

THE BEAVER

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OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC THOUGHT

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THE NEWSPAPER OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS STUDENTS UNION

Rag '87 for MENCAP

by STAVROS MAKRIS

Last Friday, 13th February, saw the launch of the LSE Rag Week. Two days before, the residents of Passfield Hall had pledged in excess of £600.

This year's main beneficiary, as it is well known by now, is MENCAP (The Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults).

There are no finite statistics of the number of infants born with mental handicaps. Some handicaps are apparent at birth, others do not show up for some time and often it is only when a child starts school that the handicap is diagnosed.

An IQ of 50 is commonly taken as a broad dividing line between a mild and a severe mental handicap. Using this as a guideline, there are over one million people in the UK with intellectual abilities low enough to put them 'at risk' of being considered mentally handicapped. However, using records of health and education authorities, there are probably some 400,000 people who come into this group. In addition, there are approximately 160,000 severely handicapped people in the UK. Mental handicap is the most common disability in Britain.

A mental handicap may be due to environmental or genetic factors, or both. The onset can be before, during or after birth. In most cases, the causes are not known. The most common form is Down's Syndrome, which accounts for 30% of all severely mentally handicapped people.

Approximately 40% of all several mental handicap is associated with specific genetic abnormalities. There is a close



relationship between low birth-weight (less than 2,500g) and a mental handicap. Very small babies are more easily damaged during birth. Infants of women who smoke during pregnancy are an average 200g lighter than those born to non-smokers.

The largest single source of income for MENCAP is the sale of cards and goods made by mentally handicapped people. MENCAP sees this form of self-help as an important way of encouraging them towards a measure of independence, while, at the same time, helping to increase public awareness of their work.

MENCAP provides Holiday Services giving a break to those who have the responsibility for caring for the mentally handicapped normally. Advanced Social Training Programmes are also run, which are designed to help young people cope with the realities of a full-time job and to adjust to living in the commun-

ity.

MENCAP depends on private volunteer contributions to finance the Holiday Services, Advanced Social Training Programmes as well as the MENCAP Homes Foundation (specially designed houses for handicapped people).

This year the LSE Rag '87 has chosen MENCAP as its main beneficiary. A full schedule of events has been drawn up, and a very realistic target of £11,000 has been set. As it has already been shown, some amongst us have been "coughing up". But this is not enough. We are all expected to contribute. There are only six more days left - dig deep, buy the t-shirts, read the Mag, drink the beer, participate in the events, sponsor your friends. Dive into the depths of the tight pocket and come up with a contribution; and if you want to call appeasing your conscience, so be it.

UNITED STUDENT FRONT MEETING

By Melinda Ham

On Wednesday afternoon, the United Student Front for Divestment held its third meeting. The meeting clarified certain elements of the Divestment Proposal passed at the last Union Meeting and decided definite methods to mobilise students.

First of all, different representatives of societies reported their divestment activities. Both the Green Forum and Amnesty International Society had ratified the Divestment Charter and pledged their support for further action.

A report from the NUS and London Anti-Apartheid meetings revealed that several Scottish universities are making progress in their Divestment Campaign. They have presented demands for divestment, similar to those of LSE, to their Boards of Governors but have not yet been successful.

Avinash Persaud reviewed the divestment motion passed at the Union meeting. He emphasized the significance of the Union's demand of the withdrawal of investments from companies with 500 or more employees in South Africa. Avinash compared this to the previous demand of withdrawal from companies with 5% of turnover derived from their South African branches. The new employee criteria would directly affect the larger companies in LSE's investment portfolio such as Shell, B.P., G.E.C., GLAXO, B.P., for example, employs 22,880 employees in South Africa. Also, targeting larger companies would hurt the South African business community to a greater extent. The clause in the Union motion demanding withdrawal of investments from companies trading illegally in South Africa which are breaking OPEC, Commonwealth, and EEC oil embargos was also discussed.

Richard Wilson asked Avinash if the Court of Governors will be legally bound by any decisions they make at their February 25 meeting. Avinash replied that they will be unless they overturn their decision at their next meeting. Wilson also presented an information package to Jay Ginn, representative of the J.U.R.C. (Joint Union Representative Committee), to encourage them to come out in solidarity with the students for this divestment issue.

The final item on the agenda was the mobilisation of students. Beginning at 7pm on Monday 16 February, pamphlets and petitions will be handed out around all LSE residence halls, buildings, libraries and cafeterias. Students and staff will be encouraged to sign these petitions and commit themselves to participate in a rally on Tuesday 24 February outside the meeting of the Court of Governors. Enough students must attend so that a quorum of 150 students can be attained. This will enable an Emergency General Meeting to be held to approve an occupation if the Court of Governors reach a negative decision on divestment.

The Butlers Wharf Scheme

By MARK GUEST

The plans for the LSE's new students' residence at Butlers Wharf are beginning to take shape.

The building, which is expected to accommodate 281 students on a 1,800 square metre plot next to Tower Bridge, forms part of the plan to regenerate the 7.4 acre Butlers Wharf site in Southwark. The provision of this accommodation will mean an immediate 37% increase in the availability of housing that is currently offered by the LSE. The School will then be in a position to offer a residential place to 28% of its full-time students.

However, the Pro-Director of the School, Professor Pinker, is very anxious to point out that this development is "not an orthodox hall of residence". The six-storey building is based on a system of "homes" or flats, which will be self-contained and will consist of six individual study-bedrooms, a shared kitchen/living room and a bathroom.

A School Working Party, including a number of student representatives, has been involved throughout the planning of the building with the architects of the scheme. Conran Roche, Phil Wood, the Student Union's Accommodation Officer commented, "This is a very different type of residence which is not comparable with the existing halls. Overall, I think it is a good scheme and a good design." However, he did have a number of reservations about the building which he had raised at the Working Party meetings. These included inaccessibility for disabled students (only the first floor is accessible by wheelchair), the absence of communal areas and the lack of provision for students with families.

The Senior Assistant Bursar, Mr. Robert Smith, said that the new residence would allow modifications in the existing halls to cater for disabled students and those with families. In addition, the new building will be constructed in a way which would allow future modifications to take place, should these needs become acute. Above all, the building had been planned in order to meet the inadequate provision of student accommodation and in order to keep rents low. This could only be done by providing the maximum amount of rooms and by letting the building during vacations.

It is hoped that the building, which will be within 30 minutes of the School, will provide a good standard of accommodation whilst reducing the perennial student housing problem. As Phil Wood pointed out, the Butlers Wharf scheme is certainly a new approach to tackling this situation. "It is not a hall of residence. It is a block of flats and I'm pleased there's going to be a building which is different in nature to the existing halls."

It is hoped that the building will be open in January 1989. Further details about the building are expected towards the end of the month.

NUS 'No Loans' Campaign



On Saturday February 21st, students from throughout the U.K. will converge on London for the NUS national demonstration against possible student loans to be introduced by the government.

The National Union of Students' "Living Grant, not Life in Debt" campaign began earlier this month when six members of the NUS Executive went to 10 Downing Street. Five of them chained themselves to a weight marked 'Debt' representing the burden of debt around the necks

of students. A key to release students from this debt was handed in at Number 10 by NUS President Vicky Phillips, with a letter outlining the campaign's activities and demands.

The letter warned Mrs. Thatcher of "the burden of financial debt for which her government was responsible, and would be increasingly so if a system of student loans were introduced. The government must instead invest in Britain's future by giving sufficient funding to further and higher education."

A NUS report in conjunction with the NatWest Bank has given a list of reasons why loans would be catastrophic for students. Highly discriminatory against those from a poor financial environment, loans would mean that thousands of prospective students would be effectively denied the right to go on to higher education. And those students who did decide to go on would be swayed by the need for later financial reward in choosing subjects, rather than personal preferences. Put simply, loans don't work.

The NUS are also campaigning for realistic increases in the present level of the student grants to restore them to the level they were in 1979 before the Tories took over. The Government has just announced a 3.75% increase in grants for the next academic year, which works out at only a pound or two increase a week for those on even the maximum London grant. That means that many students will still have to live on a shoestring.

A large turnout is expected on Saturday for the demo, including at least one hundred from the LSE. NUS, LSE Students Union and more importantly your bank manager all urge you to attend. Be there!

By NICK MORENO

BEAVER

Charity Begins at Home
But Shouldn't End There

The Puritans opposed the old sport of bear baiting, not because it hurt the bear but because it gave pleasure to the bear baiters. Present day objectors to the LSE Rag Week oppose it on both counts. It is, they say, detrimental to those causes it appears to support and it gives, they say, a sinful pleasure to those involved. Both objections have some basis but we hope that, unlike bear baiting, the custom of Rag Week is here to stay.

The first reason for objecting to Rag is the old argument that, by supporting private charity and private giving, we weaken the pressure on the government to solve the underlying problem. Specifically by helping MENCAP, we are acquiescing to the cuts in the Health Service which have led to the release of thousands of mentally ill patients into a world that they are not able to cope with. We should, they say, devote our time not to individual giving which induces in ourselves the idea that the problem has gone away but instead to political action to mobilise the far greater resources of the state to solve the problem for good.

The first weakness in this argument is factual, for MENCAP does precisely that which the latter day Puritans urge them to do. It does lobby Parliament; it does raise the public's consciousness of the issue. Indeed, it is due in no small part to the work of MENCAP that last year the private members' bill on aid for the handicapped went through Parliament, the first such bill to succeed in years.

The second weakness in this argument is moral, for if you follow it to its logical conclusion, what we should do is stop all private charity and so make the plight of the handicapped so acute that the government has to step in. What if they don't? What if it takes five years? Who is going to explain this clever political ploy to all those parents who rely on MENCAP in the ceaseless slog that bringing up a mentally handicapped child is all about? It is a hard game to play, and those playing the game are not those who are receiving the injuries. As a political tactic, it stinks.

The final weakness in this argument is intellectual, for those who propose it are also those who tell us that only those who endure oppression or injustice can lead the fight against it. The members of MENCAP suffer the injustices inherent in the present system of mental care in the UK, and they advocate a dual approach to the problem. Cope with the crisis now; lobby government to eliminate the crisis as soon as possible. The work of coping does not weaken the work of lobbying, rather those who work to raise money for MENCAP to eliminate today's pain and suffering will be made conscious by their efforts (politicised as George would say) and thus push all the harder for the long term legislation that MENCAP ITSELF ADVOCATES. The struggle to raise money will create the awareness, not detract from it, and this awareness will be translated into the political action that is required to finally solve the problem.

Having, hopefully, shown that Rag does not hurt the bear, we must now examine the sinful pleasure it is said to give the bear baiters. Rag Week, we are told, is irrelevant to the LSE, filled as it is with overseas students, mature students and postgraduates. It is, we are told, an outlet for sexism, racism and homophobia, evil crimes, more evil even than bear baiting. We plead Not Guilty to all the charges.

This Rag Committee has been scrupulously, indeed boringly, non-controversial. This is the first year that Rag has enjoyed cross-party and indeed non-party support, and for this Gurney and Ford must take much of the credit. As for the charge that Rag is irrelevant because of our high percentage of overseas, mature and postgraduate students, we can think of no more patronising comment. Who better than a mature student to appreciate the problems of nursery provision (15% of Rag profits go to the Nursery), who better than an overseas student to help support the SA Scholarship, and why do we assume that postgraduates would not enjoy a pint at the beer festival? Getting up at six AM to go on a street collection is not the antics of a juvenile undergraduate, it is rather an act which shows a commitment, however small, to help others. Why should we assume that overseas students, postgraduates and mature students are less prepared to help than those whom Ms. Burton is pleased to refer to as middle-class English undergraduates. We hope she can come to the International Food Fair to see the non-English, non-middle-class in action.

To conclude, if all was well we would not need MENCAP, but it is only through MENCAP that all can be made well for the mentally handicapped of this country; thus, we should support it. Even when this Utopia finally dawns (and who here expects it to?), we would still say we should have our Rag Week as it is a rare chance for LSE students, for all LSE students, to come together and have an enjoyable time. Don't let the Puritans grind us down.

Student
Political Fantasy

Dear Editor:

In last week's interview with Kenneth Minogue, he suggested that "students pretending they have clout is a political fantasy". Does this mean that the events in France, China, Spain and Italy in the last few months never happened? In France last term, the Minister for Higher Education, Devaquet, attempted to introduce racist nationality laws, restrict access to higher education, impose discriminatory fees and give the university authorities more power. This was too much for the French students, with over 2½ million stopping work and occupying colleges. Demonstrations filled Paris, carrying banners reading "Expel Devaquet, not the immigrants". This action did in fact lead to Devaquet's resignation and Chirac's withdrawal of the Education Bill. This

victory for the students spread to the workers, giving them the confidence to take on the government over pay and conditions. Is this enough evidence of students' "political clout" for Minogue? If not, he only needs to look to Hungary 1956, or France and Britain 1968, or the solidarity students showed towards the miners 1984-85.

We have to ask, in the light of this, would the withdrawal of Fowler's Education Bill and his resignation really be "a pure gift to Conservative Central Office"?
*Liz Wheatley,
Socialist Workers Student Society*

Beadle on Minogue

Dear Editor,

Ken Minogue is really Rolf Harris.
*Yours in antipodean solidarity
Ron Beadle
P.S: I am really the dingobaby.*

Bad Botsford

Dear Editor:

Having read the latest issue of The Beaver, which I generally found interesting, I was appalled to read this week's "At the Union" by Elizabeth Botsford. I realise that this has been a point of frequent contention in past issues; however, I have never been quite so disgusted before. It appeared to be simply a series of personal attacks which had little relevance to the SU meeting and was furthermore extremely boring and rather irritating.

As a regular feature, this column should be informative and relevant, enabling the majority to understand it. A great complaint of present-day student politics is that a small minority is involved, and it is this minority that represent the whole student body. This being the case, this column should surely be a source of stimulation and motivation for increasing numbers of students to participate. Such an article promotes none of this!

