

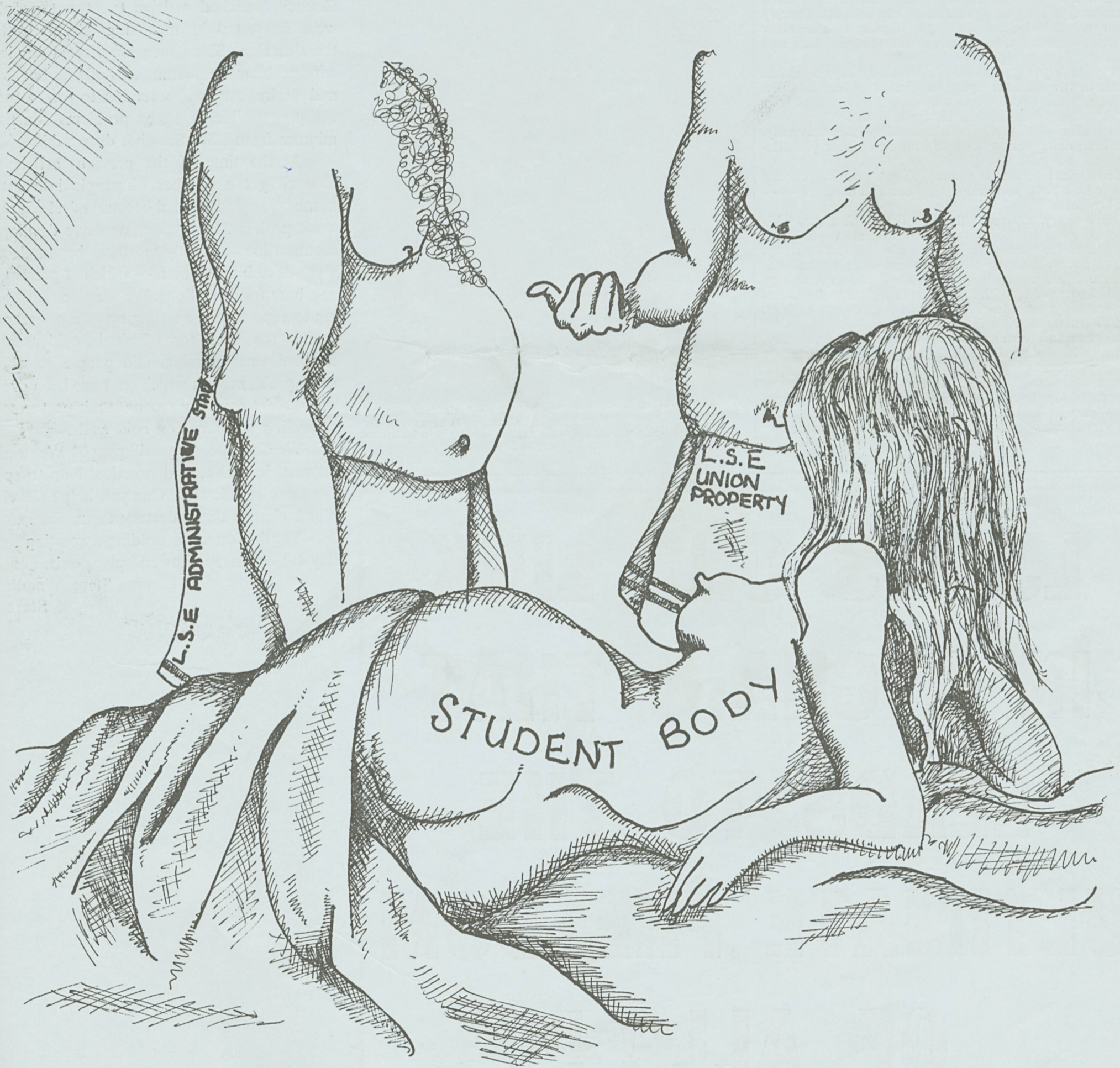
# BEAVER

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& ECONOMIC SCIENCE

N58  
18 JUN 1990

NEWSPAPER OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS STUDENTS' UNION

No. 89. January 30th, 1969. Price 3d.



It's his turn now and then me again . . . .

# BACKLASH

Recent incidents at Colchester (a country town in the Weimar Republic). Market Day in these backwoods. The town is full of red faced farmers and tweedy housewives.

Down High Street, carrying a traffic jam with them, appear thirty or forty Essex University students holding up banners and handing out leaflets. They are demonstrating about police arrests, two days earlier, of some other student marchers, for 'obstruction'.

