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NEWSPAPER OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS STUDENTS' UNION

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Re-pil-

Editorial Note:

In bringing to readers an account of the events of the week-end sit-in, and reaction to them, we have attempted to give a balanced outlook.

We emphasise that the views expressed here, especially those in the centre pages, are those of their authors.

Conspicuously, Dr. Adams, and others from the staff and governors who were against the sit-in, are not represented here.

Dr. Adams and Professor Freedman when asked to contribute, intimated through their secretaries, that they were too busy.

Our Wonderful British Press

Our wonderful popular press congratulated our wonderful popular police after the demonstration and the occupation of LSE.

As usual, they told a Simple Lie instead of the Complicated Truth. It is their basic technique. Find a slick cliché, and fit it onto the event, even if you have to shove a bit like pushing a three-fingered glove onto a five-fingered hand. Perhaps people will always be regarded as being so stupid that their news must be given to them in this fashion. Sad thought. Frightening though too, in a way.

Granny must be given a nice simple picture of what happens. So that she can sigh and say: "There! I don't know what the world's coming to."

So the Simple Lie on Monday was "our wonderful bobbies were provoked by those awful hairies who want to shoot the Queen, but, being British bobbies, they just grinned and were nice and polite."

The truth is more complicated. Some police were cool and restrained. Some were positively friendly, like some of the ones who stood outside LSE during occupation and argued politics with students. Some were nasty, like the ones who punched Julia Welsh in the face. Others were nice, like the ones who later discovered she was hurt and helped her get to a student ambulance.

THE PREVIOUS LIE

The pop press also forgot all about their previous Simple Lie which they had been peddling furiously before the demonstration: irresponsible students being manipulated by sinister "foreigners" who want to blow up London with Molotov cocktails.

The Evening News played up the foreigners angle on the Saturday: "More than 1,000 rebel students 'sitting in' at the London School of Economics were reinforced today by more foreign students."

The pop Sunday papers used the "London siege" angle with scare stories about sinister revolutionary plots.

The people had a field day. Aerosol oven cleaners, it said, "are reported" to have been sold briskly, to be used as sprays that could cause blindness.

(As everybody knows, 5,000 blinded policemen were taken to hospital after the demo.)

But that was nothing, it intimated, for "... last night an amazing plot was disclosed showing how seriously the demonstrators mean business."

This was a plot to take over MI5 headquarters. Another "daring plot" revealed by the People was a plan to "steal police vehicles and use the radios to pass phoney messages".

THOSE ALIENS . . .

The People also quoted one of its heroes, Tory MP Sir Gerald Nabarro, as showing lots of jolly good British common sense by accusing Home Secretary Callaghan of "namby-pamby softness with students—most of whose leaders are aliens anyway (them foreigners again. The word 'alien' is a vicious, vile word, aimed at conjuring up a picture of somebody sub-human).

Sir Gerald warned that if there was "disorder, arson and bloodshed" Callaghan would be to blame. (London, of course, as everyone knows, is now nothing but a charred ruin).

The Sunday Telegraph boiled up the fear-hate cauldron a little more subtly: LSE students on the Saturday "were being prepared for the demonstration with a film of the Paris riots made by students . . ."

Stooping the lowest, of course, and not bothering about any subtlety at all, was the biggest-circulation Sunday newspaper, the Wankers' Weekly.

The W.W. sent its ace agent, Simon Regan—dubbed as a "spy" to make it appear that his mission was dangerous—into the shadows of Europe to investigate the "student plot".

"FACELESS ONES"

"I set out to discover the faceless ones manipulating students into protest movements," said Regan, under a picture of himself wearing a special pair of spy's dark glasses.

Regan added that his "brief" was: "Penetrate the revolutionary movement in

Britain and trace it to its source."

One of the sources, apparently, was our poor ex-President of Union, Colin Crouch, whose words were manipulated by the faceless spy behind the dark glasses to make it look as if the ratepayers are paying student fines.

Regan said, sinisterly, that Crouch "admitted to us during our inquiries that students' union funds have propped up demonstrations and non-student strikes, and used to pay the fines of students brought before the courts."

(Crouch the dark, sinister, plotting revolutionary . . .)

The Monday morning papers, after the demo, are fully reviewed elsewhere on this page, but there was one glaring example of the "Simple Lie" in the Sketch. It showed a picture of an injured policeman with the caption "casualties — the truth" and one of the students who smeared red paint on himself over the caption "casualties — the lie". This gives a simple picture, ignoring the 35 injured demonstrators brought to LSE's own medical centre, for a start.

And the Express—in the best traditions of the Nutty Right—carried a separate story about a gallant American Boy in Vietnam, who was fighting like a hero and fed up with all those hairy cowards demonstrating in London.

The Express reporter wrote that Our Hero hadn't complained, despite his ordeal at the front, and told his readers: "No one has a right to complain about life until he has spent 12 days soaked to the skin fighting for it."

That's just what the Express wants. Join up in the Ignorant Armies and be marched off, like grandfather was in 1914—and don't you dare complain.

GEORGE SHORT

PAPER ATTACKED

The student unions of the Imperial College and the School of African and Asian Studies have passed motions condemning the editorial policy of Sennet, the London University newspaper. They particularly attack the newspaper's articles on student power.

During the University of London Presidents' meeting at the assembly hall at ULU on Monday, the Vice-President of the Union brought up the question of the ratification of the appointment of the Sennet editor, Paul Hoch.

At the time of going to press, there was no final decision yet over Mr. Hoch's position.

Earlier in the week, Mr. Hoch told Beaver that Sennet had been censored the previous week — by its own printer.

He said: "We were going to put a 15 inch article on the front page about contraception. It was very mild. And surely contraception is no longer a 'shocking' issue. It's almost a fashionable issue. I was astonished when they simply refused to print it."

PRESS AND THE DEMONSTRATION

Unlike the popular Sundays, who, with the exception of the Sunday Mirror, were uniformly sick in their approach to the demonstration, Monday's papers were not too unfair.

This was partly because the popular papers confined their main headlines to praising the police. The Daily Telegraph ran the headline: "Triumph for law and order". The Mail's headline declared: "Yes, our policemen ARE wonderful". The Daily Express was at its patronising best with "What the bobbies faced".

There was some faint patronisation of the Hyde Park group, talk of good humour and so on. The Grosvenor Square incidents were treated as one would expect without either sympathy or intelligence. The Mail talked of "showers of fireworks". The Daily Telegraph made great play with "one canister containing putty and the gunpowder from a firework". There was an air of disappointment, almost, in the press, as if they regretted that the Molotov cocktails for which they had campaigned so hard were not after all thrown.

The pictures were the worst aspects. The press really were in their element of letting the pictures (which they had so carefully selected) speak for themselves.

The picture captioned "A demonstrator aims a kick at the face of a policeman" took two thirds of the Sketch front page. This picture appeared also in the Mail, the Sun, the Times, the Guardian, the Express and the Mirror. The second most popular picture was of a group using a piece of scaffolding to charge the police cordon. In complete contrast, a very bloody-looking demonstrator was led away and the caption in the Sun read: "Don't worry, it's only red paint." It was true, but no pictures were shown of real blood—and there was definitely some to be seen in the LSE medical centre as casualties were brought in.

M. A. CHIMONAS

NOTE!

From Monday, Nov. 11th, there will be checks on admission cards in the Library. Under no circumstances will students without cards be admitted.

RONNIE SCOTT
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Thursday, 7th Nov.
7.30 5/-
Old Theatre

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LETTERS

Dear Sir,

A few LSE professors have been having a "debate" in the correspondence columns of the Times over the actions of the Board of Governors regarding the occupation.

Between the hysterical sentiments of Dr. Devketoglou, of the Economics Department, that "a handful of improbable individuals" will contribute to "the systematic destruction of the (School's) heritage", trivial questions about how many students actually did or did not support occupation and whether a professor did or did not advise the student body, the main issues have been clouded over.

What are these issues? The central question is clearly now a completely unrepresentative minority, namely the Court of Governors and the senior professoriat, have managed to control the main organs of power at LSE; how a small unrepresentative group can open and close the School as it wishes, and can insist that certain students and staff conform to the standards of behaviour that it considers respectable.

But you would never realise this, reading the letters in the Times . . .

D.Y., graduate student.

Dear Sir,

I thought your piece on 'Library Thefts' a trifle fuddy duddy. Why not make books free? This would cost less than a single Concorde. All scarce stuff could be reprinted or photo copied to order, and the originals locked away. There is already masses of stuff pushed around for free, and since it is mostly stuff people don't want, why not make free what they do want?

Don't ask me where the money is to come from—cancel Concorde, or some other symbol of paranoid uselessness.

John Papworth

(Ed of Resurgence, a fuddy duddy journal of radical pacifism, which is far from free.)

P.R.O.

The Metropolitan Police Public Relations Dept. bought half a page in the Evening News last Friday.

They headed it with the new-found cliché of Fleet Street—"Yes, our police are wonderful" (because they pay us so well) and wrote the text in the form of letters from appreciative Londoners.

They accused demonstrators of irresponsibly yelling 'Ho-Ho-Ho-Che-Minh' (sic) to which the jovial 'I-know-a-laughing-policeman fuzz replied, 'Ho-Ho-Here comes the rain'.

The P.R. boys are negotiating with Marvel comics to start a series about heroic, underpaid servants of the people, who travel around the country cracking hilarious jokes.

VIGIL

Remember 4 million Africans.