Sarah Sutcliffe

Botsford the Bigot?

Dear Editor:

Why has the "At the Union" column degenerated to its former low level of gutter journalism? Is J. Putman a pseudonym for E. Botsford?

We thought he had been replaced by someone who was capable of writing without being malicious, vindictive and libellous. It's a wonder that anybody gets up and says anything worthwhile at the Union, considering the treatment they get both in the UGM and The Beaver.

We also thought that it was supposed to be an account of the UGM, not a personal platform for Botsford's bigoted views which have been apparent throughout, but last week surpassed all previous efforts. Was there really a motion concerning Black, Nicaraguan Lesbian cripples? - if not, why mention it?

So please can we have an unbiased, informative and witty report of the UGM.

*K. Parsons
M.K. Sohal*

SWSS Reply on Gays

Dear Editor:

Sasha Rosencil's sectarian diatribe against the SWSS motion on gay/lesbian rights at last week's UGM cannot go unanswered.

She claims that we "use" the issue for our own ends, that heterosexuals are responsible for lesbian/gay oppression and far from such oppression requiring a working-class response, it is up to individuals to change their attitudes. Let's examine her points.

Her charge that we "use" the issue is a slur on the many gays and lesbians active in our organization. It implies that only those who agree with her are right, while the rest are "corrupted" by the SWP. This is very similar to the view of those on the right, that gays and lesbians are "deviants" with psychological problems.

We in SWSS believe gay/lesbian rights ARE a working-class issue. Oppression and discrimination are used by our rulers to divide us. We argue that in fighting against these divisions, in defence of people's right to define their own sexuality, we also need to take on and defeat the society that breeds them. Sasha doesn't agree. Perhaps she can the following points:

Letters

When police raid a gay pub, wearing rubber gloves, do straights benefit from this? Such action, if unchecked, makes it easier for them to do the same (without gloves) on any picket line.

When lesbians are denied the right to look after their own children, who loses out as well? In a climate of reactionary Tory morality, it is working-class women who are forced out of their jobs and into the home.

Who are more oppressed: middle-class gays who can afford to go to Heaven, or who are students at the LSE, or working-class gays and lesbians who don't even dare come out in front of their mates?

As for "individual" solutions to oppression - Sasha's arguments dovetail neatly with those of the "New Right", such as Roger Scruton and Caroline Cox. They argue that sexism and racism are individual problems and reject the idea that the system is to blame for these ideas. The solution, they argue, lies in the individual and not in collective action. No wonder Sasha had so much support from the right for her views!

One final comment about Pete Wilcock's attempt to smear us by linking our ideas to the practices of countries like Cuba, China or Russia. Presumably, he doesn't think workers are clever enough to change their ideas, and it will be up to intelligent lawyers like him to do it for them. On current evidence (i.e. his recent behaviour on the anti-sexist picket), salvation does not lie with him either.

Besides, if he still understands that one of the (many) reasons why we oppose these regime is precisely because of their racist and sexist practices, then he really should try reading 'Socialist Worker' the right way up.

*Yours fraternally,
Nic Cicutti
Socialist Worker Student Society*

Anthea Burton
and MENCAP

Dear Editor:

We are writing to express our disgust at Anthea Burton's disgraceful performance at last Thursday's Union meeting.

Student ideology is all very well as long as it doesn't damage others with real needs, such as the mentally handicapped. No-one is

denying that the government has drastically cut back NHS finances or that the School has failed in its responsibilities towards the South African Scholarship Fund and the Nursery. But student deliberation on the ills of society are unlikely to achieve anything and should not be allowed to prevent people taking positive and constructive action.

This self-centred crusade was such an ill-disguised political attack that even her own party were ashamed to give her their backing.

In future could she restrain from displaying her personal bias towards certain members of the Union when the welfare of innocent people is at risk?

*Yours faithfully,
Morag Duff
Kate McCrimmon*

Letter or No Letter?

Dear Editor:

Further to last week's letter by Avinash Persaud, in which he quotes my letter to "Beaver" two weeks ago, I am concerned that, as suspected, Avinash does not actually read "Beaver".

In my four years as a student at the LSE, I have been a member of the "Beaver" Collective; I have written the front-page 'lead story' in "Beaver" on several occasions; I have often written the "Beaver" editorial lead column; but I have NEVER written a letter to "Beaver".

Perhaps he is confusing me with someone else. Perhaps he should ensure that he knows what he is talking about before he writes to "Beaver" again.

*Yours,
Iain Crawford*

The Beaver, in order to continue its policy of publishing letters unedited, kindly requests writers to keep their letters short and to the point.

CORRECTION

Following a communication from the Rt Hon. Roy Jenkins's office, we would like to apologise for various errors which appeared in the interview with him last week. The most serious of these was concerning the Hillhead by-election. Mr. Jenkins won the seat following the death of the Conservative incumbent. He did not take the seat from a former Labour Minister as reported.

THE BEAVER

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At the Union

by RICHARD SHUMANN

Just how dull was last Thursday's Union General Meeting? General Secretary Pete Wilcock broke with tradition by failing to include an outside speaker in his report, a motion proposed by George 'Struggle' Binette was passed formally. J.J. did not heckle, and the whole affair lasted 35 minutes.

However, as the assembled multitude filed out of the Old Theatre to a mumbled funeral march of 'dull', 'boring', and 'the UGM is dead', signs of life remained, ensuring that the UGM will continue as an LSE institution, at least until next term.

There was little sign of dullness before the meeting started as rumours circulated that Nigel Kilby would return and propose a motion. At the Old Theatre door, Valentine cards to a Soviet prisoner of conscience, and 'Send a flower for Rag Week' appeal added a tiny element of romance for Valentine's week. Inside, there were six motions on the Agenda, and Chair, Helena Catt, began the meeting in typical style, saying "Shut up so we can have some order please!"

However, Pete's report was quite dull - NUS action against student loans, the Week Against the War Preparations, more demonstrations - and was followed by the non-appearance of Senior Treasurer Rory O'Driscoll. O'Driscoll was late in returning from a debating competition in Glasgow.

Social Secretary Babs Band encouraged people to sign the Jewish Society's petition concerning Soviet human rights violations. (That's entertainment!) She did face two questions concerning the banning of Dave Salt from the Three Tuns for bad behaviour. The question, claimed the bar, depended on Tequila party profits and was "run for the self-benefit of the Tequila Society" who don't like Salt. Band replied that there was no collusion between the bar and Tequila Society; the Tequila Chair, Chas Begley, did not vote on Salt's banning in a Bar Committee meeting. Band also promised Salt a fair hearing at a closed Executive meeting which the questioner(s) disputed.

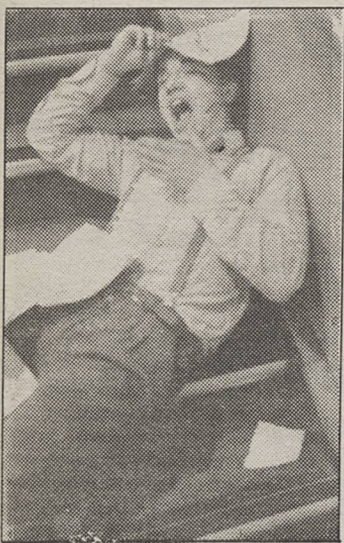


Photo: Sunil Shah

To sleep, perchance to dream!

Preparations for next month's Sabbatical elections began when the new NUS officer Nick Randall used a tactic from his mentor, Pete Wilcock, and had an outside speaker from NUS in his report. The speaker condemned student loans as discriminatory and ineffective, and publicised a mass demonstration against loans on 21 February.

By now, O'Driscoll had arrived and apologised for being "a bit incoherent" a week before. "I was attempting to tell the truth, and I promise you I won't try it

again," he said. When his report was defeated, he said, "I really don't care."

Lucy Fry, the new Equal Opportunities Officer, seemed to jump on the Labour election bandwagon - her report where she answered an (anonymous) question about what she was doing for Northerners at the LSE. She said if one want to help Northerners, one should try to kick out the Tory Government. Also "The white middle-class obnoxious variety of Northerners do not have problems. Stop trivialising the issues and let me get on with my concerns," she said to her well-known but unnamed questioner. All that should go down well with the folks back in York.

The new Tory of the Executive, Press and Publicity Officer Francis Von Hapsburg, seemed to be aiming for some left-wing credibility with shabby clothes, but when he praised the print unions for abandoning the Wapping dispute, he lost the credibility, and his report was defeated.

After a brief Rag Report, the two Rag motions were combined into one, and Richard Ford made an appeal in favour of its activities. All seemed calm until Anthea Burton began Part III of the "Rag Week is Sexist" saga. The Rag committee was male dominated and though it was raising money for the Nursery, South African Scholarship Fund and MENCAP, political action could make the need for these charities obsolete. O'Driscoll replied that instead of sitting in a room discussing action, he would rather raise money for charities - is this why he's Senior Treasurer? Anyway, Ford repeated that Rag Week was not sexist.

Since the next motions had been withdrawn, there was only Binette's on Iraqi students left on the agenda. Binette called for outside speaking rights and a three minute speech for Comrade Ahmed. Ahmed explained that the Ba'ath regime in Iraq, led by Saddam Hussein, is repressive, fascist and fighting an unpopular war. (Why isn't Ronald Reagan selling arms to Iraq?) Ahmed is a member of the Iraqi Students Society, the British branch of an Iraqi underground students movement. Their enemies are the National Union of Iraqi Students and Youth, a front for the Iraqi Ba'ath regime, Ahmed said. The speech was lengthy, as Ahmed's idea of "minute" seemed to be the same as the Underground's. (For instance, first train, Morden, three minutes.) The motion passed formally with an amendment from O'Driscoll changing National Organisation of Labour Students to LSE Students' Union. "At least read your motions first," O'Driscoll said. "Most of us can't read anyway," replied Wilcock.

With that, the meeting closed. The Heckle of the Week Award goes to Jim MacInally. When Rag Chair Nigel Gurney said a fourth guest was coming for "Question Time" on Wednesday, MacInally said the mystery guest was: "Dennis Worrall."

Best Reaction to the UGM Award goes to Second year Parash Kanani and friend. At the meeting's end, Kanani said he had expected an exciting meeting but was disappointed. "I brought my friend down from Yorkshire." "Warwick," said the friend. Anyway, they're both north of Watford.

Best Reply to the Chair goes to O'Driscoll. He arrived late at the UGM - the train from Glasgow (the Han(g)over Special) was late, too. When Helena Catt told him to be quiet, he said "I'm just discussing something." What was he discussing? Send your entries to At the Union, c/o The Beaver.

An Evening with the Afro-Caribbean Society

By REBECCA CAMPBELL and SHIRIN DIAMOND

The Afro-Caribbean cultural evening was not one of your over-produced glossy-type productions. To say it was spontaneous would be polite, but perhaps less accurate than to say it was disorganised. This, however, was amply compensated for by the perfectly edible presenter who mesmerised the female audience (well, at least two of us) with his gracious apologies. Subsequent announcers, although admittedly of high technical proficiency ("testing, testing, one, two three") failed to live up to his standard.



Photo: Sunil Shah

In keeping with the mood of the evening, the first event was highly fashionable. Contemporary African poetry of the "bitter critic of society" variety was recited by two decorative individuals. The girl was resplendent in orange and green, beautifully complemented by the man in purple and blue.

Eric "Gravel" then followed and, incongruously seated on a Val Doonican stool, gave a somewhat eccentric rendition of several calypso songs.

Intellectual nourishment now complete, the Society treated us to a feast fit for kings, if not, Conservative MP's, company directors and ornamental wives (which, no doubt, we all will become).

Then the fashion show, breathlessly awaited by the audience, finally got under way. Here, the Afro-Caribbean Society may be congratulated on the not inconsiderable feat of gathering together a number of LSE beauties (if you thought there weren't any, you should have come). However, this dazzling congregation deserved better than the somewhat underwhelming compere. Her honeyed voice did little to distract from her extremely limited descriptive skills. She seemed to have underestimated the intelligence of her audience; to tell us forty-three times that "this is faaashion" was unnecessary. We knew.

Visually, the show was commendable, the responsiveness of the audience equalled the vitality of the clothes. The models displayed a professionalism quite unexpected at the LSE despite the loss of shoulder-pads by one of their number mid-performance. To our delight, men's clothes were also featured, or to be more truthful, it was the lack of them which was one of more interest. Our favourite presenter appeared exhibiting a rather fetching sarong (reminiscent of a Donna Kavan) as well as revealing his charming legs.

In all, the evening was, like the clothes, exuberant and colourful, even if not too well finished, and it certainly met with an enthusiastic reception quite uncommon at the LSE.

Here we would like to take the opportunity of welcoming free invitations to review any further social events Please forward them to Rebecca Campbell and Shirin Diamond c/o Wrights.

AIDS: Don't Live in Ignorance

By BRIAN BOYD

The Director of the School, I.G. Patel said in the LSE circular dated 9th February, that *the School has no intention of discriminating against any of its members who may unhappily become carriers of the HIV virus or contract AIDS itself.* Dr. Patel went on to add that not enough about the disease is known so that we can state with confidence that individuals cannot get the AIDS virus from normal social or work contact with someone who is infected.

Doctors have identified four high-risk groups that have significantly higher chances of being infected by AIDS. There is a far bigger fifth group: The Ignorant. They exist in every society, in every work place, every institution, and it is a fair assumption to make that LSE has its fair quota. To this end, the School is circulating copies of the D.H.S.S. leaflet on AIDS in prominent positions around the School and the Students' Union. The leaflet is also being sent to all Halls of Residence.

The sources of information and advice around the college are: 1) The LSE Student Health Service (8th floor Connaught House) and 2) The LSE Student Welfare (Room E.296, 2nd floor East Building). AIDS is a virus whose biggest carrier is ignorance. It is wrong to think of it as a homosexual disease - the so-called "Gay Plague" as the British tit n'bum tabloids have labelled it. AIDS does not discriminate among its victims - but people should discriminate among their sleeping partners. Whomever you sleep with - use a condom.