The students parade by, arm-in-arm and chanting the usual things. All very routine and peaceable. It's the public who make this event remarkable.

Crowd reaction is entirely hostile. Workmen shake their fists and swear at the students. Shop girls in white coats scream and shout from the top floor windows of a store. A Soames type indignantly refuses to take a leaflet. Country women with St. Michael's bags grin stupidly to each other and make sneering remarks about the students' hair and clothes.

"Why don't you go and do some work?" says a man in overalls to two students trying to give away leaflets. "Do you know what I've done this morning? I've shifted four tons of spuds. What the hell have you done?"

One student—weedy and sincere looking—says nervously. "I've been doing economics," he stammers rather pathetically.

"Economics! If this is where you get with it, you can all go to hell. Keep your bloody leaflets. You're all a f - - - lot of layabouts."

"Don't worry, my son," threaten the man's mate, "it's not so long now before we make you do some work." This one punches the student on the shoulder and walks away. Other men stay, bellowing strident comments at the students.

All the men are extremely angry. There is no questioning this kind of sincerity either. The students are white faced. They suddenly seem fragile, alone in a great sea of bias. Lack of communication is total.

I feel fear in my stomach. This nasty mindless intensity, together with friend Powell's beliefs, is tailor made for fascism in Britain.

There were enough ingredients that day—jealousy, commitment, to the bourgeois capitalist Mecca Odeon Bingo, fear of change, and above all hatred of minority or unconventional views—to bake a very poisonous cake.

Peter Inch.

# SHAME

# SHAME FU . .

# SHAME FULL



BLOOMSBURY contains families with 5 or 6 children sharing 2 basement rooms . . . paper peeling off the walls because of the damp. An outside wartime air-raid shelter serving as a bathroom one bath to every 20 families.

This is Bloomsbury. It's 1969, and it's only twenty minutes walk from LSE. Remember these pictures? They were taken two years ago, and nothing's changed. At that time LSE Youth Council launched a drive to attract people who were interested in improving and understanding the situation. Since then we have been involved with problems in Vietnam, Rhodesia, South Africa and Biafra, and we've tended to forget the more easily accessible, if lesser problems some twenty minutes from LSE. So what do we do?

At the time of the previous article, Youth Council got a number of people interested, but numbers soon dwindled because of a lack of actual work projects. Since then we have developed the organisation. Recently we have begun decorating a youth club in the area — which at present is seen as a base for operations. We are also at present trying to cope with the setting up of a pre-school play group, the need for which is evident and the demand very pressing. Old people are the other main problem with which we have been dealing — people who can only recount their past experiences to peeling wallpaper on cold walls.

We don't need "good" people. We need ideas, interest, initiative, and practical help to speed up the work in this area. Can you help? Develop our plans, change them, destroy them. Do something.

Youth Council is holding a meeting on Monday 4th February, time and place to be announced.

Steve Woodhouse &  
Steve Dixon

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# EVIL!

The new Polanski film *Rosemary's Baby* is very difficult to appraise. It is more an emotional experience than a film one can immediately label as a piece of cinematographic art. Perhaps this is art, for Beethoven is surely a sensual projector. Unlike Beethoven the film on reflection seems not so satisfying although its content grips one from beginning to end. A second viewing could well make one fully accept the piece as at first one is overwhelmed by the tenseness maintained relentlessly by brilliant direction, for this kind of film which until *Hour of the Wolf* was more a field for technical competence than brilliant originality.

Horror is for Polanski however a different device than for Bergman. He examines relationships, modern pragmatism and the latent self more than the individual psyche. Mia Farrow acts beautifully in the role, so suited to her frail appearance, of the victim of the forces of evil the terror of which is more potent due to the contemporary setting. She dominates the film and John Cassavetes is as much an influence on the technique as in his acting role. The influence of *Faces* is very powerful but aspects of *Whatever Happened to Baby Jane* are also present.

Polanski has always pri-

marily explored relationships with Pinteresque overtones, as in *Cul-de-Sac*, and here examines modern man's dismissal of the occult in terms of one woman's experience. It reflects the series of plays that arose three or so years back exploring man's helplessness once accepted as mad by society. In this case how pragmatic realism dismisses the dark world and ignores those who claim its existence. He shows how this refusal to listen can aid the agents of evil.