Three years ago, November 11th, LSE demonstrated against UDI.

We are rapidly forgetting. UNSA with the support of the Zimbabwe Students' Union, is holding an all night torchlight vigil in Parliament Square, 6 pm-6 am, Sunday, Nov. 10th-11th, followed in the morning by a march to Rhodesia House, to be there when it opens. UNSA's from many universities, have pledged their support. They hope that many other people will join them through the night.

Don't let talk of a future sell out confuse you.

To the Freedom Fighters in Southern Africa, this is irrelevant. They were sold out long ago.

NOW THEY SAY:-

Viol Crouch:

"A o, I won't stand again. I wouldn't stand a chance. Every-fewer hates me."

There are only about 50 students in LSE worth bothering

and the rest are stupid, thick, nasty or irresponsible

widely. They are not fit to be represented on School committees so I could never negotiate for student representation."

John Sydney:

"I have not yet decided whether to stand again. I don't think I want to say anything else at the moment."

Chukwuma Osuji:

"I haven't decided whether I'm going to participate in college politics any more; I want a cooling-off period first."

FOOD, GLORIOUS FOOD



Some of the National Press alleged that LSE War On Want Society used its funds to provide free refreshment during the occupation.

In fact, certain individuals of this Society (acting unofficially) provided a very welcome service of rolls and drink, at a reasonable price.

£118 was raised for the Vietnam Emergency Appeal. These people are to be congratulated, unlike the hacks who peddled the lie about their activity.

VIETNAM MOB VIOLENCE

On Wednesday October 23rd, 60 students met in Colchester to distribute leaflets about the Vietnam War, and the state of our society. As they began, their number increased to about 100, joined soon by about 20 police. Twice the march spilled across the whole road but the police ensured that all blockage was brief. For instance, one policeman shouted to motorists: "Drive straight over them!"

From then on, police jostled and shoved the marchers. Just before the march was about to disperse in a car park, lines of police materialised ahead, blocking the road. Suddenly the police

charged. It is alleged that one bellowed: "You are ALL under arrest for obstruction; stay where you are." No cautions; no orders to disperse, let alone to move on (that was what the march was stopped from doing). By now the mob was kicking, punching and pulling the hair of the demonstrators.

Eleven women and 28 men were arrested. Demands for lawyers were laughed at. A girl of 17 asked (politely) to phone her parents. She was ignored.

These people are to be charged in mid-November with obstruction (political views); and breach of the peace (demonstrating what

one thinks and that one thinks). One of them is to be charged with assault. Several of the marchers had to go to hospital, one with severe contusions of the muscles of his right cheek. Many were kicked in the testicles and others allege that in the police station they were kicked, punched and hit with heavy objects.

So far none of the police have been charged.

The above information was taken from an Essex University leaflet, Red Letter.

A defence fund has been set up, care of Janet Steel, University of Essex.



ALDWYCH HILTON — About 3,000 slept here on Saturday, 26th October.

THE RANDOM BANANAS

The group with the most revolutionary potential in the West are those completely detached, anti-workers, known in this country as the beats.

In the U.S., the "burn - baby - burners" are not members of SNCC, or anything else. They are the young negroes with no positions, with nothing to lose. They hate authority in all its manifestations, usually not knowing why. They are delinquents, but capable

of collective action.

The hippies, Maoists, and Guevaraists of our society represent less of a threat to the state than those who put foreign coins in gas meters. But the hell's angels, greasers, the riff-raff who reject all ideology . . .

Some of these people were in LSE during the occupation, begging for food, doing other things it would be as well to keep from Adams.

They are what the Governors would call "undesirable outsiders",

police call "juvenile delinquents" and social workers "social misfits". They are what Chris Harman called the "flotsam and jetsam", and a threat to our occupation.

The State fears them. So do those who would establish tomorrow's state.

As the bog wall said on Saturday night: "Every revolution sooner or later evaporates, leaving the scum of yet another bureaucracy behind."

CRAZED

The LSE ravers at last Saturday's dance were seen to be doing a new step. It's called the crouch. You have to creep, then crawl, ending with a twist. To start, stand opposite your partner, and

as they move towards you, sidestep. Then, make everything up as you go along. It is a most perverted sight, and has already been banned in some of the more civilised colleges.

OUR LEADERS

The forces of law and order in England have now perfected a new technique of riot control. Confronted with a mass of leaderless, and consequently unmanageable revolutionary students, they pick a prominent one of them, give him massive coverage on T.V. and in the Press, always referring to him as "the student leader". Then they insult and abuse him so violently that students begin to think he must be trustworthy. Complacency and self-satisfaction are further encouraged by references to students as "scum". The result? Tariq Ali becomes accepted as the students' leader, or policeman, and turns a militant demonstration into a carnival.

"Tariq Ali was in complete accord with authority."
Daily Mirror. 28.10.68

"Inspector Gale said he was impressed with the control exercised by Tariq Ali over the vast majority of demonstrators."
Daily Mirror. 29.10.68

Most papers thought it was a "good demonstration." The Guardian was more explicit. "What did it all achieve? Less probably than any of the Aldermaston marches." i.e. Absolutely nothing.

BURN, BURN, BURN

Children told detectives at Southampton last night that they started fires on two floors of their school and flooded a third.

They said they did it because they did not want to go to school today, said a police official.

They started the fires on the first and second floors with paraffin, candles and paper. Downstairs they turned on the taps in washbasins and caused considerable flooding. Estimates put the damage at £4,000-£5,000.

The police official added, "They may be too small to take to court." (Under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, no child under 10 can be held guilty of any offence.)

DAILY MAIL. 28.10.68

Arson at several schools at Harlow, Essex, is being investigated by police. There have been five fires in a year, three of them in the last 10 days. The total damage is put at tens of thousands of pounds.

Detectives believe that schoolchildren may have started the fires.

TIMES. 28.10.68

BEAVER FOR RECTOR

Aware students at Edinburgh have nominated a prominent local beaver, Majid Jehangir, as Rector. His platform consists of

1. Non-interference with students.
2. Hard work.
3. Destruction in order to rebuild.

Unfortunately the Rectorial Committee are unwilling to accept the nomination, as they allege that without his signature there is no evidence he has seen the rules and regulations. So much for democracy!

But, as our readers must know, nothing can stop incredible beavers, and victory will be ours!

NOTE!

Baby Sitting — Reminder we are compiling a list of people wishing to baby-sit and of parents who need sitters — **Replies to Room S116 soon as possible.**

WHERE ADAMS FAILED.....

On the Thursday night when the occupation began you could say that a "revolution" took place. Students defied the director, Dr. Adams, and occupied the school. They revolted against authority.

By the last night of the occupation, Sunday, some of them were almost ready for another "revolution", against another form of authority: the authority of students themselves.

This brings us to a dilemma that faced the students who took part in the occupation.

Do you overthrow authoritarianism, only to replace it with more authoritarianism? On the other hand, if you shy away from rules, regulations, committees, security men, and documents to get past security men, can you be sure that the school won't be smashed up during the occupation (which most people think would have damaged the cause of the occupationists who were trying to prove that they COULD occupy and make the place FREE and OPEN, and that people are not brainless rogues who must be always regimented)?

As the occupation developed, it soon became clear that Steering Committee organising it did not intend to take any chances. Their trust in people diminished. Little damage was done. Was this BECAUSE of strict security arrange-

ments, or would it have been like that anyway? Is it naïve to say the place might not have been damaged anyway? Yet, couldn't 3,000 people (Saturday night's total) have smashed it up if they had wanted to, regardless of a few dozen security men?

Saturday night was the trickiest time. Most of those here were outsiders. The entrance hall outside the Old Theatre was like the rush-hour. The constant shouting by sellers of publications maintained an atmosphere of excitement among the crowd. I saw three drunks walk down Houghton Street in shiny suits planning to "have a bit of fun among all them hairies in there". They arranged to shout slogans non-stop to "make fools of them". They went up the steps, shouting, and passed into the entrance hall without being stopped. They continued shouting for a minute, then fell silent when nobody took any notice. They left after ten minutes.

Later, security had tightened up on the doors, and people were questioned as they entered. Because the mass meeting in the Old Theatre was overflowing, people trying to enter LSE were prevented from doing so, and one of the leading members of the Steering Committee used a loudhailer to tell people they could not come in. The Steering Committee deny that they made that decision. So do security. But it was made, and ruthlessly implemented. Eventually, the Security Guards were persuaded that the building was not in fact overcrowded and people were allowed in again.

Just afterwards a couple of security guards decided that it would be a good idea to let in only people with students' cards. Fortunately, they were prevented from implementing this by the presence of someone who WAS concerned to keep LSE open.

On Sunday night, nobody was allowed in the St. Clements building without special documents. Travel anywhere in the buildings became difficult. One student said he was stopped six times, questioned, and made to show documents, while walking from the Old Theatre, across the bridge, to St. Clements.

One of the reasons for strict security was to keep out press photographers. Press cameramen look only for 'juicy' pictures. It is their job under the present set-up of the popular press. They were coming in looking for the hairiest people and those dressed in the most way-out clothes. They were also on the lookout for couples so they could take "granny-shocking" pictures.

But there was no doubt that the security men were getting paranoid by Sunday. One girl complained that they were rude. Others said they were officious. On the other hand, when one girl asked about her injured boyfriend, a security man went up to the medical centre to inquire for her, and she was eventually let in.