LSE International Women's Week

On March 8, 1908, garment workers in the United States walked out in protest at working conditions. To remember that day, and to highlight awareness that the right of women to economic and social security must be continually struggled for, the United Nations has set aside March 8th as International Women's Day. The symbol for this day is bread and roses. Bread is for economic conditions and roses as a symbol of better life for women.

The Women's Group are planning a variety of speakers, events and action for the days preceding March 8th and is collaborating with the anti-apartheid group, the Black Women's group, and the women's advisor.

The important thing is to appeal to as many people as possible, and involve everyone in the activities. Although some activities are exclusively for women, we hope to gain the support and understanding of men through our exhibitions and talks.

There are elements of protest in much of what is happening.

For example, the exhibition "Women and The Media". This exhibition will run all week from March 2 to March 8. The women's group is collecting material for the exhibition - anything from pornographic magazines, or material which is insulting or offensive to women in women's magazines. Collections are in the women's room - please contribute.

In a similar vein, a speaker from the women's Media Action group will be giving a talk and slide show on Wednesday afternoon. She visited a women's group meeting last term, and the meeting was packed. She demonstrated (not unamusingly) how women were portrayed as sex objects in advertising, and this stereotype makes it very hard for women to break out of their traditional roles.

But women are not only protesting about their own condition. They sympathise with other oppressed groups in their anti-apartheid rally on Thursday. The morning will be spent collecting clothes, tinned food, and shoes outside the Old Theatre. Even now contribu-

tions can be made in the union building and Women's Room. Later, there will be a panel of female anti-apartheid speakers following which women will picket outside Africa House.

Of course, there are positive attitudes which are encouraged by the speakers and discussion groups arranged for Tuesday afternoon by Jan Stockdale. A woman's positions in relation to the establishments of Law, Education and Health will be discussed by 2 or 3 speakers and small groups. This will be followed by a wine and cheese party. The Black Women's Group are arranging a speaker from Spare Rib, Wilmat Brown, for Monday. And on Thursday, a women's party with a live band, bars and disco which will be advertised in 'City Limits', 'Time Out' and 'NME'.

Although protesting is important for increasing both men's and women's awareness of the obstacles which must be overcome in women's struggle for a new identity, women are using this opportunity to be a positive force in a changing society.

Anna Hall

Societies Corner

by Stavros Makris

Have you noticed how people have been trying to convince you to go to the U.S.S.R.? Well, here is news of yet another one . . . but with a difference. This is the **LSE Russian Trip** which gives you the chance to experience:

- The terror of negotiating Moscow's 8-lane avenues.
- The machismo of the guards goose-stepping outside Lenin's Mausoleum.
- The morbid thrill inside the Mausoleum.
- The glory of Tsarist Palaces.
- The beauty of the Bolshoi Ballet.
- The militarism of the Red Army Museums.
- One of the greatest art museums of the world (The Hermitage).

-An epic train trip through the forests and peasant villages between Moscow and Leningrad.

-The golden-domed churches of the Kremlin.

The tour coordinator has personal experience of the country and relatives living there. For more details contact Paul at 458-2673.

And the last info on the **Grimshaw Club** Russian trip. All those who have paid a deposit should collect a visa form immediately from the pigeon hole outside A139. Please return it, completed, by Wednesday, to Sue Trubshaw in A139. With the form should be four passport photos, photocopies of the important pages of your passport (usually the first five) and the remaining payment. Roll on Moscow!

And while on the subject of trips, **The Cypriot Society** is organising a trip to Brussels to take place during the first week of March. The society has had experience in organising such trips last year, with the Paris trip having been the event of the year. For more details, contact committee members.

The **Debating Society** nowadays is a little quieter than when **Paul Wood** was the former incumbent President.

Last week the debate "This House believes that the UGM is defunct", proposed by Simon Bexon and opposed by Ron Beadle, who didn't turn up, so at the last minute Paul Wood stepped in and made a very funny and well-received speech, as idiosyncratic as its subject. This week two visiting Americans from the U.S. National Debating team came to debate with General Kilby and Lt. Riley on the subject of "War is Hell". This was another fixture dating from the ancient regime and seemed to go off quite well. The new El Presidente (whoever s/he may be) and his or her committee have arranged some Debating Workshops to help novices. These will begin in the Summer term.

Thursday, February 19th **The Financial Forum** present the Options market - what it is, how it works and how to make money in it. This seminar is given by Bob Gare, Financial Analyst and Consultant with Bailey Shatkins Securities.

The **United World College Society** invites everybody to a talk by Malcom Harper, Director of the U.N. Association on "UNESCO and the Future of the UN" on Thursday, February 19 at 5.30pm in the Graham Wallace Room.

And the **Latin American and Ballroom Dancing Socie-**



ty is continuing this term . . . on Wednesdays from 3.30 to 5.00. Here is your chance to jive, waltz and boogie! Only £1, beginners very welcome.

UL Pistol Club is holding an intercollege competition on Wednesday 4th March. A team of four members can be entered from the LSE, please contact Mark Gallear at Imperial College pistol range on Wednesdays 5.30 to 8.00 or Passfield Hall, room G1 (387 7743). New members are welcome. The club has access to .22 target pistols, .357 Magnum and a 9mm Browning automatic. Membership is £2.50 and the cost for .357 ammo is heavy.

The **Hellenic Society** is in a mess. But then again what is new? National characteristic or something like that. In any case, during the last meeting too few people turned up . . . however the few who were there had a very heated debate on such important issues as the multicultural fayre, the Carnival party or the trip. At the end of the day, it was decided that the society would participate on Tuesday 11 February at the multicultural fayre. As for the trip and the Carnival party, it remains to be seen. It is up to those who did not appear, believe it or not . . .

Complaints from members of the **LSE Photo Soc** have reached this column. Chemicals need to be replenished and equipment to be serviced. And when meetings take place, please advertise them in advance.

The **LSE Guinness Appreciation Society** will be organising a **Pub Crawl for Rag** sometime next week. Some places still available, but you will have to compete for them.

The **Open Debate Society** in association with the Rag Committee has organised a Rag Week Question Time. Already confirmed are Polly Toynbee (Guardian journalist), John Walters (bop bar doo bee wee), Jeffrey Bernard (formerly of "Private Eye", now the "Spectator"'s 'Low Life' columnist) and an unannounced guest (an MP of some complexion). Any and all questions will be taken - serious or humorous - all money goes to MENCAP, the South African Scholarship fund and the Nursery Appeal.

Finally, according to sources inside **The LSE Drama Society**, a new production will be hitting the stage of the Old Theatre. This next play, the hilarious comedy "Outside Edge" by Richard Harris, will be staged by a new cast, directed by Richard "Dickie" Ford and presented in the Old Theatre from Monday 23rd to Wednesday 25th February.

By BRIAN BOYD and MARK GUEST

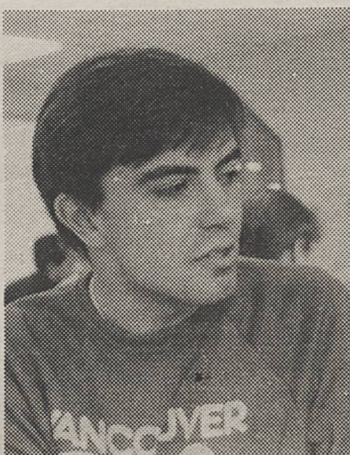
The Beaver is the newspaper of the London School of Economics. It comes out every Monday and has a circulation of close to 3,000. Who is responsible for the paper, and how can it be improved? These were just two of the questions we asked some LSE students.



Klaus Baades thinks *The Beaver* is quite informative, but there is too much gossip - too much about the Halls." Klaus added that "*The Beaver* does very well in political commentaries." He likes the film and theatre reviews. He has never contributed to the paper but thought there were enough foreign students working on it.



Robert Cripps Robert thought that *The Beaver* was O.K., but I don't have much interest in it. He found the paper "a bit dry and a bit serious" and would like to see "a bit more satire". He thought that the Hall reports were terrible and that they revolved around cliques. He never thought of contributing to the paper because he had "no confidence in his own writing".



Jose Antonio Zabalgotia thought *The Beaver* "had positive aspects, especially the way it focuses on Union subjects. It is useful for getting the community of students informed." What he criticised was "the Hall reports as they can only be understood by those living in the Hall." Jose Antonio liked Jonathan Putman's column.

Vox Pop

The Beaver: What do you think?



Richard Clayton

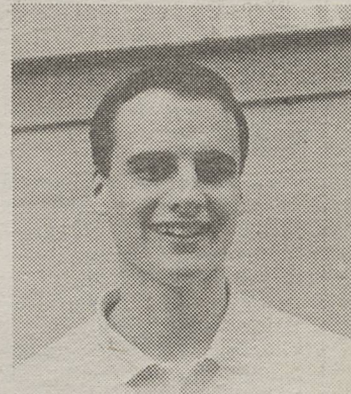
reads *The Beaver* every week, but he thought "The English in it is generally quite poor". he said, "I just read it to find out what's happening around the LSE. I rarely read the reviews." Regarding the improvement of the paper, he suggested that it should " . . . produce more background stuff like the 'Cults' article . . . things of more general interest rather than reviews."



Anna Assimatiopoulous

reads *The Beaver*, and she thinks "it's decent, but it needs a more female perspective to it." She thought the paper had "a really good coverage of Student Union affairs". She also singled out the news, photos and interviews as being particularly strong. She would have loved to contribute but is only here for one term.

Anupshah said that the paper was "pretty good - I like the film reviews and theatre reviews and especially the front page news stories." He couldn't think of any improvements. "No, it's good enough for me." Anupshah does not work for the paper.



Matthew Stiles, a second-year economics student has read *The Beaver* "a couple of times". However, he said, "I don't like a lot of it, especially 'At the Union' and the gossip columns." Regarding the improvement of the paper, he suggested that we should "chuck some of the writers off".



Douglas Saunders

reads *The Beaver* "every once in a while". He suggested that it was " . . . a little parochial", and that in order to improve it would have to "eliminate the gossip element".

YOUR BEAVER



Around the LSE

By J.J.



The fear of finals must be getting to me . . . I'm writing this week's column in the library. Not so some third-years, though, as last week saw the return of Queen Boadicea of LSE, Attila the Burton. Having launched her annual salvo at Rag (as ever, 4 months too late), Attila set about the A.U. Male Voice Choir and their (so I'm told) tasteful selection of lullabies and songs soon to be released on Spare Rib Records. The songs covered a whole variety of aesthetic topics ranging from first love found in the north of Scotland, to colourful descriptions of masturbation, bestiality, sodomy and other things to do on a wet weekend in Cleethorpes.

However, the quaint old tale of Ms. Molly Malone - vendor of fresh seafood in Dublin - caused the greatest uproar. Attila launched into attack on the premise that if the A.U. are prepared to sing their songs, why can't they go the whole hog and return Ireland to the Irish? Clearly a few corrections need to be made. Of the 25 choirboys, a significant proportion were Welsh and American - two groups very pro-English imperialism I don't think. Also, the A.U., even if it did have the backing of a majority of the British electorate, couldn't give Eire back to the Irish, as it's already their's. Finally, the tale of Ms. Malone's seafood retail business, while it may reek of shameful capitalism, surely can't be said to portray the chauvinistic view of the meek little housewife doing the washing-up.

Photo: Fernando



A party altogether less well-publicised was held by the Drama Society, after their very successful production of "The Assassin". Originally put on to fill the coffers, the £250 raised, in fact, filled the bellies and quenched the thirst of the cast. The members of the Drama Society would, I'm sure, like it known that they are indeed true artistes . . . I leave it up to you to decide of what variety!!

Latest betting in the 1987 S.U. Sabbatical Stakes is that "No Need to Have an Election" is now odds-on favourite. Nick "Don't Mention the War" Randall has pulled out and awaits his job at the T.U.C., while "Pussy Galore" has been put out to grass (about time too!!). Dr. Patel, your job is safe. Rumoured to be considering running is "Wapping Brave" owned by the Labour Club syndicate, ridden by George Binette and trained by Sasha Barbourcoat - Owner. The horse is a seasoned campaigner, with a slight militant tendency, but should run and run, probably straight into the first fence.

Someone who is definitely wobbling, sorry running, is Richard Ford for Social Sec. Currently involved in Rag, "Honest Dicky" as H.M. Customs know him, is at present fighting the Battle of Bulge in order to make himself fit enough to jump out of an aeroplane. (No, I don't understand it either). Apparently organisers are scared that in his present state, upon hitting ground after the jump, Biggles Ford will rebound, possibly knocking the plane out of the sky.

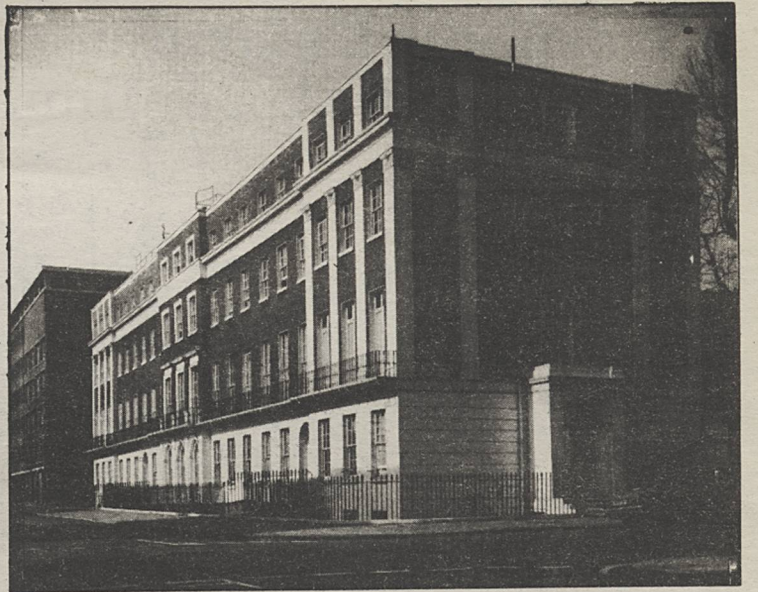
Quick item of news . . . will the spotty American who keeps asking Shirley of Cafe fame (?) out for a date, please stop. Not only are you (quote) "the ugliest man in the LSE", but as we all know, Shirley is a carrot-cruncher, not a carnivore.