As well as this obvious interpretation the picture can be seen as a rejection of the new society's ability to explain everything away with psycho-analysis and pills ignoring at its peril the irrational part of the mind. In a way it is a religious warning but undoubtedly sparked by the current wave of interest in mystic cults, Eastern religions, drug experimentation, etc. The Devil is unequivocally treated as evil and his manifestations in present cultures (success for example) to the detriment of man's affinity with the pulse of nature (here the failure of the husband to recognise the value of fatherhood) is spelt out plainly. The mother's love for the child begat of her union with the Devil eventually overcomes her sense of revulsion but whether this love overcomes the forces of evil is not ans-

wered but the impression left is pessimistic. Perhaps Polanski is restating the old Christian belief that procreation was an act of sin itself, though more likely that evil can utilise our best emotions, making us innocent partners.

If such we be and we are unwittingly used then the film is pessimistic indeed. Some may choose to see the whole thing as a vicious parody on modern life. How the children are corrupted before birth by their parents' (usually fathers') decisions. How the success hunter corrupts his child and the mother's role forcing her to love whatever is created her primeval urges overcoming her civilised scruples.

At whichever level one chooses to take it the film is well worth seeing if only for the marvellous acting, directing, camera work and music. As a book one can imagine it as straight horror with all our sexual dream hang-ups in it but the standard of the film makes one see new meanings (broaching the problem have we missed much of significance in horror stories or do we now search desperately for meanings not consciously put within a piece—though perhaps when tales of evil are related the symbolic truth is missed by the medium of its transmission).

P.S. . . . . the cut is one more example of how ludicrous the censor is, the section was so innocuous and relevant that I'm still registering disbelief.

# IN THE THEATRE

The long awaited performance of *Lord Robbins* was presented at the Old Theatre, at the LSE in the Aldwych on Friday 17th. A large star studded audience filled the stalls and balcony awaiting with expectant hush the entrance of the majestic figure and was abuzz with chatter.

Alas, the performance, though entertaining, lacked any real meat despite the audience's attempts to inject atmosphere. An amusing flow of anecdotes flowed but the production seemed to miss all the inherent drama of the situation and even allowed the symbolic dialogue about gates to sound mediocre.

Most honours went to the young South African actor, Paddlesteiner, whose ability to sound dramatic in the Shakespearean manner has been well shown in the past. The result of constant practice and intense competition.

Nonetheless the finalé was snatched by a newcomer to the LSE company's stage who sensed the mood required and fulfilled all our wildest dreams. With Brechtian cunning he twisted the whole emphasis back to the early reference to gates and forced the supposed star to wane and fall.

Overall the evening proved once again the force of the new-wave of authors and confirmed that most talent is as yet well hidden but appears when needed most. Unfortunately the validity of the Adams school of writing was painfully pushed home, the characters being lifeless and the script so full of misconceptions and faults that only the browser could defend its right to continue as the honoured form in the minds of the directors of the theatre. It would be refreshing to see Adams adopt the more meaningful approach with which he could sweep the cobwebs out of theatreland, particularly reflected in *'The Court'* and the heavy reliance of our young writers on American techniques for creating atmosphere.

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# GREEK REPORT (STUDENT TRIALS)

Report of the vds-representative on the trial of sixteen members of the student resistance organization "RIGAS FERRAIOS".

Since the coup on 21st April, 1967, a wave of political trials has swept Greece. The Junta regime is attempting to suppress all opposition by meting out extraordinarily hard punishments, and the military tribunals are sitting almost continuously. Again and again Greek students are also to be found standing in the dock — little wonder, for they are taking an increasing part in anti-fascist resistance. The German National Union of Students (vds) sent an observer to one of these trials, in which proceedings were taking place against 16 members of the student resistance organization "Rigas Ferraios", and his report is reproduced below.

The trial before the special military court in Athens began on 20.11.1968 and ended on 23.11.68, towards midnight. Apart from the vds representative and occasionally present journalists, only the lawyer, Nicole Dreyfus, representing the Association Internationale des Juristes Démocrates, took part in the proceedings as an observer.