Later on Sunday evening, security men at St. Clements were suddenly told to clear the building as soon as possible. A vote had been taken in the Old Theatre to get out that evening. Some people complained they had not been told of the meeting, that demonstrators were not yet back to vote, that only a minority attended.

Then the security committee appeared to take an independent decision. One security guard arrived at Beaver office to say that Security wanted everybody out by 10 p.m. At this point, feelings were building up, and people began to talk about how "they're getting worse than the fuzz".

The Steering Committee (three elected at a small meeting, two elected from each of the committees—Security, Communications and Services—plus two co-opted) must be given its due. It was more efficient at controlling the school than Adams.

The committee often gave the impression that it was scared of the rest of us, and that it was only doing all this as a prelude to officially running people. Through its press conference, closed meetings and support for security men, it gradually helped the growing sourness of the atmosphere.

"How do I turn my grant cheque into money?"

We'll help you

The best thing to do with your first grant cheque is take it into the nearest branch of Westminster Bank and open a current account.

For one thing, other people are going to want to pay you money in the future. Most of them will pay by cheque—and this will go on being an embarrassment until the day when you finally open an account.

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Scared? Wall Papers

Dear Madam,

Has the Socialist Society got control of our minds, as the "moderates" claim?

Those of us who stayed over the whole weekend know otherwise.

Firstly, it is important to appreciate that Soc. Soc. is not a unified entity.

But those who are generally known as the "hard-core" did act this weekend as a unity, and acted against the development of the Occupation.

On Thursday night we were faced with the most crucial decision of all. Should we take the place there and then, or should we leave, certain that the school would be closed the following day?

Soc. Soc. who held a meeting before this decision was taken, argued that to take the School that night would be to put us morally in the wrong, would alienate potential supporters, and with so few of us be physically impossible anyway.

They did not want to stay. They wanted to lose the place. They were afraid. They couldn't control it.

Taking LSE for a political reason? It was too big! LSE stayed open DESPITE Soc. Soc.!

It was held without them. By people who wanted this place as a hospital, for accommodation, and for political discussion.

Despite Harman's speech that we should all stay if that was the majority verdict, he was seen to leave. His cronies followed him.

Of course they tried to control everything from the Friday. They tried to monopolise the debates. They will use the fact of Occupation for their own political purposes.

But they lost the initiative. They are scared children playing the political game. REAL action is out for them.

Stop following them! Write your own script! Be yourself, be human. Leave the political animals to devour each other!

Z.T.

Handwritten or duplicated newspapers should be established, in the form of poster-sized sheets stuck on walls or boards, inside or outside buildings, at sites in factories, universities and streets convenient for people to stand and study their contents.

In the case of hard news, selection may be made according to democratic criteria. Comment on local and national news will present the democratic alternative to the capitalist orientated opinions put out by the official media. But the main purpose of wall newspapers is to DEVELOP CRITICAL ATTACKS ON ASPECTS OF THE WORK-PLACE WHERE THE WALL NEWSPAPER APPEARS, INCLUDING ASSAULTS ON INDIVIDUALS IN POSITIONS OF POWER.

Workers and students (or passers-by in the street) should be encouraged to answer, support or oppose the established wall newspapers, not by replacing or altering them but by adding their own contributions on separate adjacent sheets. Whether these additional sheets be single words or sentences or whole pages of argument, and whatever their content, the right to have them posted up must be respected. It will be in the hands of the democratic groups to ensure that in turn no reactionary statement goes unopposed.

Wall newspapers tend to commit their authors to the line they incline to by the very fact of their writing it down (and should therefore bear a signature or signatures, or lose their right to be posted up) and so serve to identify the main conflicts and their advocates in the place of work or locality. Wall newspapers are a most potent and provocative form of expression at the local level and a major assault weapon for revolutionary agitation, being both more personal and communal than pamphlets and more considered and permanent than discussion. J.S.

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"THE DAY THE POLICE WERE WONDERFUL" - Daily Mirror

Press photographers descended like vultures upon injured demonstrators being brought back to LSE's medical centre in student ambulances on Sunday, 27th October.

The whole point of having medical centres was to avoid identification of injured. Usually, when taken to conventional hospitals, anyone injured is liable to be automatically charged with 'assaulting police'. The plan was therefore seriously threatened when pressmen flocked around the ambulances with powerful arc-lamps and flashing cameras. Injured demonstrators, many suffering minor shock, had flash bulbs going off in front of their faces and third-degree-style lamps shone on them, as well as the possibility of being identified.

Scuffles broke out as students ran up to cameramen, holding up

blankets in front of their lights. There was a lot of swearing, pushing and shoving. Eventually, somebody got the bright idea of covering the injured with coats and blankets and bringing them in rather like accused men being brought to court, or taken from prison to prison, by police. At least they couldn't be identified.

In fact, the medical centre at LSE was a success. Of the people brought there, eight were injured seriously enough to be taken on to hospitals in regular ambulances. The names and addresses of the rest have now been burned, and only a record of ages and nature of injuries remains. So the police, if they wanted to follow up and arrest people, would only be able to work on records like the one which said: "age—16; nature of injury—kicked in testicles; other details—he alleges a policeman did it."

Four doctors turned up to run the medical centre. One, middle-aged, declined to give his name but said he had come under the auspices of the Socialist Medical Association. Another, also unidentified, said he just "wanted to help". Includ-

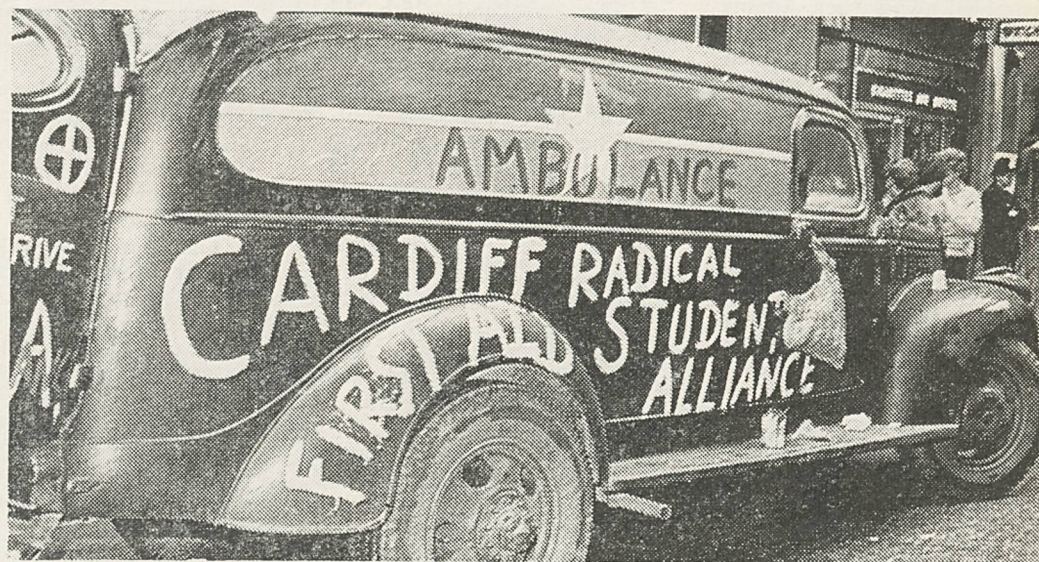
ing those in the "ambulances", about 40 doctors and registered nurses helped.

"Jackie" worked through a night and day until she was practically asleep on her feet, and a team of volunteer medical students turned Lecture-room S101 and an adjoining room into a scrubbed, disinfected 'hospital'. Desks were turned into beds with chair cushions and blankets over them, and those brought in were registered for nature of injuries, treated, and then given a cup of tea, a sandwich and a cigarette.

The first ones arrived about 5 p.m. By 7 p.m., the rest room next to the treatment room was filled with people resting in beds or armchairs. Two men from the Council of Civil Liberties took statements to investigate any police brutality.

At about 6 p.m., it looked most like a 'hospital'—one student being helped into the room with blood streaming down his face; others lying on beds being examined; others sitting in chairs while nurses patched up eye and head wounds; one girl lying on a bed sobbing hysterically (she had been cut off by police in Grosvenor Square, surrounded and "roughed up". She was uninjured, but suffering from shock).

Another girl, Julia Welsh, 19, said: "In Grosvenor Square, a policeman pulled



One of the many student ambulances used, seen outside L.S.E.

me out of a line of demonstrators by my hair, and said 'You little bastard' and punched me in the face. I hit him back. Later, two other policemen saw I was hurt and helped me to reach a student ambulance."

This was typical of reports about police action. People thought a small section of police lashed out, but said other police acted with great restraint.

All the injured came from Grosvenor Square. At one point, they said, police and demonstrators used the same tactics—linking arms in the front rank and pushing. A second line of police, behind their arm-linked colleagues, reached between the heads

of the first row and punched the front demonstrators, some of the injured alleged.

One casualty thought the fighting was much less than the last Grosvenor Square confrontation, but where it existed, in little pockets, it became more vicious. He saw one policeman pulled to the ground and kicked.

Ambulance men in the students' little fleet of cars and vans daubed with blue crosses and padded out inside with cushions and blankets said that most of the time they got through the crowds easily. Groups of people drew back and made avenues when they saw them coming.

One driver said: "A crowd of teenagers, looking like football supporters with soccer-fan hats and scarves, threw pieces of glass at head-level at demonstrators, and were chased off. Some of them tried to overturn our ambulances and threw bottles at us as we got injured people away. But they did not succeed in overturning any vehicles".