Finally, will everybody please join in and help support Rag Week.

P.S. In keeping with the time of year . . . P.D. loves E.B.

THE PASSFIELD HALL REPORT

Well, here we are again, ready for another "great" report from that whacky place - yeah, you've guessed it, Passfield Hall (Ed). Trevor "Don't call me Trev-spoon" Fork, was seen with a certain mysterious foxy lady at 2am on party night. And what a party, or should I call it a "piss-up". The famous (or infamous) Passfield pleasure lovers (Tut, tut!!) based in room 100A made a bit of a mess (Thanks for the help in clearing up Nick (Hint, Hint!!!(What?-Ed))). Apparently (sorry Ed) Claire doesn't get on with her room mates. I presume that it is directly connected to Kev "Why does no one ever wake me up for breakfast except on Wednesdays" Gobble's involvement with the gardening. No need to explain further!!! Henry "I can't stand these cliches for (sorry Ed) middle names put inside inverted commas" Vermyn-Fookes couldn't get the hot (Ed) water tap working last Monday.



Well, maybe June should return. Leave the Hoover out this time, please (!) (From the Gang of Seven). Who saw Mick go into the women's toilets on the first floor by mistake? Get it right next time, Clarky!! I saw that Mark B. took an extra yoghurt for supper on Wednesday (watch that belly eh!!) and who got a job with Lloyd's bank and is trying to hide it? Tell us about it Wayne!

To round up, thanks to Beaky "I've got a beak" Beaker who helped clear up the snow. More next week folks!!!

Cheers,
The Cliche
The Hack

P.S. Many sincere thanks, and hearty back slaps for all who helped to raise an amazing £530 for Rag Week at Passfield's auction and blind date today (Wed. 11th). If you feel in need of more entertainment (More? Can we take it? Shureley Shome Mistake? Ed) look out for performances by Auni ("How to Shave", Covent Gdn) and James, popping his body in Houghton St. See Time Out for details!

Carr Saunders Hall Report

It would be nice to say that the past week has gone by quietly and without major incident. However nice this would be, it would be untrue.

Thursday night gave us a taste of things to come - enter "shirring shippo" after gallantly doing his bit to improve bar-takings. Would we ever see a performance like this again - surely no, n nay never but wait . . . Friday night saw the first line performance of that old Irish folk singer "Holsten Jones" (isn't it remarkable the regularity with which this infamous character makes the Hall report).

Yet, even in that semi-comatose state weeks of pent-up passion and desire were about to be released. Armies of people were sent off in search, yet all was in vain and the long-haired lover from Liverpool remained unmolested.

It must be something that the new cook is putting in the food for love seems to be blossoming. Especially for mad Dog who has finally dispelled any doubts about his saneness. Once can be put down to experience, but there is no excuse a second time. And what has happened to the Lilt addict - no longer is she to be seen sweeping into the common room in the early hours of the morning, each movement eagerly observed by one of our Transatlantic cousins. Speaking of late night wanderings, has the 3rd floor insomniac been cured and is there any worth in this alternative medicine approach?

And what of those pre-election promises? It has been estimated that the new president spent about 5-10 minutes in Hall last week (although I doubt there would be many complaints about this). The social secs seem to be bubbling over with enthusiasm although this has left us a little bewildered. Have you noticed the confused faces as they were talked into parting with 50p to enter the blind, three-legged, six-a-side, trivial pool competition, speaking of which there wa an air of tension in the common room on Tuesday as the pressure mounted in the climax of the 3rd Abrams invitational pool tournament. Morale was low as the people's choice II were trailing 3-1 in the final. However, after a couple of

4 cushion death or glory shots Mssrs. (and they certainly are) Ric and Rob (of "Holsten" fame) were victorious.

Returning to those election promises - Not one of the candidates identified one of the most fundamental problems that faces the Hall today - the desperate need to sound-proof the toilets and the provision of extra-long toilet rolls over the weekend. How common is the worried face seen on Sunday morning desperately seeking that precious paper?

It would appear that Camden Palace on Tuesday nights seems to be rife with scandal. There was Lightning Landgon leering lustily at his Latin lover. His chances were, however, hindered by Holland Harry (who is in desperate need of dancing lessons, as are Madame Cyn's apprentices, Animal Ali and Sultry Sarah). It would perhaps have been more

appropriate if Madness "You're an embarrassment" had been playing when our Greek Musketeer, Athos, stripped off to his pants in the middle of C.P. (and that's not corporal punishment for you pervies out there, Phil and Alex).

A good poke in the eye appears to have stopped Mr. Shaw's fetish for peering through keyholes. Think of this as a warning to all those who have invested in 500 mm lenses, and I'd advise persons in Maple St. to close your curtains if you get the urge for naughtiness. Otherwise, you are likely to be the focus of attention.

And finally to who ever removed an Adidas jacket from the common room week. Don't try to wear it around here because the rightful owner is likely to get very upset about it.

By Mr. Hunky

L S E U N I O N

We shall be serving a good range of freshly prepared hot dishes, salad & savouries between 12 - 2.30 with a daily changing menu!!

THE CAFE

Greenham Common: Peace Protest Continues



By DOUGAL HARE

Last Tuesday, the 10th, Rebecca Johnson from Greenham Common peace camp talked at a meeting organised by LSE CND. Ms. Johnson, who obtained her master's degree from the LSE, has been a resident at the camp since 1982, during which time it has developed from a spontaneous gesture from a march (ignored by the media) against the then-proposed Cruise missile deployment at Greenham Common into a world-wide force of resistance against nuclear weapons and militarism. It was this aspect of empowering women in the face of the seemingly invincible threat from nuclear weapons which Ms. Johnson stressed, noting that thousands of ordinary women had stayed at or visited Greenham over the last five years.

In spite of almost daily evictions, the peace camp is still there, with the women continuing to resist the deployment of Cruise missiles by monitoring the missile convoys leaving and returning to the base, and by working with "Cruisewatch" which carries the protest along the route. Continuous actions such as these, combined with technical difficulties with the missiles themselves have led to

considerable doubts within the United States military of the value of such a destabilising weapon being based here. By their actions, the women at Greenham have done much to show both servicemen and the local population (the latter especially since the bombing of Libya) the folly and danger of nuclear weapons

Ms. Johnson went on to discuss the concept of non-violence which is central to the peace camp. Such a commitment sometimes causes difficulties, especially for women new to the camp when actually facing nuclear weapons and all they represent for the first time. She pointed out that violence merely perpetuates the very systems of power and destruction against which they were struggling; non-violence involves not the taking of power over other people's lives, but over one's own life.

Discussing ways of supporting the peace camp, it was hoped that visits from the LSE could be arranged and also links made with the Greenham support groups in London. Anyone interested in being involved (possible staying at the peace camp for a weekend) should contact LSE CND.

Higher Education and the War Preparations

By KEYVAN HEDVAT

As the arms race between the Soviet and American military alliances continues to escalate, the concern that people feel about the tense international situation continues to grow. It is a source of insecurity for millions of people the world over that their continents and countries are overrun by military personnel who have nothing whatsoever to do with preserving peace and everything to do with making war. The people are concerned that over \$600 billion is spent annually on arms and that over 50,000 nuclear weapons with multiple war-heads threaten their lives. The two superpowers stand at the head of these dangerous developments and profit enormously from them. They control 70% of the world's trade in arms and own approximately 80% of all nuclear and conventional weapons.

The increasing militarisation of all regions of the world has made its impact felt in all aspects of life. The vast sums spent on military research and development (85% of which comes from the US or the Soviet Union) employ around 50% of the world's physical scientists and engineering researchers. The world's higher educational institutions are becoming dominated by dependence for funding from the military.

The LSE itself has at least two major pieces of research work being financed by the Ministry of Defence. In conjunction with the Royal Air Force, Dr. Board of the Geography Department has been researching the influence in design variables on the effectiveness of visualising and interpreting spatial patterns in statistical

maps. Also, in the LSE Decision Analysis Unit, Dr. L.D. Phillips has been studying the adaptability of human decision-makers in a command and control system, a project initiated by the Admiralty Surface Weapons Establishment.

The Beaver has been asked to point out that in the case of Dr. Board, his work is more concerned with imagery and visualization. In the case of Dr. Phillips, the work has been done (some two years ago) - it was purely basic research and the results are freely available. (News Ed.)

The British universities, starved of funds from civilian industries, are being left to their own devices, and the richest and most lucrative contracts are being dished out by the military establishments. The Ministry of Defence directly spends up to £10 million p.a. in the universities, through over 750 agreements with over 80 universities, colleges, and polytechnics; even more is spent by the big arms manufacturers like Plessey and Marconi. And the universities are now bidding for Star Wars funds, with Heriot-Watts' Physics Department having already spent £158,000 on optical process research; they are hoping to win another £3 million.

Altogether, around 12 universities, including UMIST, Imperial College, London, Brunel, and Cranfield Institute have put in bids for around £10 million, which are being considered by the Washington-based "Innovative Science and Technology programme for basic sciences", which has a \$100 million budget.

The life of the country - economically, politically and academically - is becoming dominated by the preparations for war as super-power rivalry intensifies - a state of affairs that threatens to blow the world out of existence. But the drive to war can and must be challenged, wherever and whenever it manifests itself. For students, it is very important to highlight the role of military research in the universities, which is one of the first steps in the birth, development, deployment and use of new and even deadlier weapon systems. Like it or not, the universities are being dragged out of the ivory tower and put to work on the latest techniques of modern warfare. Students and academics must rise to the challenge and make their contribution to the world-wide movement against world war.

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

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France and South Africa: Business as Usual?

By LEON MANGASARIAN and CHRISTIAN CHAVAGNEUX
France and South Africa have been conducting business with each other for a very long time indeed. As early as 1963, Paris began delivering Mirage III fighters and Alouette helicopters to the South African Air Force. Most recently, according to the French daily "Le Quotidien de Paris" (5/11/85), it appears that South Africa may have received technical assistance from Aerospatiale for its new light attack helicopter, the Alpha XH1.

From de Gaulle to Mitterrand

Ironically it was also in 1963 that the United Nations Security Council voted to impose a voluntary arms embargo on South Africa. France supported the embargo, but only with regard to weapons which could be used to put down internal unrest. Thus began what has become the consistent French policy of evading the arms embargo on South Africa. Paris has always paid lip-service to criticisms from Black Africa but has nevertheless maintained its valuable arms exports to the Apartheid state.

The beginning of the Mirage deal in 1963 and the growth of other French arms exports to South Africa during the 1960s clearly reflected President

Giscard's re-vamped sanctions.

So the South African market was becoming more difficult for Paris by the mid-1970's for military exports. But a new market presented itself - nuclear energy. France sold South Africa two nuclear power plants in 1976 (L.S. Spector, *Silent Spread*, Foreign Policy, No. 58, Spring 1985). The first reactor began feeding power into the national grid in 1983 and, the second, in 1985 ('The Guardian' (26/7/85)). It is interesting to note that the construction of the second reactor was begun two months after the election of Francois Mitterrand ('Le Monde' (16/2/85)).

The beginning of Mitterrand's presidency was also marked by the sale of enriched uranium and arms to Pretoria. The motivation for each of these sales seems to have been different. The enriched uranium was sold in a highly circuitous manner through Switzerland. The rationale given by an anonymous finance ministry spokesman in Paris was that given France's delicate economic situation, trade would be conducted with any country that is solvent ('International Herald Tribune' (26/2/82)). However, the sales of weapons and ammunition in 1981-82 appear to have been approved by the Mitterrand government only after Pretoria threatened to cancel a major civilian export order with France

tions basically means that markets are given up to less scrupulous countries or private arms dealers. Furthermore, arms embargoes are never as simple as they sound. The mandatory embargo approved by the United Nations in 1977 seems straightforward enough, but aside from those who simply ignore such rulings there are at least two ways in which it is openly and 'legitimately' evaded.

First, there are the so-called grey area sales. These involve the delivery of equipment which could potentially have dual civilian/military use such as passenger or transport aircraft, helicopters, communications systems, computers, etc. Such sales are accepted by the 1977 UN embargo resolution and the interpretation of what constitutes military equipment is left up to the country supplying the goods. This ties in to the second way in which the embargo is evaded. Many countries, such as the United States during the heady days of Chester Crocker's policy of 'constructive engagement' saw the embargo as not a terribly useful end itself. Rather it was something to be manipulated within the framed of a carrot and stick policy. Thus, the United States sought to reward Pretoria for the implementation of policies it favoured. In addition to the aircraft and spare parts sales indicated above, Washington issued 29 separate export licences during Fiscal Years 1981-83 explicitly for military goods purchased by South Africa worth \$28.3 million (Doyle, *Idem.*).

The economic rationale has always reigned supreme, and in the past twenty-five years France has sold as much to Pretoria as is politically possible with regard to international pressure. When cri-



The Mirage 2000 has not been sold to South Africa. But what remains unclear is whether Mirage 2000 technology is being incorporated into South Africa's new Cheetah-Mirage.

ticisms over French arms sales have grown too strong, Paris has always been willing to make concessions in order to preserve broader global interests.

As the big political discussion in France today is 'la cohabita-

'ion' between a conservative prime minister and a socialist president, it is nice to know that there is at least one subject on which there will always be agreement.



Former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Charles de Gaulle's determination to secure new markets for the French armament industry in a highly competitive field.

