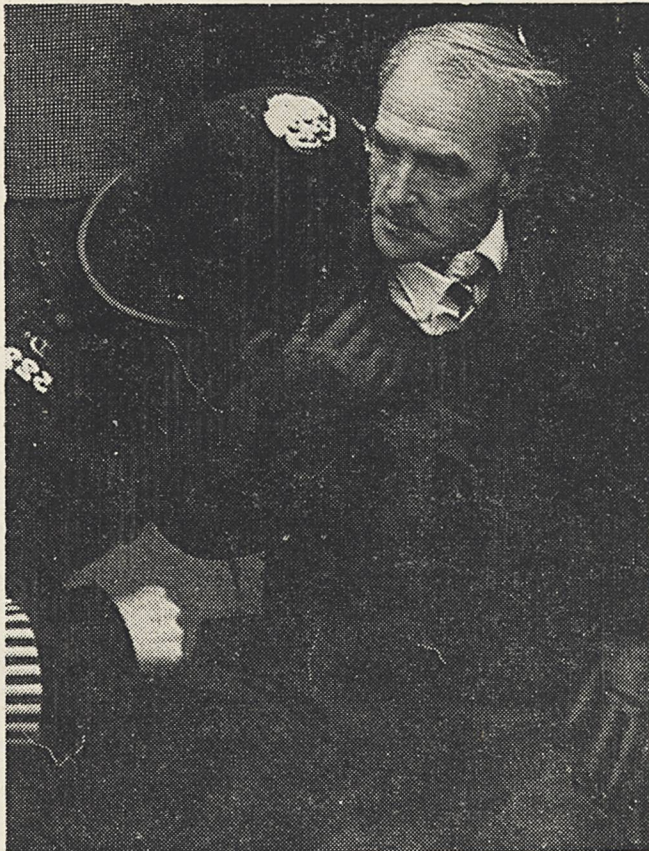
"I would be glad if you could hand in your reply . . . before 23rd January . . . The reply can be anonymous if you wish. If you would prefer to talk rather than write, let me know."

Personal

Mr. Must in Statistics is also striking out on his own: he became involved in a discussion on Union's handling of staff-student affairs which ended in a most successful, informal meeting over coffee. This may well be established as a permanent feature of the course.

Govt. Squeeze Threatens Overseas Students

by Chukwuma Osuji



Policeman defends Downing Street

LEFT v UDI

Was this a pro-Rhodesia rally in Trafalgar Square on Sunday afternoon? With the extreme left outnumbering the right by almost 3-1, with the appearance of the Racial Preservation Society, with the British Socialist Party distributing literature, and, most respectable of all, posters proclaiming: "BAN SODOMY BILL NOW, BEFORE GOD DESTROYS BRITAIN".

The speakers were largely inaudible for the hostile crowd of 5,000 was boisterously loud. Scattered fights were frequent; scruffy LSE was there in mass and screams of "God-damn fascists" were audible. Even Oswald Moseley's butchers were there.

After the rally, the young Liberals and Young Socialists led a march of 2,000 down Whitehall into Downing Street. Strange enough, the pro-Rhodesians joined in too. Traffic stopped completely as the police formed an 18 man barricade at the entrance to Downing Street. This feeble police effort was no match at all for the aroused masses. After the breakthrough, the crowd surged towards No. 10, shouting such profundities as: "Out with Smith"; "Out with Wilson, In with Smith"; "Hang Wilson"; "Fascist

Rhodesia". Perhaps the most ardent supporters of Smith were several old ladies standing right in the middle of the tumult in Downing Street, and smiling happily as they shouted such crowd-arousers as "Race Traitors" and "Up With Smith". Despite such enthusiastic efforts, the anti-Smith group clearly won the day. As of now, we lack information as to the fortunes of the "Ban Sodomy" crew. It is interesting to note that most of these people who abhor homosexuality were fascists. Repression, perhaps?

LSE's President, Dave Adelstein, made a gallant effort to save some left-leaning chap from the law. Upon seeing this innocent soul being arrested, Adelstein approached the officer and frankly stated, "You have the wrong man." The officer snapped back at our well-meaning representative, "We'll have you too, in a minute."

The police were rather mild with the rowdy crowd. Only several citizens were crippled by the charge of the noble, white horsed police cavalry. There were only 11 arrests. The press and television in their coverage seemed to forget that there were anti-Rhodesian forces present. Beaver consensus: The British Press is either inaccurate or biased.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS increased the college fees to be paid by foreign students doing University courses from the present average of £70 a year to £250 beginning from next academic year. Those at present enrolled will have to find another £50 to make up their college fees. Mr. Crosland, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, making the announcement, said that it is estimated that the net saving would be £2M. in 1967-68, and £5M. in a full year when the increases were fully effective.

The announcement was made just before Christmas, timed to avoid the heavy criticism that would have followed the Government's decision. This ill-advised decision to treble the fees for overseas students is the worst Christmas gift ever sent to thousands of foreigners by a Minister of Education.

The increase in fees has generated a good deal of anxiety and ill feeling. Mr. H. D. Hughes, principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, says "It creates a financial apartheid in higher education and will penalize small trusts and bodies which are trying their best to create international understanding."

There are about 68,000 overseas students in Britain, about 52,000 from developing countries and four-fifths from the Commonwealth. There are perhaps 16,000 students from developing countries whose studies are financed by non-governmental means. As Mr. Martin, president of the National Union of Students pointed out in his letter of protest to Mr. Crosland, a third of the overseas students received less than £40 monthly for maintenance and not all these could increase their annual income by £50.

Effects

There are many consequences inherent in the Government's decision. One is that a number of overseas students will suffer added hardship. There will be a serious reduction in the number of unsponsored overseas students. The Government's decision will limit the scope of trusts like the Aneurin Bevan Memorial Trust, the T.U.C. Educational Trust, The African Educational Trust, and the Workers'

Travel Association which provide scholarships to meritorious students. Countries like India and Pakistan which find it necessary to control currency exchange would be less likely to give permits even to those students who could find the extra money required.

False Economy

Britain's contribution to the education of students from developing countries is at present one of her most important forms of aid to these countries. Aid in the form of subsidized education incurs no direct foreign exchange cost and would seem to be the kind Britain can best afford at a time of balance of payment difficulties. The co-ordinating committee of Overseas Student Organizations pointed out in their protest that a proportion of overseas students remain in Britain when qualified, and any drop in the numbers qualifying in the next few years will, in this respect, represent only a loss to Britain, for example, in qualified doctors. But the loss to countries from which the students come and to which the majority return to render invaluable service, will be far greater. Professor J. A. C. Brown, of the University of Bristol, has also pointed out that "the quality of graduate training in the social sciences benefits greatly from the variety of experience and educational background they provide, and we shall lose if high fees in Britain divert them to undertake their postgraduate work elsewhere."

British Exports

The fact is that those who will be mostly affected are students from the developing countries. They form the majority of overseas students in this country. "The Economist" pointed out in its December 31 issue that "the internationalisation of the English speaking universities is of enormous benefit in every possible way—to English students, to the future leaders of developing nations, in the long run no doubt to British influence and to British export."

Action

A national conference has been arranged for February 1st at Centre Hall, Westminster. Three representatives from every Students' Union, prominent academicians, MP's, representatives of educational trusts and other organisations concerned with overseas students have all been invited. A national poster and leaflet campaign is also being organised. The protest is gaining strength.