Outside LSE St. Clements building, as students shouted angrily at press cameramen and hurried injured people through the doors in the glare of press arc-lamps, a girl reporter told a student he was "naïve" to protest at the way the cameramen acted.

Here is a record of some demonstrators' injuries taken at the LSE medical centre (not all records were complete):

Male (aged 19) laceration in head needing plastic closure; male (19) stitches in head, bruised hip, kicked around head; female (17) hysterical, no pains; male

(21) taken to hospital for chest X-ray; male (16) taken to hospital with suspected skull fracture; male (18), bruises, not fully conscious; male (19), groin injury; male (20) suspected torn cartilage; male (22) kicked behind knee, bruised calf; female (19), anxiety and shock; female (26) shock; female (17) hit on scalp and abdomen; male (17) truncheon wound but no real laceration! male (age not given) kicked in abdomen; male (25) scalp laceration; male (24) vision hazy, sent to hospital; male (19) pain on deep breathing, sent to hospital; male (22) left great toe trodden on, part of nail removed; male (17) 1½ inch scalp laceration; male (19) hit in eye by policeman's fist, facial treatment and pain injection; male (34) asthmatic attack under stress; male (20) scalp wound; male (17) no injury but very shaken; male (22) forehead injury; male (22) blow on face, nosebleed, small head laceration; male (19) blow on head, vision blurred.

GEORGE SHORT

**Destitute
Childrens Fund**

**Why not a
Carol party**

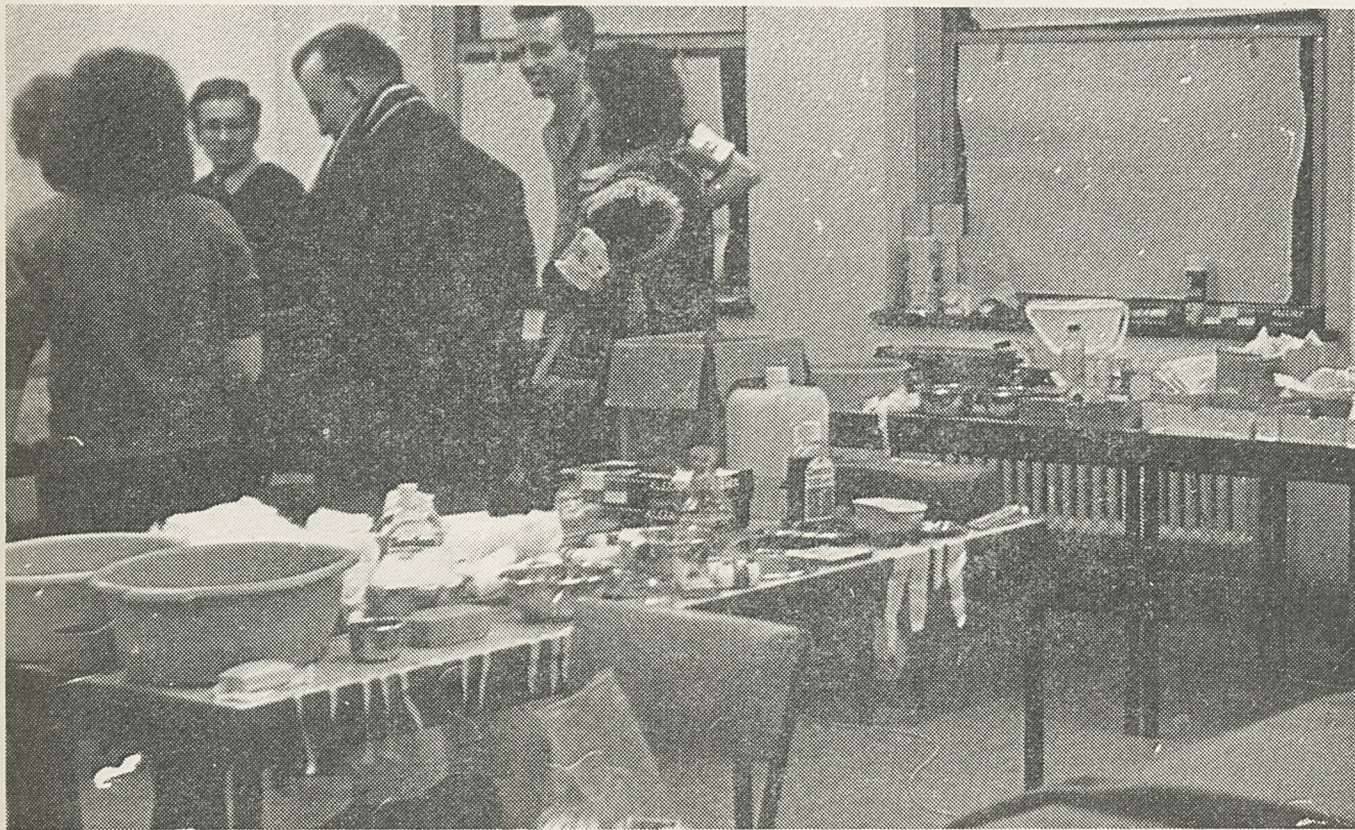
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Christmas cards sale
or return 4d. each



L.S.E. MEDICAL CENTRE: after all the injured had been treated and sent home.

SOCIALISTS

Quite naturally we regard the occupation as a massive success. Between 1500 and 2000 LSE students participated in the discussions over the weekend and were able to hear all points of view and from all walks of life.

The supposed hardening of moderate opinion following the petition completely crumbled away when Adams closed the school on Friday and we were overwhelmed by the degree of support which we received from all sectors of the school. We hope to be able to consolidate the success of the weekend by increasingly taking the fight into the classrooms, by evolving thoroughgoing critiques of the content of the courses we are given and by asking the staff to explain why they teach their subjects in the particular ways in which they do. For this purpose, we are trying to evolve some form of more or less regular meeting and many members of staff have expressed great interest.

We should also like to apologise to anyone who ran foul of our somewhat stringent security precautions. We were under a great deal of pressure from the press etc. and in my own opinion we overacted a little. The decision to quit the premises on Sunday night was taken by the Steering Committee and the general confusion on that night ensued from a miscalculation over the numbers of people who would be returning to LSE that night.

Finally, can we thank all those who helped to make the occupation the magnificent success which it was and hope that the implications of our success will not be lost to anyone in LSE.

MARTIN TOMKINSON

LABOUR

Fortunately, the 'occupation' did not justify our worst fears of violence and was even more instructive in demonstrating how our more revolutionary socialist brethren are as parochial and as given to bureaucracy as the rest of us.

However, I still consider the whole exercise to be an irrelevancy, perhaps harmless in itself, but annoying in that it diverts attention from more important issues (such as the proposals of the Academic Board) and potentially dangerous in that it might provoke a disproportionately violent reaction.

Dr. Adams' arbitrary and wholly unnecessary decision to close the School augers for this. I find the tendency of both staff and student extremists to argue as though the coming months will provide the final confrontation equally disquieting.

As long as there are students there will be no ultimate solution to the problem of student unrest, nor need there be for if some of it is pernicious, much is merely ritualistic or even justified. Surely it is not

impossible to assimilate the better ideas of the militants while quietly containing their madder flights of fancy? In LSE's present predicament, credit will clearly go to those who keep their heads while all around are losing theirs.

C. J. PRYCE
(Chairman Lab. Soc.)

ANARCHISTS

The weekend 26th-27th October has enabled the provotariat (the proletariat is DEAD) to add to its list of enemies.

The abbreviated fungi known as VSC, SLL, IS, YCL, etc., trundled through the deserted part of London to an incest orgy in Hyde Park. The Maoists can be a little more satisfied—they can at least now start a scrapbook. They planned their battle, told the police, sold the film rights, and tried to divert history.

Meanwhile, similar games were afoot in the London Sausage Equipment. Tariq Ali tells the State that he's only protesting, and, honestly, he won't do anything wrong, officer. And the Steering Committee—that pathetic insult to the heroism of the Vietnamese—protected LSE as if it were theirs, tried to stamp out pot-smoking, complained about the "flotsam and jetsam" and showed Adams they were jolly well ever so responsible.

What makes the young bourgeois of the West play "revolutions"?

They go so far out of their way to play to the media and the authorities, they attempt to organize us so efficiently, and take such delight in enforcing decisions (such as preventing people entering the Old Building after 11 p.m. Saturday) that only one conclusion is possible—they want NOW those positions in society which will not be theirs for ten years under present circumstances. They are lucky. Our crumbling society needs younger and younger managers and apologetics. It needs younger people running LSE. They'll get what they're after—power, and plenty of it.

Years ago workers fought and died—for what? So that their "Leaders" could use governments against them, start wars against them. They thought they were fighting for a new world. But their leaders did not. They were after their "rightful" place in capitalism. And it needed them.

And the pseudo-revolutionaries whose rhetoric (abundant) and action (nil) remains constant are also prematurely after their positions.

Let them have them—they'll all be destroyed soon enough.

But don't let them use YOU for their ends!

If you want to create a world of unlimited horizons for intellectual and sensual pleasure, they have nothing to offer! Be aware!

(This view is representative

of the author only—so are all the others, but they like to pretend.)

RAVACHOL II

CONSERVATIVES

Naturally, the aspect of the occupation that interested and concerned me the most was the opposite to it. In two days a successful political movement was formed from scratch to show the strength of opposition to the occupation and to try and get Union support for it rescinded. Through its petition and the Union vote on the Wednesday, the anti-occupation movement achieved both these objectives.