In 1970, after direct appeal to President Georges Pompidou by leaders of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Paris promised to stop the sale of helicopters and armoured cars. But, of course, such an embargo did not include aircraft; two years later it was announced that Mirages would be built in South Africa under licence. Even the pledged embargoes were interpreted with such liberality that France continued to deliver helicopters to South Africa during the early 1970s ('Daily Telegraph' (22/8/77)).

It became necessary in 1975 for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to enunciate a new French embargo on further sales of land and air military equipment to South Africa. This embargo was re-stated by Giscard at the end of an official visit to Mali in 1977, but this time it was promised that French authorities would take special measures to prevent any deliveries from slipping through the official net ('Financial Times' (16/2/77)).

One could say that this time the promise was fulfilled. The French apparently cancelled the 1971 agreement under which South Africa was to have manufactured the Mirage F1. The Atlas Aircraft Industry in Johannesburg had not advanced far enough in the project to be able to continue when French assistance was cut in 1977; thus, the South African Mirage project was probably killed by

(AFP cited in 'The International Herald Tribune' (8/1/85)).

Most recently it would appear that South Africa received assistance from at least five senior engineers of the Aerospatiale helicopter division in the development of the Alpha XH1 light attack helicopter. The prototype was unveiled at FIDA '86, the annual Chilean arms fair. An official from the South African state arms industry, Armscor, acknowledged that the prototype could not have been built without foreign assistance ('Le Journal de l'Economie Africaine' (10/4/86)).

But France is not alone

In one sense one could say that it is almost understandable that France has behaved in this way. Most of the other major Western arms suppliers have behaved in a similar manner. The Italians shipped spare parts for missiles to Pretoria ('Sunday Times' (17/2/80)). The United States shipped \$556 million worth of aircraft and spare parts to South Africa in Fiscal years 1980-82 (Mark Doyle, 'Arms for Pretoria', 'West Africa', (13/2/84)). Most recently, the West Germans appear to have delivered much-needed blueprints for the U-209 submarine ('Financial Times' (5/12/86)).

As we have stated above, the rationale was economic - markets lost could not easily be recovered. Furthermore, France has had a trade deficit with South Africa for the past several years (in 1984 it was 1.6 billion F). This argument can be understood in that a trade embargo can easily be evaded. Serious application of trade sanc-

IRAN-IRAQ WAR

Facts and Figures

Terminology:

Correctly known as the Iraq-Iran War; less accurately but more commonly as the Gulf War; less commonly but most appropriately "The Forgotten War".

Duration:

Sept. 22, 1986 was the sixth anniversary of the war. It has lasted longer than either of the two World Wars. It has become a total war of attrition.

The warmongers:

This war was launched by the fascist junta of Iraq. Iran was at that time in a revolutionary state, which explains why the US supported and welcomed the war. The Gulf has become a region of tension which has been brought to the brink of foreign intervention. Continuation of the war is a threat to world peace and security.

Weapons:

The most up to date instruments of death and destruction of all kinds have been deployed in this savage war. In violation of International Conventions Iraq uses chemical weapons (mustard gas) against Iranian forces. Civilian targets are bombed in contravention of the Inhuman Weapons Convention of 1981.

Losses:

Human losses on both sides amount to more than 700,000 killed, 200,000 wounded and maimed, and 60,000 PoWs on the Iraqi side alone. There are 120,000 deserters and conscientious objectors. Iran has suffered nearly half a million injured and maimed and 3.5 million have been made homeless.

Both countries are on the brink of bankruptcy. Their oil-based industries have been put out of action. The Iraqi regime spent \$40 billion a year to finance the war. They are locked

in battle at every point along their 1,000 km border. Kurdistan which straddles the northern sector is already a battlefield, with respective regimes fighting their own Kurdish populations.

Social Factor:

How can one quantify the social and psychological damage inflicted on the population which has 'survived' the war. Crime, mental illness and disease have soared alarmingly. The political crisis is such that the ending of the war and the toppling of the Ba'ath clique are now inevitable. The only questions are when, how, and by whom. When this is done, Iraq will face a daunting socio-economic task of reconstruction with limited human power and depleted natural resources. What two generations of able-bodied Iraqis with billions of petro-dollars to spend were able to create has now been destroyed. This task will be further complicated by the brain drain of highly skilled Iraqis, who represent a large proportion of the hundreds of thousands of refugees. These expatriates will constitute the technological backbone of the reconstruction army when the peace comes.

Where have all the young men gone?

In both Iraq and Iran young men are fodder. They feed the insatiable beasts of war. To the regular armies of professional soldiers and conscripts both countries have added almost the entire adult male population. They are under arms either as "People's Army" or "Revolutionary Guards".

Mobilisation:

In Iraq, students and even school boys have, since April 1984, been recruited by decree.

There has been continuous resistance through sit-ins and strikes, and demonstrations which have claimed many lives. The latest such clash flared up in May 1986 when university students in Basra refused mobilisation under the so-called 'Total training'. The spark soon spread to Mosul and the capital Baghdad, where bloody clashes occurred in the ghetto district of 'Thawra'. Soon after the authorities suspended all university and high school education for that year.

The Road to Kerbala:

The reason for Saddam's Iron Fist is quite simple. The Iranian army is already entrenched in Fao, Iraq's only seaport, in the Majnoon marshes, which contain Iraq's largest oil reserves, and on the strategic heights in Kurdistan. Iraq is threatened with an impending attack which may prove decisive. This also explains why Saddam simultaneously holds the olive branch to the Ayatollah and sheds crocodile tears for the would-be 'Crusaders of Kerbala'. In this crusade the road to Kerbala is not paved with yellow gold, but with black gold, oil.

Solidarity:

Apart from the national organisations already established in solidarity with the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, such as CAR-DRI and CODIR, a new international organisation, ICPDII, was launched in London on 15th July 1986. It will campaign against the war and for peace and democracy in both countries. Its UK sponsors are well known personalities.

The Beaver wishes to point out that the by-line has been left off this article for security reasons.

Appearing for the Defence

Beaver Correspondent Paul Wood meets John Mortimer

I stood on the doorstep of John Mortimer's pleasant white stuccoed house near Little Venice and rang the bell. No reply. I rang again, looked at my watch (I was a little early) and looked up and down the street. He arrived five minutes later - back from giving a reading of one of his plays at the National Theatre. I sat down in his study. The room felt very comfortable. There was a child's toy on the floor, a brown leather sofa, and shelves of books covering an entire wall. The names of Graham Greene and Evelyn Waugh stood out.

While I waited for him to sit down, I reread my questions. They covered a variety of subjects reflecting John Mortimer's many activities. He is a barrister, an author, and a playwright, known for his 'Rumpole' stories, plays like 'A Voyage Round my Father', and his opposition, both in and out of court, to censorship. More recently, he has written a novel - 'Paradise Postponed' and adapted E. Waugh's 'Brideshead Revisited' for television. My first question was for John Mortimer, the barrister.

"You like to defend?"

"Yes I did, but I've stopped it all now. But I didn't do crime most of my life. I didn't do crime till I took silk, and so I was just able to defend. The only people I have prosecuted were some railway policemen. They were handcuffing a Jamaican guard . . . Anyway, they got off 'cause I was very bad at prosecuting."

"Are we to say that criminals are wicked, or just victims of their circumstances?"

(laughing) "Nature or nurture, rather a large question. I think that your environment has far more influence on you than people would like to admit. You get the children of judges are judges and children of burglars are burglars. All these things are accidents of birth, but I suppose the law couldn't operate unless you assume there is some measure of free will somewhere or other, even if that isn't true."

The English are addicted to prisons

"What should we do with them - rehabilitate criminals or punish them?"

"I think punishment is a silly word really, and rehabilitation doesn't exist. I mean sending people to prison never rehabilitates them. They (prisons) amount to cruel and unusual punishments, if you're locked up with your chamber pot with no loos or anything like that. So I think we have a terrible penal record at the moment. I think that there are a certain amount of criminals which have to be locked up for the protection of society like pathological child stranglers and hard core prisoners who need to be shut away. But there are a lot of very muddled persons who shouldn't be in prison at all who are in prison."

"For most offenders - what would you do?"

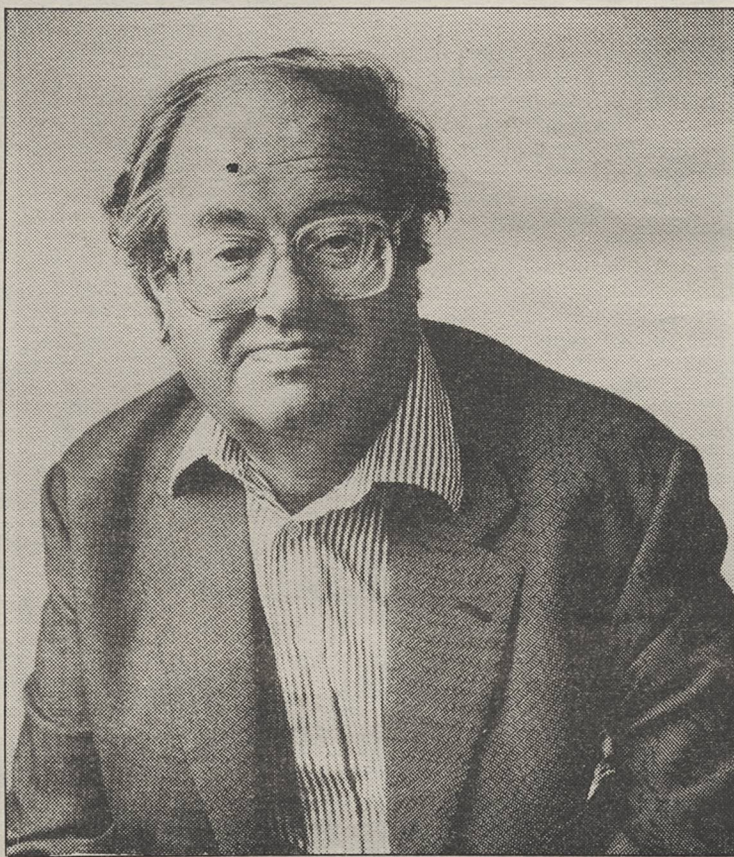
"I suppose you could try and make them lead more useful lives by having some sensible alternative to prison."

"Such as?"

"Well, such as places where people work."

"Community service and things like that?"

"Yes, exactly, but the English are



very addicted to prisons, they send more people to prison than anyone else."

I thought of Rumpole's old opponent, Judge Bullingham. "The Mad Bull" snorts and mutters rudely from the bench during defence speeches and sums up in favour of the prosecution. The kind of man who, long ago, would have gone to White's for tea and crumpets after sentencing a man to death. Could real life Judges possibly be as bad as that, I wondered.

"Oh, yes. Judge Bullingham is a very gentle version of an Old Bailey Judge, on the whole."

"Isn't this rather worrying for British Justice?" The question seemed to cause him some amusement.

"Well, I mean the whole point of justice is that it has to be administered by human persons, it isn't the result of a computer. So whilst that is true, you're going to get people with prejudices and all the human failings being judges. It's inevitable. There are the safeguards of a jury system, because if a judge is tremendously anxious for a conviction the jury quite often acquit people, and the worst sort of trial if you're defending is a totally fair unbiased judge because then you're more likely to be convicted."

"With our rather odd procedure for selecting judges, people rather suspect that it's the Old School tie and things like that which influence people onto the bench."

"The bias is strangely not really terribly snobbish. It isn't really an Old School tie preserve - it's a middle-class preserve. I don't know how else you'd have judges. You could have a class of judges as on the continent in which people elect to be judges from their very first youth so they've never practiced it . . . then they become very civil service like, like bureaucrats. You could have elected judges like in America which I think is fatal."

"Why?"

"You're always wondering whether you're going to be popular and win the next election. So

you tend to say, 'I'm the judge who sends the most people to prison' in order to win the votes, so you get a very inferior type of person. And the elected judges are much worse than the Federal judges who aren't elected."

"Do you think the law is being brought into disrepute with things like the 'Fairs-Fare' policy ruling, the GCHQ episode, and the allegedly partisan behaviour of judges in industrial disputes?"

"The thing about judges, middle-class justice, is that on the whole, they are quite capable of being very impartial. They can try working class people, and they can try murderers and so on with great impartiality. But I think there are two areas where they fall down. One is, or was the obscenity cases in which they got into a sort of panic usually, and

Justice isn't the result of a computer

one is industrial relations. I think that the sort of predictable anti-union decisions in the House of Lords show that it's very difficult for the middle-class judiciary to be really fair about that."

"With respect to things like the police and criminal evidence Bill; do you think we have to, should be worrying about our liberties?"

"Yes, I do. I think it's being chiseled away at all the time, and the jury system is constantly being threatened."

"What about Rumpole? Is this you, or your father, or someone you've seen about the place?"

"Well, he's bits of me, bits of my father, bits of old barristers who've been around."

"Do you like writing?"

(laughing) "I can't think of life without writing. A constant curse whatever it is. I don't know what it is."

"In plays like 'Voyage Round my Father' or your autobiography, there's a lot of intimate or even painful detail which it can't have been much fun to go over. Why did you do that?"

"It's a sort of catharsis, I suppose."

"So if there wasn't the money, you would write it anyway?"

"Oh, yes, the money . . . The money comes as a result of it perhaps, but there's never been a time in my life when I wasn't writing. Writing is just a part of me. I think if you can do something, you can't not do it."

"Who do you read now?"

"I read a lot of Victorian novels. I read Dickens. At the moment, a lot of Henry James, Chekhov, and P.G. Wodehouse and Evelyn Waugh - all those people were very formative for me."

He said he thought it very dangerous to read a lot of modern novels as 'you get rather confused', but he read some of the modern detective novelists - P.D. James and Patricia Hanson. His bookshelf betrayed some of his other reading - Greene, Muriel Spark, John Osborne, Harold Pinter, and David Hare were some that I noticed.

"An old friend, or adversary of yours, Malcolm Muggeridge, says that the permissive society has created more tensions than it has relieved."