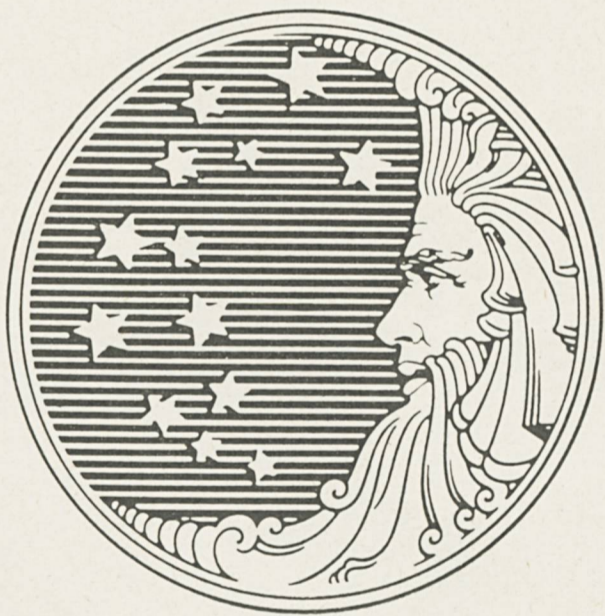
## 1. The indictment

The indictment against a total of 25 members of the above named organization — proceedings were taken only against the 16 whom the security police had so far been able to take into custody — concerned violation of the emergency law 509/1947 Art. 2, in conjunction with violation of ¶3 and/or ¶5 of the military order No. 1 of 21st April, 1967, committed in the period 25.12.1967 to May 1968. In particular, the defendants were accused of having founded an "illegal, unpatriotic, communist organization" called "Pan-Hellenic anti-dictatorial student organization "Rigas Ferraios" on the direction of the Greek Communist Party" and with the aim of "overthrowing the state system and the ruling social order by violent means". Towards achieving this aim the defendants were said to have: (a) put up a banner on the wall of the Faculty of Law, (b) set up a machine to reproduce revolutionary slogans in the courtyard of the Faculty of Philosophy and (c) distributed in every possible way (handing out, sticking on walls, putting into letter boxes, scattering on the streets, sending in the post) in unlimited numbers and to an undetermined number of people printed material of all kinds (proclamations, information sheets, appeals, hand-outs). They were said to have produced this material themselves and personally to have produced a large number of copies in various ways, especially Nos. 1 and 2 of the magazine "Thourios". (N.B. "Thourios" is the title of a freedom anthem by the Greek freedom hero and poet of the Turkish era Rigas Ferraios).

Let it here be noted that the accusation, that these publications were aimed at overthrowing the state system and the ruling social order, no longer proves justifiable in legal terms if one makes a close study of all previously published number of the magazine "Thourios" by the organization "Rigas Ferraios". "Thourios" was primarily concerned with faults in the Greek system of education and universities after the coup of 21st April, 1967 — thus with the repeal of the educational reform of Papandreou's government, the dismissal of 56 university teachers for political reasons, the introduction of certificates of acceptability issued by the security police and necessary for admittance to study, the suppression of student syndicates, etc. The only general political demand made in "Thourios" is for the overthrow of the dictatorship and the restoration of democracy in Greece. These two demands also featured on the above mentioned banner and tape-recorder.

## 2. Type and constitution of the court.

This trial, as have all others since the coup, took place before a military court. The president of the court was a civil judge seconded to the military for the duration of the trials (the same applied to the prosecuting counsel), the four other members of the bench were military officers. According to the conditions at present applicable in Greece, pro-



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cedures before the military court are public, but this is not so in practice: a permit signed by the president of the court is necessary for everyone who wishes to attend the case, journalists and foreign observers need the additional signature of the press and information head, Stanatopoulos. As far as I could judge, only close relatives of the defendants were admitted to the trial apart from the second groups of persons mentioned.

## 3. Witnesses for the prosecution

As witnesses for the prosecution in the case (in which finally 14 of the defendants were sentenced to a total of 181 years' imprisonment) appeared only the two security policemen, Karapanayotis and Gournias, who had carried out the investigations; the evidence of the latter was based almost exclusively on information from agents and police informers whom he would not name (as this is not permissible under the Greek code of criminal procedure, the defending counsel made an appeal for this evidence, to be discounted, which was, however, rejected by the court). During the evidence of witness Karapanayotis (head of the student department of the Athens security police; his name appears in all reports concerning the use of torture under the Greek military regime, e.g. in the report of Amnesty International) the defendants Athanssiou and Kiaos jumped up and accused him of personally having taken part in torture administered to them whilst they were being questioned. As a visible sign of one of the tortures suffered, defendant Kiaos displayed his hands which carried burn scars. He stated that burning cigarettes had been stubbed out on the backs of his hands. Furthermore, he reported that he had been suspended for hours in handcuffs; there were also visible signs of this. The two defending counsel told me about further tortures (expressly they forbade for understandable reasons that their names should appear anywhere in print).

(a) In the washroom of the roof of the building of the Athens security police in Bouboulina Street: the so-called "Falanga" (Beating the naked soles of the feet with clubs), water-drop torture;

(b) in the military camp Dionysos: electric shocks, running the gauntlet of canes naked in the camp, mock execution (in the case of defendant Klavdianos), release of wolf-hounds into the completely blacked-out cells (the dogs were wearing muzzles, which the victims only noticed after some time, however).