The movement was particularly interesting because of the diversity of political elements involved. It showed that Conservative, Labour, Liberal and non-aligned moderate students could work together to prevent LSE from being politically manipulated by an extremist minority.

Since the Socialist Society now seems to have opted out of sanity altogether (see their handout suggesting the abolition of the Union Constitution), the increased political awareness of moderate students takes on a new importance.

No-one particularly liked the decision Dr. Adams had to take to close the School, but until the majority of students show that they are able to exercise responsibility and control erring minorities, we cannot complain.

RICHARD OSBAND

LIBERALS

Anarchy reigned in LSE over last weekend. A determined minority threatened the very concept of a liberal university, and they got away with it.

For the second time in its history, Soc. Soc. managed to link an external political issue with an internal issue in order to bring about a clash.

Last time, they produced a scurrilous document devoid of all consideration for a human being and (as proved later) full of half-truths called 'LSE's new Director: a report on Walter Adams.' In this way the issue of Rhodesia was linked to the appointment of the new Director. As was expected, the administration acted in a heavy-handed and incompetent manner and it was possible to unite all the students against the administration.

This time, the Vietnam issue has been linked with the administration's refusal to allow an occupation of the building as a base for the October 27 demonstration. Once more a clash was provoked, once more the administration acted incompetently, and once more the blackmail of "solidarity" could be used to gain further support.

The occupation was an attempt to use this place of learning as a partisan political vehicle. The occupation

was the negation of democracy; it was against the wishes of the majority of the members of this school. The occupation has threatened academic freedom.

The occupation was a turning point for the LSE. For the first time the image of LSE as a constructive, forward looking (or left) institution was reversed. It became destructive. The avowed aim of the occupation was to overthrow society. The so-called 'moderates,' are just as concerned about society as the 'occupiers.' The 'moderates,' though, wish to change society by the accepted means of discussion, persuasion, and negotiation.

The outcome of the last sit-in was a serious move to reform the government of LSE. Negotiations are taking place, and progress has been, admittedly, slow. However, a climax would have been reached later this term when decisions would have to be taken on the vital issue—student representation on the major organs of government in the school.

If the proposals were then unacceptable to union we should have to decide on our action—if necessary have a sit-in. But all this has been short-circuited. All those negotiations may have been wasted. What are the prospects now for student participation in the running of LSE? Pretty dismal.

We will not achieve reform in LSE by revolution. It will be achieved by hard-headed people (who believe in this institution as a liberal university in a democratic society) bargaining until a compromise is reached.

The 'occupiers' do not believe in this process. I suggest they get out. There are plenty of people with university qualifications but no university place who accept these basic principles of our society and would eagerly take their place.

This act demonstrates conclusively that the need to recast the structure of power and management of the School is long overdue. Not until the LSE is controlled by those who work and study in it will the possibility of such arbitrary acts be ended."

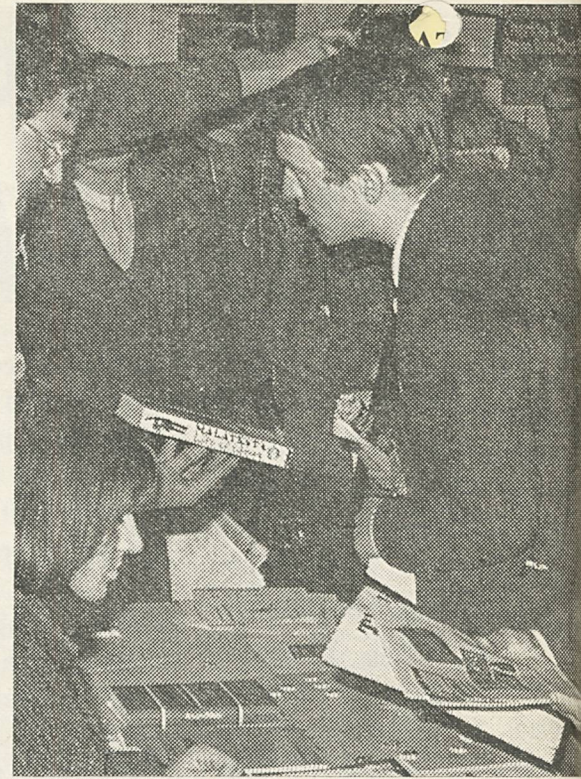
J. ROBINSON

ASTMS

"The LSE branch of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, which represents research assistants and other research staff in LSE, strongly opposes the closure of the LSE on the following grounds.

(a) The closure has meant that many research projects have had their plans upset, and that the salaries of hourly paid employees are in jeopardy.

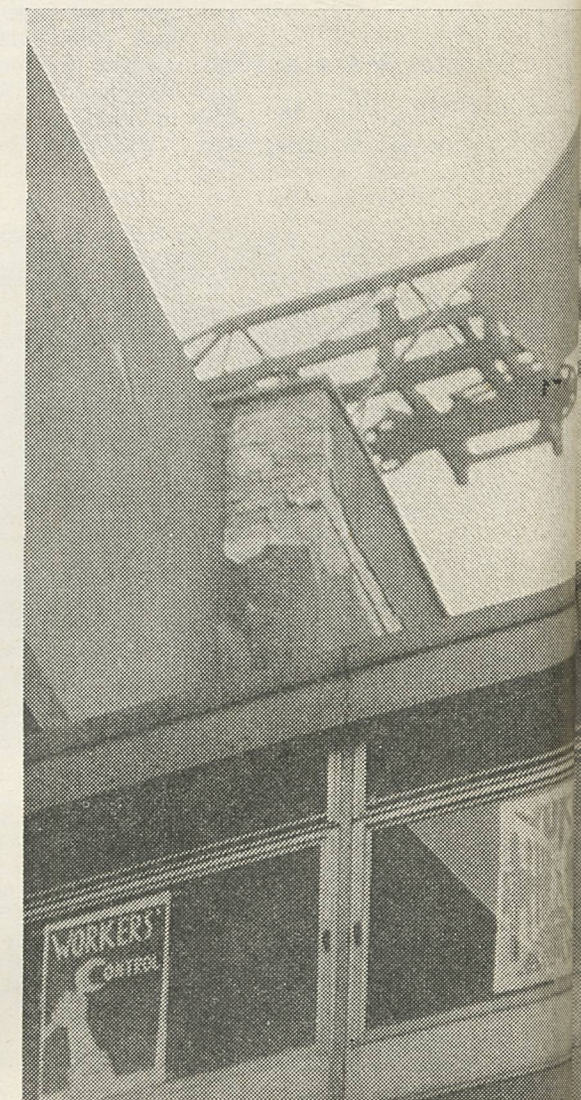
(b) The decision of the Director was both arbitrary and irresponsible, and it ought not to be possible for the Board of Governors to assume and delegate arbitrary powers of this nature.



Political Stalls—the various factions made substantial profits selling each other propaganda.

OCCU

Below: Controlled—BY students, FOR workers

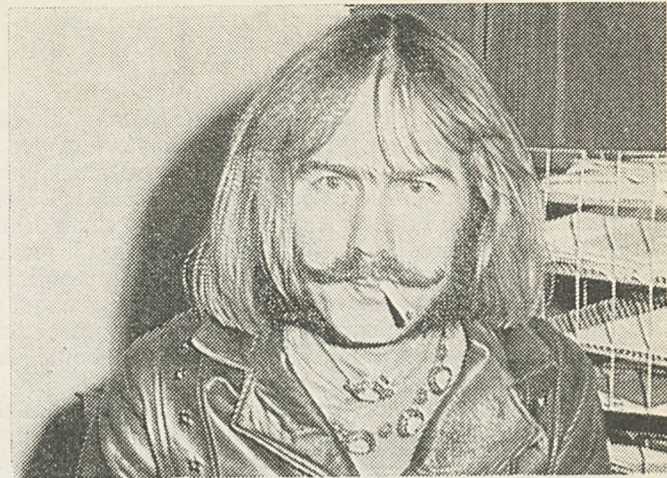




Bridge barred between St. Clements and Main Building — but not for long!



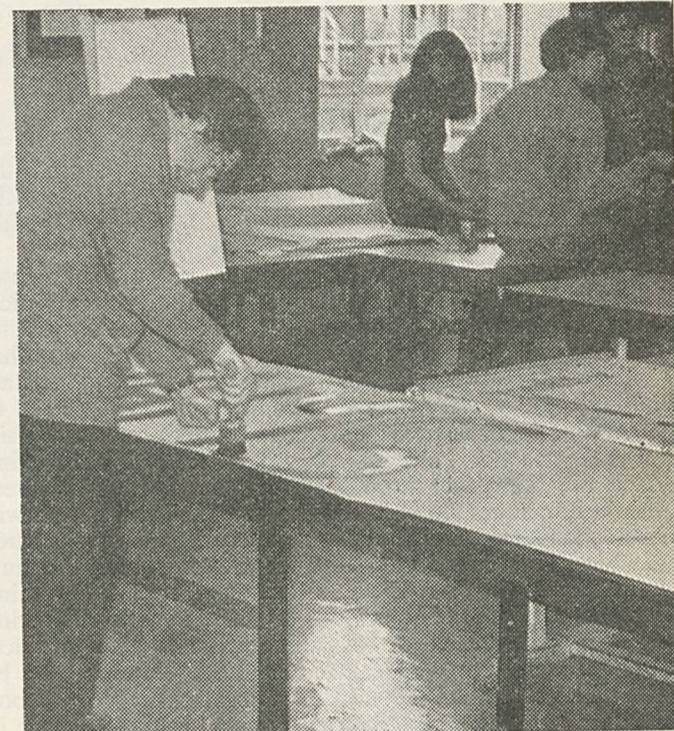
Information Stall — and a familiar banner.