"I don't think that if you were a homosexual and were sent to prison under the sexual offences act, your tension would have increased since those laws were changed. Norman Tebbit keeps on saying he's against the permissive society, so I said, 'Well, you don't think that homosexuals should be imprisoned?' He said, 'I don't think homosexuals should be imprisoned as such.'"

Thatcher's equivalent of sex is money

"I think I can see what he's saying in that there was a time in the 60's when everybody felt they were duty-bound to be having a good time, and if they weren't they probably felt more miserable than they otherwise might. But Mrs. Thatcher's equivalent of that is money. If you're not rich, something's wrong with you; just like if you weren't having a great sex life in the 60's - so it's always something. If you weren't having a great religious experience in the Middle Ages, you probably thought something was wrong."

I remembered one of John Mortimer's most famous cases - his defence of the editors of 'Oz' magazine. 'Oz' was an 'underground' paper (c. 1971) which did a one-off children's issue containing a number of articles which were "of lewd character", such as a comic strip showing a trouserless and rather overdeveloped Rupert Bear . . .

In court, they wheeled out a "highly qualified psychologist" who testified that "grossly lewd illustrations tend to cause people to revolt from activities of the kind depicted" and that this was a technique he found "effective in treating both sick and healthy minds". "Do you actually believe this theory?" I asked.

"Oh, I didn't have to believe it, but the Court of Appeal thought it was wonderful. As to whether these things were suitable for schoolchildren to read - I think they probably were not, but the people who should see that they don't read them are school teachers and parents. I don't believe there should be a law of censorship. Not having one has its

risks, but the risks of having a censorship law are far worse. It constantly can be used for political reasons, and it's impossible to formulate. Any law of censorship which you formulate is bound to be absurd, and therefore, the courts are trying to enforce absurd laws which does irreparable harm to the reputation of justice."

"Should we have things like 'No Platform' for racists?"

"I'm all against that. I think that all racists should have platforms. I was very much against the Race-Relations Act, because I think you should be able to say anything you like, and I think it's no good believing in free speech just for the opinions which you sympathize with. Your belief in free speech is tested when you have to tolerate things which you find absolutely repulsive."

I'd consider myself a Democratic Socialist

"A National Front speaker will surely influence some people to go out and commit racial assaults."

"If it was an incitement to violence, there are laws which would deal with that . . . But suppose somebody got up and said that for years the English had been absolute bastards and had caused more misery and suffering through the British Empire than anyone, and the English were a load of hypocritical twits of dangerous aspect and filthy sexual perversion. I wouldn't expect anyone to say they couldn't say those things. I know it's worse when you're saying it about Black people, and again, it's an area that is not without risk. But I don't see how you can believe in free speech and then limit it to opinions which you find personally agreeable."

"Do you consider yourself a socialist?" There was a long pause before he gave his answer.

"I'd consider myself a democratic socialist, whatever that might be."

"But you are willing to work for, or hope for the 'New Jerusalem'?"

"It won't ever come. I don't think. The idea of Paradise (from 'Paradise Postponed') was the paradise that was envisaged after the war really, which was going to be a classless, fairer society, with equal opportunity for everybody, no unemployment, the age of the common man; all that was what it was going to be like. It was what the 1945 Labour Government envisaged, and I think the present Labour Party has really got back to that now."

"Some critics of socialism say that the collectivist society with communal provision and so on is at odds with individual choice or initiative. You have always been concerned with personal freedoms and are even known as a liberal in the non-party political sense."

"Well, that depends what you have individual choice about. I think it's terribly important to have individual choice about what you say and what you write and what views you express, but that sort of view about freedom is entirely connected with money. Saying you have to be free to make money, to make as much money as you can. That's the only freedom they're concentrating on. For me, I think that's the least important freedom."

Francis Pym: Victim of Circumstance

Interview by CHRIS PHILIPSBORN

Mr. Pym, 65, has been an MP since 1961. His last post in Government was that of Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, a post which he was asked to resign from in 1983. He has held various offices including: Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons from 1981-82, Secretary of State for Defence 1979-81 and Chief Whip from 1970-73. Mr. Pym has long been seen as a rallying point for the moderates within the Tory party, the so-called "Wets". His other interests include being a partner in a farm, and he is a member of Lloyd's. Mr. Pym was educated at Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Mr. Pym occupies a large comfortable office deep in the bowels of the House of Commons. He seems to be a rather impatient, though very polite man, vaguely reminiscent of a genial imp, and he speaks in a low booming voice. He was dressed in a smart dark suit and highly questionable multi-coloured socks.

I began by asking if he thought moderation was an out-of-date concept in politics.

"We are at the moment in a period of exceptional confrontation and political antagonism between the parties. I doubt it will endure for very long. The concept of trying to get the widest measure of agreement is not fashionable at the moment."

Was Mr. Pym thinking of the US where the Democrats and Republicans share much common ground?

"I wasn't thinking of that... the hostility and the differences between the parties is rather deeper than it has traditionally been in this country long before or since the Second World War. That is the current style. I think that is unsatisfactory from the point of view of our industry and our commerce, where you want a good deal of stability. I think it is unfashionable at the moment. It has some merits one has to say. It has been possible to achieve some things which couldn't otherwise have been achieved, but it is different in kind to what we have generally known."

Mr. Pym has said that the fun has gone out of politics. Was this why he was intending to retire?

"I'm only giving because of age... after the remarkably fortunate and interesting time I've had here, it seems the right moment to make a change. I've enjoyed politics which have been enormous fun from my point of view. The greatest change in the House of Commons in my time has been that politics has become a profession which it used not to be. When I entered the House, I would say that most Members did not hope to be or aspire to be Ministers. I did not myself. But now it's quite different, and people regard it as a career in which they hope to make progress and to get some of the top jobs - they realise, of course, that not all of them can - but that is what they hope. That is an enormous difference, and it will have, I think, a very considerable effect on the style of the House of Commons and how government operates in the future. I don't say that with

any regret because this place is always changing. It must always change because it is a reflection of the people we represent."

British Prestige

Had Mr. Pym, in his time as Foreign Secretary, found that Britain's prestige abroad was diminished by her declining economy at home?

"At the time I was Foreign Secretary, I would say that Britain's prestige abroad was undoubtedly enhanced and that followed a period when, under Lord Carrington, it had been very much enhanced. On the contrary, I would say that Britain's position was standing extremely high, and that is important."

Was there enough clout behind a British Foreign Secretary?

"I would say we've got a lot of clout. Nothing like as much clout as we had once upon a time... we've now enormously changed our status... we have quite different horizons and perimeters... I happen to think that Britain's position in the world, our history, experience and ability could be used effectively not only for our benefit but for the benefit of the whole of the rest of the world. For example, the Americans, now of course the leading country in the West, are doing their best to give their tremendous courage and enthusiasm leadership; but they haven't got behind them anything like the experience or the expertise we have in this country... we have got a unique position, nothing like as powerful as it was, but with a very great deal of influence... if we don't use that talent and use that advantage in the most effective way, then I don't think we are fulfilling our duty not only to ourselves but also to the rest of the world."

Special Relationship

Did Britain take full advantage of its position between membership of the E.E.C. and its so-called special relationship with the US?

"This special relationship is really a misleading description... it is based on the fact that the United States grew out of our history... part of their origins lie with us... it always will be special because it is very basic. I think we have a special part to play in the transatlantic, European-American relationship, the well-being of which is absolutely essential. I may say that Europeans on the whole do not give enough attention to it."

Mr. Pym was thrown into the turmoil of the Falklands conflict as soon as he became Foreign Secretary. What were his feelings about it now?

"My responsibility at that time was to try and get a negotiated settlement so we could avoid a battle. I think everyone realises I went to the ultimate limit in doing that... When the first two (attempts at settlement) failed, it was my idea that we should ourselves lay on the table for the British people and the whole world what we would be prepared to agree to. When it went on the table at the United Nations, everybody was surprised at how far we were prepared to go. Of

course, there was discussion about this in Cabinet - quite rightly - and we always reached agreement at the end of the day."

Would the British economy make a comeback in the foreseeable future?

"At the moment, our economy is certainly in better shape than a good many other economies. There are a considerable number of plusses to it: there are also a great many problems... There has been a successful fight against inflation, not a successful as some countries, but much more successful than anything we've known before. We have got growth. We are privatising a great many of activities which ought never to have been nationalised in the first place... there are many things that are going in our favour and to take a downbeat view, I think, is a terrible mistake. I would like to see the government taking a much more positive action on the industry side and have a better partnership with it. I'd like to see a much more sophisticated regional policy."

The Wets and S.D.P.

In last week's interview, Roy Jenkins enlarged on the differences which separates the S.D.P. from the likes of Francis Pym and other Tory "Wets": "Francis Pym... believes in the historic destiny of the Conservative Party... this has proved to be the absolutely fundamental weakness in the thesis of the Tory Wets... they have failed to prevent the onward rush of Thatcherism. They have been ineffective, not because their views are wrong, not because they can't command respect as individuals but so long as they choose to fight solely within the arena of the Conservative Party, as has been shown over and over again, they will lose." I put this quote to Mr. Pym and asked him why he had not joined the S.D.P. His first reaction was to laugh.

"I agree with the first phrase he uses about the importance I attach to the history of the Conservative Party. After that, I disagree with him completely, and he takes a very short term view... the S.D.P. has no intellectual base at the moment and of course no history, though that's not its fault. It has no discernable philosophy except that it wants to be somewhere between the Conservative Party and the Socialist Party. That is not a very easy posture. One must take a much longer view than that."

Tories -

Versatility and Variety

"I am somebody who believes in a really effective opposition, and I don't mind if it comes out of the Labour Party reviving itself or out of the new party. Within itself, the Conservative Party has managed the affairs of this country in a vastly differing series of circumstances. It has shown its versatility and also been able to produce a marvellous variety of leaders. The talents that are within the Conservative Party out-match the talent in the other parties by miles. Whenever there



is a change of leadership, there is always a choice of leader. No other party could come up with such a range of ability... Mrs. Thatcher was the right leader for the Party to elect. She's done a job which no other person could have achieved in the way she approached her task in 1979. Yes, lots of us would say she made mistakes on the way, but she was contributing to our country in a way that no other person and no other party could have done."

"All right, there are mistakes made by her, there are mistakes made by all Prime Ministers... but the Conservative Party contains within itself all the traditional values... as ever it did... Roy Jenkins would have to admit that insofar as the government has veered from its original policy, and it has veered, it has gone wholly in our direction... There is no way in which the S.D.P., the Alliance or the Labour Party can contribute to our affairs in that way... anybody who understands the depth of the Conservative Party, its variety and its richness, would know that it will continue to be the dominating influence in British domestic politics as it has been for the last century and a half."

Moderate Stance

Was Mr. Pym satisfied that there were enough like-minded successors to his moderate stance?

"Oh, indeed there are! There are a lot of people who think like me, in the country, in the constituencies and in the House of Commons."

Wasn't Mr. Pym worried that these moderate-minded voters would switch their allegiance to the S.D.P.?

"No... When the election arrives, they will find that they have before them a very clear choice. I think a great many of them will realize, whatever reservations they have about us, that their bread is buttered on our side. Of course, some will vote elsewhere... but I think that when they have seen what we stand for, what we've done, what we are intending to do and the people we have, I shall be surprised if the majority don't vote for us."

What was Mr. Pym's forecast for the next General Election?

"I think the Conservatives will win it. Obviously, anything can happen. The only alternative, I suppose, is a hung Parliament. It seems to me that the Conservative Party has much the strongest hand to play, much the most coherent and cohesive policy... As of now, I think a Conservative win is the most likely outcome."

What Mr. Pym proudest of having achieved in his political career?

"That's always a very rash thing to ask anybody, isn't it! I think the most formidable legislative achievement was the European Communities Bill which went through this House unamended in one of the most bitterly fought battles in Parliament perhaps of this century. I thought that the Northern Ireland power-sharing experiment was something that I was proud of. In opposition, the whole devolution question was one of the most profound political issues that I've ever dealt with... that was a tremendous struggle in Parliament which I enormously enjoyed. Then, after 1979, of course, there was the building up of our defences which... was a super thing to do. Perhaps the most formidable issues there were the nuclear decisions - both the intermediate nuclear forces and the cruise missiles and the modernisations of Polaris and the decision to go to Trident. On the day that I announced that in the House of Commons in July, 1980, I published a paper - 'Open Government Document' - describing the rationale of the nuclear deterrent, and that argument has never, in my view, been challenged successfully intellectually. Then there was the period when I led the House of Commons... there were various aspects of that which were quite important such as the repatriation of the Canadian Constitution... Then of course, the incredible circumstances of the Falklands with a resigned Foreign Secretary when British territory had been lost. I don't think any British Foreign Secretary in history has arrived in office in precisely those circumstances, so there was that... That's enough, isn't it!"

That sounded pretty good to me

MUSIC

Jazz Column



This week's column comprises a feature, review, and invitation rolled into one. Indeed, considering its subject matter is Duke Ellington, it probably has about as much a chance of success as cramming the whole of Western philosophy into a peanut. Well, here goes...

Ellington was this century's great jazz genius. Over some forty-five years he led a band of unparalleled beauty, seemingly capable of producing most any sound - not really surprising since over that period the band was made up of the world's finest soloists. Let me give you a taste of what I mean. Charlie Parker (alto sax) and John Coltrane (tenor), asked who their favourite player was, answered - Johnny Hodges. "Who the hell is that?", you might ask. More to the point is what the hell was he doing in someone else's band? The answer is that Ellington was able to provide this young altoist (and the other great young trumpeters, bassists, trombonists etc) with such perfect musical inspiration that they didn't want to leave, at least not for long periods. The curious and wonderful thing is that while the names of these great artists were submerged under the Ellington banner, their musicality wasn't. On the contrary, the Duke composed with the specific talents and sounds of his instrumentalists in mind, such that people often remark that this or that piece could only have been written for Hodges, or Ben Webster, or Harry Carney, and so on. Here is one of the most virtuous

circles (in terms of quality and quantity of output) that music has ever known. Ellington inspired his men, and they in turn inspired the Duke to compose with complete artistic freedom, i.e. not with regard to their technical abilities which were stupendous, but with regard to the colour of their individual sounds which were blended in much the same way as an artist blends oils. Individuality, then, wasn't considered a limitation, rather, it was viewed as a springboard of possibilities, and Ellington more than realised these.