Roy Harper sang during occupation, and told Beaver of his disillusionment with politics and the pop business.



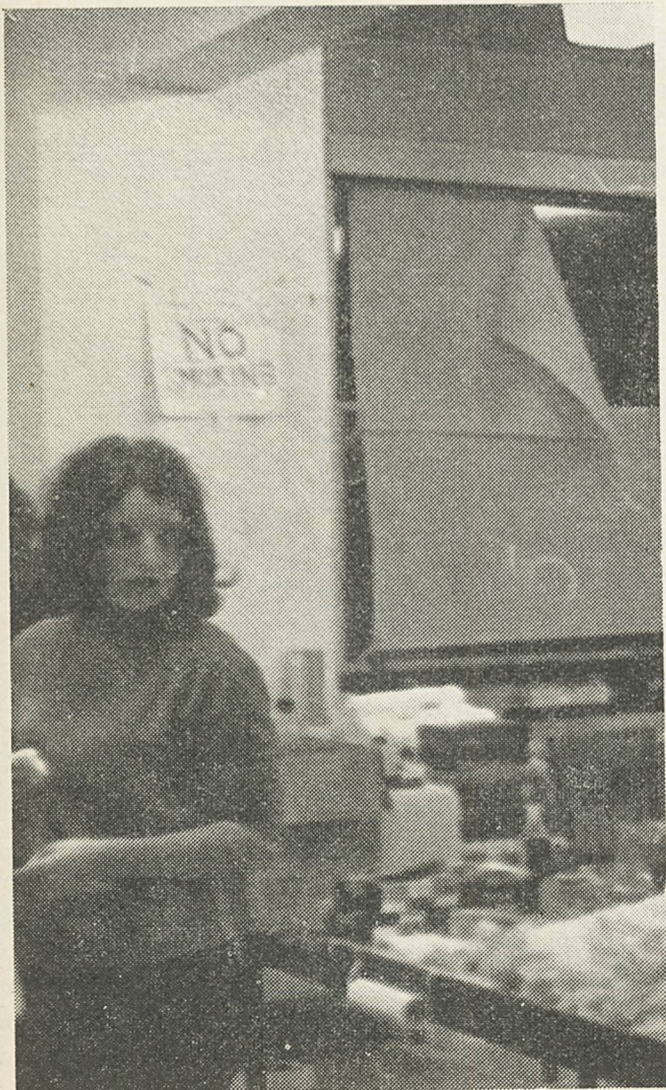
Medical Centre—unfortunately normally busier than this.



Poster Workshop—At last the Refectory produces something decent!

PATION

Below : Medical Centre — showing paper on windows to keep out photographers.



Below : School is opened by Cuban agitators.



Below : The School was left as clean as it was found.



WINE MAKING by Jon Mager

Students as a group consume vast quantities of alcohol. This is shown by the fact that the approximate turnover of the "Three Tuns" last year was £24,000, and much more must have been spent in local pubs and off-licences. Despite the recent fall in the prices of cheap wines and a small degree of price competition with spirits, drinking costs still remain wickedly high. The easiest way to overcome this problem is to make your own wine and beer. With an outlay of about £1 and with the cost of ingredients rarely exceeding 5s or 6s a gallon, homemade wine can cost less than 2s a bottle, and homemade beer costs even less.

The chemical process of fermentation is complex, but the techniques of wine making are simple to learn. Basically a liquid base of fruit, flowers, leaves, tree bark or cereal (called 'must') is fermented by the addition of sugar and yeast. The yeast feeds off the sugar and nitrogen in the must, leaving alcohol and carbon dioxide as by-products. The art of wine making is encouraging the yeast growth to maximise alcohol, and at the same time stopping the wine from becoming too dry or too sweet. With experience, knowledge of correct proportions and quantities is gained, but at first it is best to follow a simple recipe.

Wheat wine

Cereal wines are probably the most foolproof and the ingredients are cheap. You will need 2 lbs of raisins, 4 lbs demerara sugar, 3 pints clean wheat, 1 oz yeast, 1 gallon hot boiled water and the juice of 2 lemons.

The water should be boiled and then left to cool slightly before adding it to the sugar, raisins, wheat and lemon juice. It is best to use a large bowl either of earthenware or plastic for this. A plastic bucket will do just as well. Make sure that it will hold more than a gallon of liquid before you start pouring the hot water. Leave the must until it has cooled to between 65 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. If it is cooler than this, the yeast will not work. If it is warmer, it will die. Having added the yeast, stir thoroughly and then leave it covered. After a few hours the fermentation will start and a froth will develop on top. Stir the must once a week for about three weeks until this frothing starts to subside. Then pour the must through a muslin cloth into a gallon container. The best thing to use is a glass jar which can be obtained from wine making shops for about 6s 6d, or old gallon containers of fruit juice, cider or wine, can be cleaned and used. These should be filled to just below the neck, to allow space for carbon dioxide to escape. It is essential that no air should come in contact with the must because there is a danger of infection by bacteria or vinegar bug which rapidly turns wine into vinegar. At first the must may froth and the neck can be stoppered with a wad of cotton wool to stop this overflowing. When this rapid fermentation has ceased it is best to use an airlock, a loop of glass which can be bought for about 3s 6d. This is half filled with water, and lets carbon dioxide out and keeps air out. Incidentally, plastic airlocks are cheaper but usually stick and don't work so well. The jar of fermenting wine should be kept in a warm even temperature of about 65 degrees Fahrenheit (a kitchen shelf is ideal) until all fermentation has stopped; i.e. there are no more bubbles of carbon dioxide coming off.

THREE MONTHS

Most wines stop fermenting after about three months and they should then be racked into another container. Racking

involves syphoning off the wine leaving the "lees", the thick sediment deposited during fermentation. It is important to avoid syphoning in any of the "lees" because these may cause "foxy" smells or flavours and might even turn the wine acid. The wine should then be left firmly corked with an airlock for six months. The airlock should be checked occasionally to make sure that the water in it has not evaporated. After six months the wine should be racked again and then left to clear. The quickest way to clarify a wine is to add finings which cost about 1s 6d. The wine is now ready for bottles.

Wine bottles washed out thoroughly in hot water are best for bottling your wine. The wine should be poured into the bottles through a filter paper in a filter funnel. Fill the bottles so that there is a small gap when the cork is pushed right home. If you have difficulty with pushing the cork in because of the air pressure inside, push a loop of string in with the cork and this will leave a gap for the air to escape through, and the string can be pulled out when the cork is right in place. Add labels with the name of the wine and the date.

There are several important points to remember to ensure success. Always use clean utensils washed thoroughly in hot water, but without soap or detergent as this will leave a persistent aftertaste. Always use fresh, clean ingredients. Mouldy, dirty fruit will only add to the chances of infection. On the other hand don't wash freshly picked fruit because it has a covering of natural wild yeast (a white bloom that you see on fresh grapes) which improves the fermentation. Never use metal containers or utensils. Always use stoneware, plastic or wood. Metal corrosion may cause poisoning. I use plastic out of personal preference as it is lighter and cleaner—the red rubber tubing used for syphoning leaves a rubbery aftertaste, and it is impossible to see whether it is dirty inside, whereas the clear plastic tubing can be easily kept clean. Never be too impatient. A wine must be left to ferment for three months. Most fruit and flower wines can be bottled then, but cereal, tree bark and mead wines should be left for a further six months before bottling. After bottling it is a question of patience and good taste opposed to alcoholic impatience. The longer wine is left the better it becomes in bouquet, flavour and strength. If possible, wait at least three, if not six, months before opening. Year old and two year old wines are really worth waiting for (says he who hardly has the patience to wait three months). After two years the possibility of decay sets in. You may open one bottle of potent five year old blackberry wine, and find that the next one is just delicately flavoured water and sugar. This can be avoided by using new clean corks for bottles and by storage in a cool dark place. Most wines throw a sediment in the bottle so it is often best to decant before use.

White sugar is usually best for wine making (candy sugar is best of all but it costs 2s 6d a lb). Demerara sugar and golden syrup can be used but they impart definite flavours, an advantage in something like wheat wine, but a disadvantage in a wine with individual flavouring like elderflower, cowslip or rosehip. The quantity of sugar per gallon of must can be adjusted from 2½ lbs to 4 lbs according to the sweetness of the other ingredients, and the effect that you want to obtain. The must always tastes very sickly sweet at first but the fermentation quickly reduces this, and it may be necessary to add more sugar during fermentation, according to taste. To a certain extent sugar content decides alcohol content. If there is too little sugar a sharp dry wine of low alcohol content may result, but on the other hand too much sugar may "choke" the yeast, producing a syrupy wine.

COMMERCIAL YEAST

An ordinary dried yeast or baker's yeast can be used quite safely but results will be improved by using a special wine or mead yeast. These are commercial products cultured from the yeasts of different continental wines, and they can be used to encourage particular effects in a homemade wine. For instance, you might use a "sherry yeast" for orange wine or tea wine, and a "champagne yeast" for elderflower wine. Besides sugar the yeast needs acid, which is added in the form of lemon juice, and nitrogenous compounds which are best added in the form of proprietary nutrients (crystals which are added to the fermenting must). Most of all it is essential to preserve the correct temperature for the yeast to grow. A sluggish ferment can be encouraged by moving the wine to a warmer position, a rapid ferment can be controlled by moving to a cooler position.

Different fruit or cereal bases give different wines. Wheat gives a strong potent white wine, blackberry is a dark red fruity wine, flower wines have a delicate flavouring. Leaf, orange and tea wines are usually "sherry" type wines with strong sweet characteristic flavours. Winemaking has to be adjusted to the seasons and the availability of ingredients. Cereal wines are suitable for winter production as are orange and tea wines.

ORANGE WINE

Ingredients—12 large sweet oranges;
2 lemons;
1 lb raisins;
3½ lb sugar;
1 gallon water;
¾ oz yeast.

Clean and peel oranges and lemons. Brown rinds in oven. Put juice of oranges and lemons into bowl with three quarts cold water. Infuse browned rinds in one quart boiling water. Add hot water to juice. Add sugar and yeast. Stir thoroughly and let stand for three days. Pour off into container and ferment under airlock for three months in warm place. Let stand for two to three weeks in cool place after fermentation. Bottle and keep for three months. N.B.—Never let white pith into wine as this gives very dry results.

TEA WINE

Ingredients—4 lbs tea (for more interesting results use Mate, a Brazilian herb tea which is much cheaper);
2½-3 lbs sugar;
½ lb raisins;
2 lemons;
1 gallon water.

Infuse the tea and add sugar, lemon juice and yeast. Stand for three days. Ferment for two to three months, and bottle. (It may be necessary to add sugar to taste during fermentation, to avoid the wine becoming too dry. But don't put in too much sugar at first as this may give a sickly oversweet result.)

If you start making tea wine today you could be drinking it within four months. Time is the most important factor in successful wine making. Cleanliness is next to patience.

(The best suppliers of equipment, yeasts and various concentrated cordials for wine making, as well as many pamphlets and instruction books, is W. R. Loftus Ltd., 1-3 Charlotte Street, London W.1.)

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WHAT'S ON

TODAY

LONDON UNIVERSITY EUROPEAN SOCIETY: 8 p.m.
ULU—Douglas Jay speaks against the Common Market.

CHRISTIAN UNION: Social involvement.

JAZZ SOC.: 7.30 p.m. Ronnie Scott plays. Old Theatre.

GEOG. SOC.: Mr. J. Goddard speaks.

FRIDAY Nov. 8

ENTS. COM.: Bar Social.

TUESDAY NOV. 12

FILM SOCIETY: "The bespoke overcoat" and "Invasion of the body-snatchers".

MUSIC SOC.: 6.30 choir rehearsal.

ANARCHIST GROUP: 1.00 p.m. weekly meeting Room 102.

WEDNESDAY NOV. 13

MUSIC SOC.: lunch-hour recital 1.30. 6.30 p.m. orchestral rehearsal.

FRIDAY NOV. 15

GEOG. SOC.: Field trip begins, continues to November 17.

ENTS. COM.: Bar social.

SATURDAY NOV. 16

DANCE: The Family, and Spirit of John Morgan.

TUESDAY NOV. 19

FILM SOC.: "Live ghosts" and "Rise and fall of Legs Diamonds".

MUSIC SOC.: 6.30 choir rehearsal.

ANARCHIST GROUP: 1.00 p.m. weekly meeting Room 102.

WEDNESDAY NOV. 13

MUSIC SOC.: 1.30 p.m. lunch-hour recital. 6.30 orchestral rehearsal.

For details not included please see society noticeboards.

Please note: Details of societies' open meetings must be received by Thursday before publication to be included in this column.

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FEROCIOUS AND FORM

People who feel over-familiar with Van Gogh because of endless bad department store reproductions and bizarre details in his life should still go to the big exhibition of his paintings and drawings now on (till January 12) at the Hayward Gallery.

Seen in the flesh even the most famous paintings, such as the sombre "Potato-Eaters" or "Guuguin's Chair" have a potent freshness. Viewed as a whole the show has a tremendous density and range.

A few of the paintings are so full of power that there is perhaps a neurotic surplus. But the great majority of the works match this vast compulsive energy with a beautifully delicate inner control.

This is especially true of the drawings. Trees, bushes, corn-fields, landscapes, seem almost to be heaving like the sea under his fluid seething impressionism. Effects are achieved through atmosphere rather than optical theory. But every line of a drawing also goes to help achieve the

total effect: form as an antidote to impressionism is not neglected.

Van Gogh's social compassion also emerges forcibly in these works. Reapers, peasant women and old men are realistically and intelligently observed. In 1888 he writes to Theo from Arles about his famous landscape drawing "The Crau, Seen from Montmajour".

"Does it surprise you", I said [to a soldier who had come up] "that I find this as beautiful as the sea?" But he knew the sea that fellow. "No", he said, "I'm not surprised that you find it as beautiful as the sea: but myself I find it even more beautiful than the sea, because it's **inhabited**."

But the range and depth of this show also illustrates the point that the artist is being most universal when he is being most personal. Facile socialist realist interpretations of Van Gogh's complex work and sad life only gloss over the realities of his achievements.

Peter Inch



JAZZ by Steve Crocker

A few years back, John Lewis of the M.J.Q. remarked on the development of a separate European Jazz tradition: "one absorbing native cultures, not merely emulating American developments". In recent years the centre of the jazz world has tended to shift away from America; top American musicians have had to come to Europe to earn a living.

Britain is for the first time producing players of world class, yet it has only been recently that local outfits have been getting the attention they deserve.

The new band formed by Ronnie Scott is a case in point. The brilliance of the band perhaps lies in the blending of experience with youth; it incorporates modernists like Surman and

Kerry Wheeler with the equally superb older musicians such as Gordon Beck or Scott himself.

In Scott's case, advancing years have not led to the fossilisation of technique or ideas—his playing has developed to a point where he is perfectly capable of overshadowing modernists of the stature of Hank Mobley.

His latest band uses two drummers—Tony Oxley and Tony Crombie. Their contrasting styles can create a surge of power or a solid swing. In fact there is a general cohesion and sympathy unusual in such a recently formed group; the secret perhaps can be found in what Bobby Hutchison called "spontaneous orchestration",—constantly varying textures within an explicit theme statement.

Influences come not only from the jazz-blues tradition but also from commercial pop—Scott used Donovan themes in the band's recent highly praised performance at Jazz Expo 68.

The new Ronnie Scott band will be appearing at LSE today (Thursday). The concert is the biggest venture ever undertaken by Jazz Soc. But they believe it is worth the trouble to put on what surely rate as one of the world's top groups. Knowing the transitional nature of British jazz, this may be the only chance to see them in their present form—certainly at so low an admission price.

THE MOTHERS

I don't think I or anybody else for that matter is really qualified to review the event that took place at the Festival Hall on October 26th. The Mothers of Invention transcended all pop labels and demonstrated to British fans that they are totally unique. The concert was divided into two parts, the first comprising of a musical play (directed by Zappa in appropriate beret and trousers) and the second straight blowing. The first half proved to be very entertaining but when the Mothers stopped fooling and started to play, one became personally involved in the beautifully constructed sounds. It is a tribute to the intensity of the music when it drew to a close most of the audience remained rooted to their seats, hypnotised, until long after the group had left the stage. The genius of Frank Zappa was obvious throughout the whole show both in direction and composition. Zappa must surely be the greatest figure yet thrown up by popular music in the last ten years. To sum up, all I can say, is—see them. Even if it means waiting another year. Until then you can revel in motherliness by buying their "Lumpy Gravy" album,

which has finally been released in England. If you're really keen, trot along to your local important shop and wait for their new American L.P. "Cruising with Reuben and the Jets", which is a Zappa-eye view of '50's rock and roll.

Don't forget next Saturday your friendly neighbourhood Ents has the incredible Family booked for your entertainment. This dance should be particularly interesting as it also marks the British debut of Bobby Parker who first recorded "Watch your Step" way back when. His manager claims he is the greatest thing since Hendrix! Amazing.

REVIEW

We have just reviewed a copy of the new Who single "Magic Bus" which proves that the Who, if not the most inventive group around, can still produce some interesting sounds. This new effort has a Bo Diddley type beat (whatever did happen to Bo Diddley?) with typical Townshend lyrics delivered in typical Daltrey fashion. A hit I hope.

Incidentally it's nice to see Joe Cocker in the charts, Joe's been around for a long time now and was singing blues when Pete Green was in his cradle (sorry Joe an exaggeration!) He certainly

JD DJ

deserves success if only for blowing Muddy Waters numbers at Sheffield pub audiences (I know! I come from that God forsaken hole).

I'd also like to mention the new Capt. Beefheart L.P. Beefheart is neither the worst group around (sez Chris Welch) nor the best (sez John Peel) but is a pleasing blues based band featuring a driving beat and some nice bottleneck guitar which (hurray) only bears minimal Elmore James influences. The album won't be released in England for some time but when it is, try and listen with an open mind.

ULTIMATUM

A mass strike and protest demonstration is proposed for November 27th by Birmingham University students if the University Authorities do not accept in toto demands for representation on all committees.

By a large majority the Union Council decided to back their demands with direct action. By this they mean, according to the Deputy President, "Striking, blowing the place up . . ."