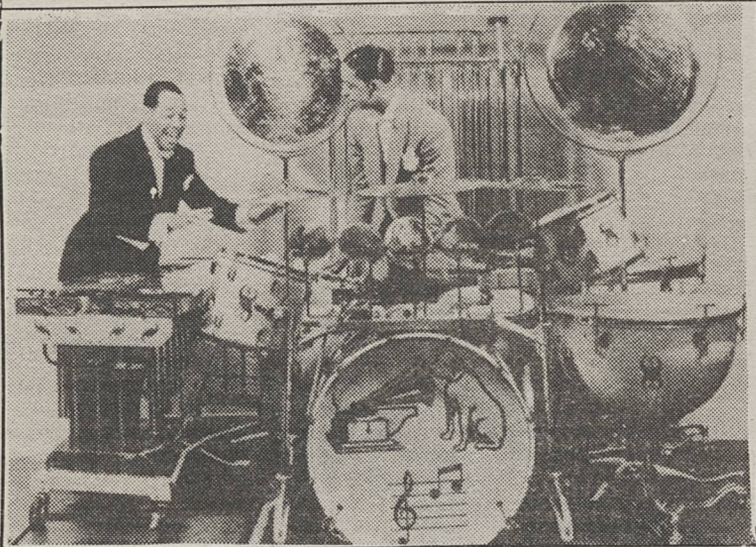
So, to the review. Well, that's very simple despite the vast selection - ten records from RCA's Jazz Tribune series called "The Indispensible Duke Ellington" (Vols 1-10). Let me quote what they say: "a series that aims to encompass the finest of Duke Ellington's 1927-46 recordings for RCA-Victor. Volumes 3/4 will cover the years 1930-34, Volumes 5/6 the all important year 1940, Volumes 7/8 the two years 1941-42 and Volumes 9/10 the period 1944-46." Well, they certainly do that, and apart from wonderfully joyous music, the actual production of the records is to be commended. Even the sleeve notes are amazingly handy and compact: recording dates, personnel, and a short note on each song.

If pushed to suggest a favourite album it has to be the year 1940 (vol 5/6) where not only the orchestra but recording quality take a big leap forward. That said, every album contains gems.

If, however, you happen to be someone who's into hi-fi and wants to come bang up to date with some classic tracks, the L.P. "The Popular Duke Ellington" (RCA NL89095) is highly recommended (especially if you can find it in Woolworths on the Everest label for about half the price under the title "The Great Duke Ellington and His Orchestra (CBR1009)).

And last but not least, if you'd like to hear some of the Duke's music, turn up at L52 on Tuesday 17th at 5.15pm where the Jazz Soc. will have a brief (very brief) introductory talk and where the emphasis will be on the man's music. It's free, so that can't be bad either.

Giorgio Meszaros



The Happy End

ICA

I always thought of The Happy End as a big band - in the twenties tradition - that played music principally by European left-wingers. In fact, when I saw them at the ICA, they played very little Brecht/Weill, but a great many Central American protest songs.

This did not really detract from the evening: The Happy

End generate a wonderful party atmosphere. Just the idea of a huge band in 1987 - both economically and technically - is amusing. I have no idea of their exact numbers (it fluctuated a lot) but I would estimate it at about fifty.

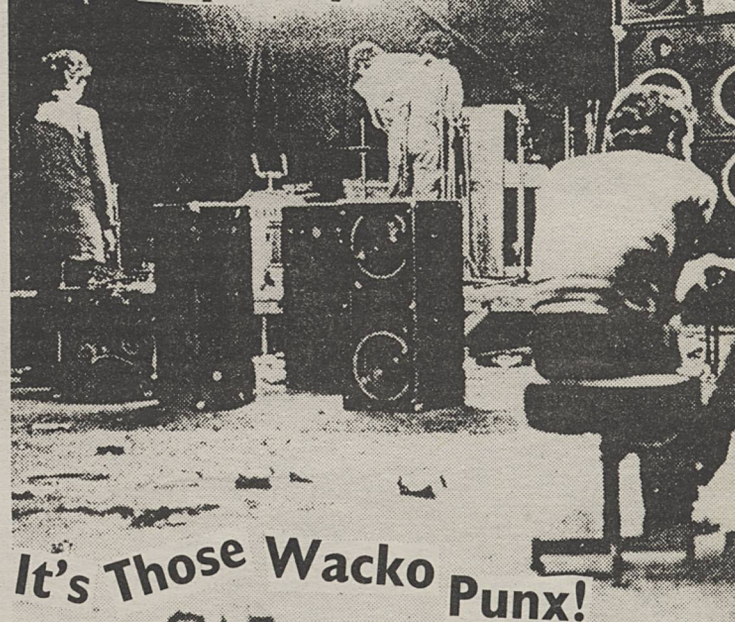
For those not particularly *au fait* with this sort of thing, there was Sarah-Jane from The Communards, a much less interesting but much better known (isn't that *always* the way?) band.

Andy Blakeman

"Fast and loose" about sums it up. Harvest's release, "The Roxy, London, WC2" is a reprise of the band boom that the club played host to, but couldn't contain, between January and April, 1977. I was but a snotty kid during this historic phrase, but I'm assured that this punk compilation documents the atmosphere pretty well (It does - Ed.): dodgy combos, some very naff gear (lots of pics to pore over on the sleeve) and a palpable suggestion of piss-sodden carpets, fag ends and stale face paint. Seems about right. 10 years on, listening to this stuff still feels like being dowsed in beer (gobbed on, depending on preference). Gruff vocals, speedy guitar and choppy rhythm. There's also some priceless background banter, e.g. "Is Sid Vicious here?" and "Hello, someone's been stabbed... we wanna see you pogo... get it together", etc. Best bits are the vintage Buzzcocks and Poly Styrene's preoccupation with the real concerns of life, to with, the supremely brilliant "Oh bondage! Up yours!". The whole thing bounced along with total spontaneous energy and conviction.

I tried it on my Walkman (a concession to the times) but ended up with a scowl on my mug as I walked down the street, so it's back on the mono at home now (safer and more

Hey, Hey, Hey!



It's Those Wacko Punx!

sociable), where it sounds better anyhow. It puts you in mind of how things have changed, though. Only this week, Eric ("God") Clapton got some award. Meatloaf featured on "Saturday Night Live" (yeah, bloody alternative) and Sioxie's in the charts with a BOB DYLAN song. Good Grief! How about another New Wave? The originals have all got old/rich/into Buddhism (Pete Shelley,

Poly Styrene), but it would be great to get back to the spirit of The Roxy - less posing, more pissing about, and I'm all for the audience being as much part of the act as the bands...

Probably the definitive live record this year, just because it is so "live". And see, I didn't even mention "punk nostalgia"!

BO +

New Rock Rising?



The Ascent of Husker Du

Around 1983 - 1984, three bands in the American SST label seemed to hold out the promise of a musical renaissance after demise of post-punk/new wave. In the case of the Minute Men, their career was ended by the death of singer/guitarist Daniel Boon last year just as they were gaining wider recognition after their "Project MERSCH" and "Three way tie for last" LP's with their committed stance on social and political issues in Reagan's America. Black Flag, on the other hand, have descended into a turgid world of HM indulgence.

The third band? The third band are Husker Du, now on Warners, who must rank as one of the most important bands around today, having progressed from their early days in Minneapolis as just

another hard-core band to their present unique position. Their records over the years chart, through the songs of Bob Mould and Grant Hart, the pleasure, and more often the pain, of relationships, of living in the desolate and lonely world of the post-industrial western world, and yet always a search for some comfort, some beauty; rare things indeed.

Their early records such as "Land Speed Records" attempted to communicate by sheer energy alone, but the first "proper" Husker Du recording was the double "Zen Arcade". From the moment you see the sleeve art, you begin to understand the urgency of the emotions poured out over those twenty odd songs. "Zen Arcade" was a watershed for the band, yet it seems to exist

in another time from as soon as it was released; you listen to it now as you read the letters from an old relationship.

The next LP "New Day Rising" found Mould and Hart (together with the silent, but crucial, Greg Norton) escaping from these dark unreal worlds into the light and the immediacy is apparent, the songs deal with real people and events observed, the feelings and thoughts are now to be shared - not hidden away.

Two more LP's on, and another double LP has just been released, "Warehouse: Songs and Stories". Over the years, their musical abilities have kept pace with the increasing subtlety of their lyrics; harmony and melody prevail fused with straight ahead energy - the delicacy, yet swirling power of some of their songs is awesome (in the true sense of the word).

Uplifting yes, but no heroes, no anthems, no answers. Such is the effect of this LP that all one's usual responses are suspended - all you can do is listen, the reflection, realisation, recognition comes afterward. Comparisons are generally meaningless, but Husker Du must now be assumed as one of the best bands, more so in that they seem to transcend all genres and fashions. What they say is real, observations of what we make of our lives, our world... or could make, if we wanted to.

The more you listen, the more you will discover...

Doog

The Chills

Dingwalls

New Zealand is, I am reliably informed, rather like a slightly more interesting version of Cumbria, with one vital difference - The Fall are MASSIVE in New Zealand. Following in the footsteps of their Australian neighbors, a steady trickle of bands have surfaced in New Zealand, helped by the home-grown Flying Nun Records. The most well-known of these is The Chills, whose records are

now getting properly released in Britain and who are over here on tour.

The first support was My Life Story, a boppy Farfis-driven combo who suited the surroundings of Dingwalls perfectly. Watch out for them. Don't watch out for Crash, the other support. Minor chord upon minor chord slowly chimed out whilst a Lou Reed impersonator drawled on had a distinctly soporific effect.

By now, every hip New Zealand ex-pat in London had arrived for The Chill's set, which lasted well over an hour, varying from fast punky pieces to postcard-style songs, culminating in the haunting "Pink Frost", perhaps their best known song. Charming and eclectic, a breath of fresh air after the endless posing and musical recycling of our home-grown music, see them at the Bostom Arms, March 14th.

Doog

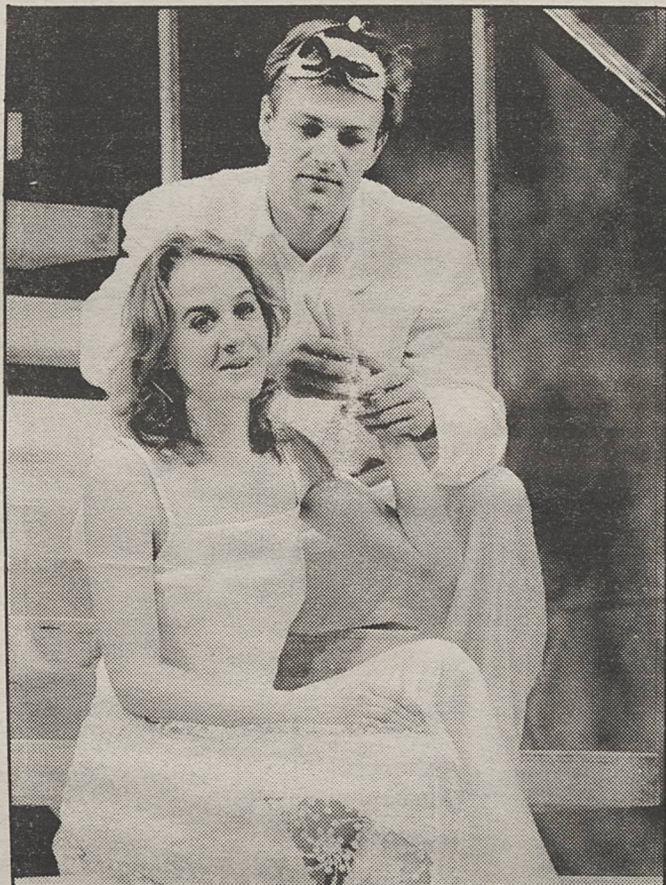
Shakespeare-Upon-Avon

April will see a new season of plays opening in Stratford and transfers of the highly successful and popular **Macbeth**, **Romeo and Juliet**, and **Richard II** to the Barbican Centre, London, continuing the phenomenal dominance of British Shakespearean production by the RSC.

The Royal Shakespeare Company, based in Stratford-upon-Avon, has operated under this title since 1961, but its long and distinguished history goes back to 1864 when a short festival of six plays was held at the playwright's birthplace. In 1875 a local brewer, Charles Edward Flower, launched a national campaign to build a permanent theatre in the town, and he himself donated the now-famous two acre riverside site. The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, a Victorian Gothic building, opened in 1879 with a production of "Much Ado About Nothing" and nearly 50 years of distinguished theatrical production was rewarded in 1925 with the granting of a Royal Charter. A year later, however, the theatre was almost completely destroyed by fire and a worldwide campaign was launched to build a new theatre.

The present building (pictured here) was opened by the then Prince of Wales on April 23rd (traditionally held to be Shakespeare's birthday) 1932, and its first productions were "Henry IV, Part 1" in the afternoon and "Henry IV, Part 2" in the evening - the same plays which 50 years later opened the Barbican Theatre.

In 1960 Peter Hall (currently



Niamh Cusack and Sean Bean in "Romeo and Juliet"

Director of the National Theatre) was appointed artistic director of the re-named Royal Shakespeare Company, and began to put on plays in both Stratford and London. The Company widened its repertoire to include modern and contemporary plays, and at the same time, Shakespearean productions benefitted from the

new contemporary awareness. Productions like **The Merry Wives of Windsor** set in the 1950s and most recently **Romeo and Juliet** in Verona 1986 have proved to be both controversial and refreshing. These modern settings have had considerable success in making Shakespeare more accessible to a wider audience.