This sort of talk must be what Adams fears . . . there is talk that he will soon close the School until Christmas.



Ronnie Scott

SPORT

A GREAT START FOR LSE SOCCER MEN

The first team has started the season with a flourish, which seems to happen every season, but for some obscure reason it is not a flourish in the bar but actual success on the football field.

At present the LSE first team is unbeaten in eight games, winning six with two drawn. There has never been any doubt that the first team possessed skill and ability but these qualities have always been latent. At last they appear to be manifest.

The reasons for this are many: team spirit is the best for many years with a genuine desire to win, competition for places is keen and no-one is an automatic selection, and the fitness of the side is quite high. The only blackspot so far has been the draw with Woolwich Poly in the League when we should have annihilated them. In the U.L.U. Cup, Middlesex Hospital were trounced 8-1 but the testing time comes in the next round when we face the traditional enemy, Kings. It would be unfair to single out any individual performances because we play as a team, and the success that we are experiencing is wholly due to the combined efforts of the team.

The second team, under the dynamic leadership of that old-timer of the Soccer Club, Bernie Tonge, are top of their division and have a strong, talented side. It is possible that if the second

team keep up their winning ways in the League they may well be playing in the same division as the Firsts next season. The Thirds and Fourths are not doing quite so well and both are out of the Cup, the Fourths incredulously losing 6-4 after leading 4-0. Bribery is suspected!

Meanwhile the Fiftths, after being swamped 7-0 by the Fourths in the League, refused to let this deter them and proceeded to crush Surrey 7-0 and then Goldsmiths (by whom the Fourths were defeated in the Cup) 5-4, an excellent win.

Soccer results:

First team—

LSE (Tremayne, Jephson) 2, Southampton University 1; LSE (Southworth, Sudlow) 2, Woolwich Poly 2; LSE (Sudlow 2, Southworth, Clarkson, Power) 5, Bedford 4 LSE (Southworth, Clarkson) 2, Clement Danes 2; LSE (Clarkson) 1, Kings (Cambridge) 0; LSE (Clarkson 2) 2, U.C. 0; LSE (Clarkson 3, McClelland 2, Jephson 2, Sudlow) 8, Middlesex Hospital 1; LSE (Power 3, Harris 2, Tremayne, Clarkson, and one own goal) 8, Goldsmiths 2; Played 8, won 6, drawn 2, goals for 30, goals against 12. Goalscorers' records: Clarkson 9, Power 4, Sudlow 4, Southworth 3, Jephson 3, Tremayne 2, McClelland 2, Harris 2, (and one opponent—own goal).

GERMAN VISIT

In June 1968 the Hockey Club spent one week-end in Hamburg as the guest of the Hamburg University club. It was a very worthwhile trip, both from the hockey and the social point of view.

Matches were played against top German sides such as, Clipper, Alster and Ulenhorst, in addition to a game with Hamburg University. Although these teams were of a considerably higher standard than LSE, our players gained valuable experience from the matches. West Germany won the Pre-Olympic Hockey Tournament in London, and we met 4 members of their current side during the series.

The Germans provided first class entertainment and were excellent hosts. We were taken on tours of the British - American Tobacco Company and the very impressive Volkswagen factory at Nolfsburg. On a lighter

note, the team was invited to a very pleasant "wurst and bier" party where we were well entertained by our hosts. Other highlights included visits to prominent local tourist attractions and places of entertainment in Hamburg itself, including the famous Reperbahn.

Dieter Wagner, the Hamburg University captain, proved to be an extremely good host, and we were provided with large quantities of beer and other drinks after the games. Our final engagement was a delicious dinner after the last game. This was held at the luxurious premises of our opposition. Another example of the Germans' hospitality was their unexpected offer to provide us all with free accommodation.

In conclusion, it was a week to remember for the Hockey Club. Let us hope it can be repeated sometime.

'BEAVER' PREDICTION FULFILLED

At a hurriedly-called meeting late Monday night, the Union Council made its first honest decision for many weeks. They all resigned.

Osuji, welfare VP, had already resigned last Friday, before the censure motion was passed on Friday in Union. "I felt Council was taking a partisan view over occupation and subsequent events," he told Beaver.

Apart from Sydney, Deputy President, who had no strong feelings about Friday's motion, the other five members present expressed the opinion that Council's position was now totally untenable, and that they should resign. Jim Jones thought that "the militants" should be given the chance to show they could do better.

AUTHORITY GETS TOUGH

Last Friday's Union meeting, which was marred by constant requests for amendments and more prolonged consideration, finally passed the following by 231-85 (37 abstentions):

1. Union notes with extreme concern the threat of the Governors to victimise staff and students who freely express their political views.

2. We declare that we will actively and by direct action resist any such attempts to the utmost of our ability.

3. We say that the Governors have no right to manage our affairs, and that we refuse to abide by their decisions.

4. We censure our representatives for their abysmal failure to actively counter the Governors and Directors' autocratic behaviour, and insist that all further dealings with the authorities be open to the scrutiny of all students.

This motion was a direct reaction to Lord Robbins' letter which appeared on the main notice board. This completely endorsed the action of the Director in closing the School. He feared that events like the occupation would affect "the future recruitment of the student population and staff of appropriate quality" and he declared:

"Since threats have already been made that future operations of a similar kind may be attempted . . . we declare that we shall regard the organisation of such attempts and participation in them by members of the School as grave offences liable to the severest penalties."

He said "certain junior members of the staff" were alleged to have been involved. He referred to the "immaturity of those concerned" and said any future attempt by staff to encourage or participate in student action likely to "endanger the integrity and orderly conduct of the School" could be regarded as misconduct warranting the "termination of contract."

In a "report on the events of the weekend 26-27 October 1968," Dr. Adams alleged that the exact membership of the Ad Hoc Committee for occupation had not been discovered.

He said a students' proposal to occupy the School was totally unacceptable and it was irrelevant whether a majority or minority made such a decision. But he went on to say that on this particular occasion, the proposal was "especially bad" because it was made by a "secret group supported by a small minority" and against Union policy.

On Monday morning, Colin Crouch said that the Robbins letter had been an "intemperate reaction" and that attempts should be made to clarify its meaning. He did not know what constituted an action, "endangering the integrity, reputation and orderly processes of the School."

He said that Friday's motion had likewise been an hysterical reaction and was badly worded. UNION COUNCIL HAD NO INTENTION OF RESIGNING JUST BECAUSE OF AN EMERGENCY MOTION.

He felt that a further confrontation might develop over "a hundred and one possible issues" and that the students and staff were being victimised by two irresponsible minorities—the Governors and Soc Soc.

Later on Monday, Union Council resigned.

EDITOR: Lynne McCann

HELPED BY:

Richard, George, Pete, Arfur, Two Roberts, Martin, Peter, John, Jon, Tony Brenda, Francis.

SIT-IN PHOTOS BY:

Mike Zuckerman, Pete Spencer, and Tom, from Kent.

John Stacey, General Secretary, thought that Council, although still representative of the majority of students, was caught between the extremes of revolutionary socialists and a reactionary Board of Governors.

Crouch, who earlier in the day told Beaver that Friday's motion certainly did not call for resignations, after hearing the views of other Council members, agreed that resignation was the only way out.

There are many of us who regret the passing of such fine servants of the common good and we wish them luck in the future posts they will no doubt get their hands on.

Elections are to be held in three weeks' time, when yet another period of betrayal and farce will set in.

R.B.

SHOW 'EM

Most Universities have a Course which enables a selected few to train in the elements of manipulation and fraud; which gives those people the money and the opportunity to travel and meet people who will help them in their future careers; and shows them how to screw the arses off people who would control their own destiny.

The Course is called 'Union Council.'

For a short period LSE is to be fortunate enough to be without such a pernicious device of the Authorities.

But in a few weeks you will be asked to select another group to attend this course. You will not be asked if you want to reinstate the course. That will be taken for granted. Why on earth should you challenge the bases of your repression?

You will be given a panel of twisters . . . one can predict most of their names. You may even join the campaign.

Yet you have the opportunity to set up a Union without hierarchy—one which cannot be dominated by the Left or the Right.

Note to Revolutionaries—it was explicitly stated at the Council meeting that to get you involved in 'official' positions would take the heat off your beliefs, and lessen the chances of a confrontation. You know its true!

Note to the rest—Don't let a dog-fight between Con. Soc. and Soc. Soc. take place over your heads in your name! Why not the Societies, with co-ordinating committees on an equal footing with them, with access to Union facilities (duplicator, rooms, telephones, etc.).

All decisions to be taken by general Union meetings, but none to be passed which are binding on those who disagree—opportunities for full debate, after which everyone goes their own way.

The only reasons for having hierarchies in Student Unions are the opportunities they give to individuals to further their own careers, and as a weapon for the college authorities to 'restrain' us.

But Union Societies, which people freely join, are capable of running all the administrative side of our affairs—already they achieve far more than the Union bureaucracy, at far less expense. And the points of conflict which might arise would be nothing compared to that engendered by a sectarian Council.

Think laterally—devise rational means of controlling your own affairs, and don't abdicate your responsibility to a pretentious crowd of creeps like the ones we have just shaken off.

R.B.

GRADUATE TUTORS AND TEACHING ASSISTANTS

Join a Union and defend your interests.

Meeting in C342 Monday 11th Nov. 2 p.m.

A.S.T.M.S. MEETING