The Mosquito Coast



Odeon - Haymarket

Allie Fox (Harrison Ford) is a man with a dream. His dream lies in his belief that God has somehow left the world incomplete, and it is, in his opinion, man's job to work with what God has left undone and tidy up the loose ends. Allie Fox believes that a portion of this unfinished job has been left to him to complete. In order to fulfill his destiny, he will bring ice to the natives of the Mosquito Coast of Honduras; he will take a hitherto underdeveloped tract of land and "with nothing but his brains and a toolbox" create a new civilization.

Highly contemptuous of modern America, with its "plastic food" and its predilection for cheap, foreign imports, he decides the only solution for his own sanity and the sanity of his family is to follow his dream

as an individual who can mend some of the faults within modern society. Selling off his small New England house, he moves his wife and family down to the Mosquito Coast. There he finds his new civilization and begins his own descent into madness.

Newly arrived on the Mosquito Coast, Allie comes across the man who is to become his rival in the battle to save the world, the Reverend Spellgood (Andre Gregory). Reverend Spellgood is in direct opposition to Allie Fox and his vision of the new world and is bent on spreading the established Word of God to the natives with his own brand of Bible-thumping, high-tech evangelical fervour. Inevitably, these two strong-willed men come into direct and violent conflict, resulting in a desperate resolution for the state of man.

As Allie Fox, Harrison Ford

gives a highly emotive performance as a driven man, tottering on the brink of insanity. Gone is the highly centred characterization of Indiana Jones with its self-confidence and bravado, and in its place is a complex portrayal ranging from the well-ordered thoughts of a rational man to the frantic ravings of a man engulfed in a situation which he can neither control nor understand. It is hard to imagine Harrison Ford as a non-heroic leading man, but there is still something charismatic enough about his performance which allows the audience to feel some sympathy for Allie Fox and not simply disdain for such a destructive and self-obsessed madman.

Helen Mirren gives a stalwart, if somewhat colourless, performance as Allie's wife (whom he refers to as "Mother") a woman who realizes that her husband is slightly off-centre but believes in her love for him and in his almost voracious desire to bring the world to rights. Andre Gregory is outstanding in the supporting role of the Reverend Spellgood, Allie's rival for the souls of the Mosquito Coast. His slick portrayal of a man who purports to be spreading the Word of God while ensuring that the natives turn up every Sunday to watch his video-taped religious broadcast, is chilling in its implications.

It is obvious that Ford and director, Peter Weir, have developed a working relationship that affords both the opportunity to explore new, and perhaps controversial, ground. The end result in **The Mosquito Coast** is, however, a challenging and rewarding experience.

Ann Henry



THEATRE

The ideas of joint artistic directors Trevor Nunn and Terry Hands have largely been responsible for this achievement.

With the opening of a second, smaller auditorium "The Other Place" in Stratford in 1974, the Company's work was further extended and expanded considerably with the move to the two Barbican Theatres in 1982, and the opening last season of the Swan Theatre in Stratford. This is a Jacobean-style playhouse staging the once hugely popular but now rarely-seen plays of Shakespeare's contemporaries during the period 1570-1750.

In essence the aim of the Company is the same as that expressed in 1905 by Sir Frank Benson, then director of the Stratford Theatre: "To train a

company, every member of which would be an essential part of a homogenous whole, consecrated to the practice of the dramatic arts and especially to the representation of the plays of Shakespeare."

Today, the RSC regularly plays to audiences of more than a million each year in Britain and thousands more abroad. Recent tours have been to Poland, Australia and the United States. About 40% of annual funding is provided by the Arts Council, but commercial sponsorship is of increasing importance, as are the export of productions abroad. This was recognised in 1986 when the RSC became the first Arts organisation to win the prestigious Queen's Award for Export Achievement.

And at the Barbican!

Macbeth

This is a beautifully elegant and classical production - the evil and drama of **Macbeth** are heightened by a set that is dark and cavernous; mystery lurks behind every wall of the castle. Each noise echoes round the stone courtyard in the dead of night as Macbeth realizes the consequences of his murderous deed. King Duncan lies dead in the guest chamber above, and Lady Macbeth is tormented with blood, the blood of Duncan that will not wash away.

Jonathan Pryce is a powerful Macbeth on stage, but he shows a new side to the character depicting weakness, vulnerability and signs of a man dominated by his wife, lacking strength of character. His sensitivity is his downfall; he cannot cope with the pressure of his guilt and is slowly racked with mental anguish to the point of madness.

Unbridled ambition is the motivation behind his wife. Her lust for power shines through the face of Lady Macbeth (Sinead Cusack) in beauty and



cruelty. She is the driving force behind her husband, an honoured general in the King of Scotland's army. He returns from a hard-fought victory which has won him great praise. He and another general, Banquo, meet three witches, "The Weird Sisters," who prophesy that Macbeth, himself is destined to become King. From the moment Lady Macbeth is told, the seed of evil takes root and begins to grow.

Fiona Chester

'84 Charing Cross Road Tower Theatre

The Tavistock Repertory Company presents about eighteen productions a year, the most recent of which was **'84 Charing Cross Road**, based on the book of the same name by Helene Hanff. Tradition has it that great books don't translate into great plays, and this is no exception. That said, the Company put up a good fight, but due to a combination of an unimaginative production and mediocre acting, they succumbed to melodramatising the plot and hamming up the acting.

Frank Doel is the manager of Marx and Co. (The Co. stands for Cohen, not company), an antiquarian bookshop. Helene Hanff is a commercial writer, eeking out a living in New York. She falls in love and has a twenty-year affair - with the bookshop. She begins by writing to Frank Doel asking for books to be sent over to her. After a while a personal correspondence starts, and a friendship is born. The letters as such provide a wonderful insight into the mechanisms of the American and British ways of thinking. Helene Hanff's letters are bubbly, brash and vivacious - chronicling her ups and downs, moods, feelings, etc. By

contrast Frank Doel's letters are measured, methodical and bereft of emotion. Below his stiff upper lip lies an even stiffer lower one. Gradually, he warms to Helene and her "eccentric" ways, although it does take him a few years before he can address her by her first name.

The play revolves around the theme of friendship, a friendship infused with love, warmth and generosity. (Helene Hanff regularly sends off food parcels to the staff of the bookshop in post-war but not post-rationing Britain.) Where the play falls down is that it doesn't capture the essence of the friendship, opting instead to analyze the curious nature of the relationship. Many are let down; some moved by the abrupt ending. What makes this story even more remarkable is that it actually happened. Helene Hanff is alive and well in New York. Whilst the bookshop at 84 Charing Cross Road no longer exists, (it's now a compact disc store, progress spelt i-n-s-a-n-i-t-y), there is a plaque on the front facade acknowledging what once happened there. Buy the book.

Brian Boyd

BEAVER

Football

Cricket

LSE 1st XI 1 City 1st XI 3

After a bad run lately, this friendly match against City University was arranged to try to turn the tide. Alas, no such luck. The first team yet again failed to capitalise on the chances it created for itself.

In the first half particularly, the LSE dominated the game and played some good football but failed to put away several golden opportunities. The defense was tight, allowing the opposition very few breakthroughs, and the wingers created many dangerous moments by floating in long crosses to our forwards. Eventually, John Nolan gave us the lead from the penalty spot just before half-time.

The second half started badly for the LSE when City scored after just a few minutes. After this setback, LSE came back at the opposition well and certainly had enough chances to put the game away well before the end. However, due to a combination of bad luck (hitting the bar, etc.) and waiting too long before shooting, the LSE never got that vital goal.

Towards the end, the LSE defense got a bit slack, and City scored twice to decide the result. Another bad result for the first team and yet again against the run of play. When will our luck turn? It better be soon if the LSE first team is to maintain its place in the Premier Division.

LSE 2nd XI 5 Kings 3rd XI 1

Last week LSE lost the away fixture 4-1. This was probably due to a weakened side and having a player carried off near half time.

So, with the home ground advantage, LSE set about reversing this score to strengthen their lead at the top of the league.

Andrew Shingler had had an appalling game last week, but this week he was a changed man. He was challenging for every ball but sadly, his pace let him down, and he was late for every tackle. It was a miracle he was still on the pitch at half-time.

The goals came from Nadime Bohabib, Matt Williams, Marco Boschetti and two from Rob Easton. Nick Ball again failed to score and missed a sitter in the second half.

This win put LSE 3 points clear at the top of the league.

UCL 4th XI 1 LSE 3rd XI 4

LSE beat UCL IV's 4 - 1 in a table-topping clash on Wednesday. LSE opened the scoring in the first minute when Dave Davies finished a good move which had a "hint" of offside to it. A second was added before the interval when Chris Ioanou followed up a totally crap ball from Jon "Chubby" Godard which was going nowhere fast till Chris intervened. Before the break a sloppy goal was conceded due to mistakes by centre-back and keeper. There was also yet another Bubbersby one-yarder in the back of the net, this time disallowed for pushing.

In the second half, quite frankly, LSE were walking it, despite the earlier loss of Simon shaw with a nasty eye injury. Further goals were added by Nick Moreno, getting in on the Bubbersby act, and Dave Davies again with a "little cracker". Several more could easily have been added as the boys were inspired by "big Ray" in the middle, and Darren who adapted well to his new role at centre back. Three games left then, and the title almost ours - exciting, isn't it!

LSE 1st XI football team action

Photo: Nigel Wilson



England's Triumph

It is worth noting that, on the whole, England's lesser tours made the most valuable contributions. Of course, Botham's fun on the first test was vital, Gattling and Gower had a few good knocks, and Jon Emburey bowled (and batted) superbly throughout the summer. But the first test could not have been won without Athey's fighting knock (although he received little attention this winter, his role in replacing slack was crucial) and Dilley's five wicket haul - his first in test cricket, underlining the fact that he was essentially unproven as a test fast bowler. This was the start of a superb season for Dilley - at last he had aggression and control to align with his natural pace. As the tour progressed Chris Broad gained in stature, and by the end, along with Dean Jones, he was undoubtedly the most in-form batsman down under. Broad is a good, straight bat who looks as though he might make the opener's position his own. Mind you, I seem to remember people saying that about his Notts partner, Tim Robinson. Apart from in the fourth test when he was left too exposed, De Freitas had a good tour with the ball, particularly in the one-days. He's a magnificent fielder, and with concentration will score some runs in test cricket.

As for Gladstone Smithe, his bowling in the last two tests shows that even the absence of a neck needn't stop you being a test-winning bowler. Richard's excellent in the tests, staying better than ever seemed possible, as well as scoring one excellent century. In the final

analysis then, England's triumph was due to their playing as a team. Gattling, Steward and Lush must take credit for this, controlling Botham, Lamb and the rest of the socialites. We can only hope that they can keep this up in the next couple of years - and with this winter behind them, confidence will be high.

After the disasters of the West Indian tour, India and New Zealand, few could have held out much hope for England on their Australian trip. They had been let down by the selectors who picked only two openers for the tour, one being Wilf Slack who has never been more than a good country player who occasionally hits a "streak". Confidence was low, and sure enough the first state games featured inept displays. As the first test approached the only people confident of England's abilities seemed to be the tour hierarchy. It is therefore to their immense credit that a potential disaster turned into one of the most successful tours in recent history.

The facts are common knowledge. A two-one victory in the Asias, victor in the Perth Challenge and now a two-nil win in the Benson & Hedges world series. England leave Australia with £70,000 in the team prize pool after a thoroughly professional tour. What then was the secret of their success?

THE BEAVER CROSSWORD

An easy crossword for those people not adept at the cryptic offerings.

Compiled by Katrina Kalishnikov

Across

1. Society for the needy (10,5)
11. Rowers (7)
14. Order (7)
16. Exceedingly (5)
17. Impenetrable (7)
18. Half score (3)
19. Barbarous (6)
21. Table game (7)
22. Volume (4)
24. Chop (4)
25. Mock (5)
27. Ran off to be married (6)
28. Solid steam (3)
29. Cunning (3)
31. Gas-filled (9)
32. Fine (1,1)
33. Golf beginner (3)
34. 1760 yards (4)
37. Big hill (8)
41. Openly (1)
44. Enter (4)
45. Black gold (3)
46. Stand, sir (5)
48. Receive (3)
49. Therefore (2)
50. Most ancient (6)
51. Definite (4)
52. Of the mouth (4)
55. Claw (5)
57. Groovy (3)
59. Single boss (3,6)
60. Beside (2)
61. Second person requiring affection (3,4,4)
62. Expense of not dying (3,4,2,6)

5. Plus (3)
6. Growing (9,3)
7. Times for alteration (3,2,6)
8. Water speed (4,2,5)
9. Not dependable (13)
10. Taut (5)
12. Principal (4)
14. On the rampage (4)
15. Placid (6)
20. Story (4)
21. Unhappy sounds (3,5)
23. Debt (1,1,1)
26. Zodiac sign (3)
30. Colour (6)
34. Driver (8)
35. Not a bit part (4,4)
36. Get wrong (3)
38. Test chemically (7)
39. Piece (4)
40. Letter (7)
42. Bravery (6)
43. Strip of land (7)
47. Top of partly submerged mountain (4)
53. Whichever (3)
54. Breathe heavily (4)
56. Shown the way (3)
58. Pain (4)

Last Week's Cryptic Solution

D I S T R U S S B R E A D
 B N E E M L P
 U A W A K E I S M A L L
 C A N S D I D I T L A
 K E V E R Y N O N I O N
 S O A T N K V E
 S W I N G H N G E V E N T
 M C G H E S
 A S P E N N A T I O N A L
 R R E N O L U
 T R I B E R A L P E R O
 I D N O A H S L A R K
 A M E I D N P Z A R D E
 L I T D N I R
 A P P L E T E I S U R E

Down

1. Regurgitate (5,2)
2. Type of gas (7)
3. Skill (3)
4. Lecture (5)