The defendant Aphrodite Liappa during the period of her being questioned was first locked in a cell with several prostitutes and terrorised by them in every way imaginable; subsequently she was kept in strict solitary confinement for weeks on end, finally suffering a nervous breakdown and attempting to commit suicide by opening her arteries with pieces of broken mirror.

In answer to the accusations of torture, the prosecuting counsel asserted that these were typically communist slanders; the wounds of the defendants had been self-inflicted. The president of the court directed to the defendants the question, why they had not previously lodged a complaint about the tortures and, moreover, why they had not recanted the evidence they had given to the police at the time of the hearing before the enquiry judge. This question can be treated with a healthy portion of cynicism, for the defendants had to reckon continuously with a repetition of the torture, even after the hearing before the enquiry judge (defendant Afanassiou was brought to questioning and tortured a total of five times).

## 4. The general course of the trial

The handling of the proceedings in the main trial was with a few exceptions extremely correct. It was obviously intended that the court should not lay itself open to criticism in any formal respect, but create the impression of complete legality (only twice were the defendants interrupted during their speeches, the one because of the length of his speech, the other because in the eyes of the bench he was "politicizing"). This could not hide the fact that on the one hand the legal basis of the whole procedure was more than questionable, and that on the other hand that the defendants had had as good as no opportunity to make appropriate preparations for the proceedings (a look into the documents of the trial, punctual availability of the written indictment, etc.). Moreover, more emphasis was laid throughout the proceedings on the political attitude of the defendants than on tangible crimes, on the basis of which an application of emergency law 509 could be justified.

The behaviour of the accused was astonishing (especially considering the torture they suffered). With one exception, they refused the 'declaration of repentance' the court wished from them and which usually has a considerable effect in reducing sentences. Consequently the sentences were:

21 years' imprisonment each for law students A. Athanassiou (24), and N. Jannadakis (22), the degree mathematician N. Kiaos (25) and P. Klavdianos (22), a student of the business college — they were described as ringleaders by the court — terms of imprisonment between six and sixteen years for the others. Two defendants were acquitted.

SPECIAL ARTICLE FOR STUDENT MIRROR.

## CHILDREN'S SHOPS

The "anti-authoritarian children shops" (kindergartens), which are run primarily by students of the Berlin extra-parliamentary opposition (APO), have received financial support from the Berlin Senate. Korber, the Senator for Family, Youth and Sport, will present the institution, which he regards as "a model for family organization", with 80,000 DM.

The support is given unconditionally and the Senator has expressed the hope pedagogic experience and experience in bringing up children will be gathered in the "children shops" affecting the structure and management of all kindergartens in Berlin.

The first "children shops" were established in the summer of 1968 being the basis of an attempt to find new ways of bringing up children. The central council were particularly anxious to avoid the error of conventional education which is a major contributor to the sickness of West German society: education by means of authoritarian pressure and repression.

Empty business premises and back rooms were taken over and fitted out by the organisers and APO members' children, rather than having a programming of the nervous system in the acquirement of the ability to perform roles conforming to group requirements the process of learning will be as free as possible from the influence of parents. Educational norms inherited from bourgeois family life are deeply questioned and above all the parents hope to avoid transferring their own marital conflicts (or conflicts in relationships) to their children.

Student Mirror/ Frankfurter Rundschau

"Nothing is worth my life, not all the goods

They say the well built city of Ilium contains . . .

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# NO VICTIMISATION!

## COUNTER REFORMATION TERROR!

The threat to orthodoxy posed in the occupation of the temple in October, 1968 forced the preservers of order and tradition to begin their counter-offensive to prevent the whittling away of their powers. Despite the attempts by "moderates" to secure the abolition of abuses within the old church they tended to ignore the fundamental arguments within the protestants criticisms.

The forces of reaction benefited from the moderates inability to conceive of any order other than that they had known for many years and thus, under the politically cunning pope, an Inquisition was set up under Walter 'Carafa' Adams. This move was preceded by a reformulation of doctrinal obligations and teachings to clergy and flocks, adopting a very orthodox line in an attempt to stamp out the differences of interpretation that had been common.

The need for protecting the church lands led to more power being concentrated in the Curia and their executive, the Inquisitor-General. He reigned supreme issuing terrible "warnings" and threats regarding "sinners", the most terrifying utterances being directed to those of the priesthood who dared contemplate "blasphemous" writings which were placed on an "Index Librorum Prohibitorum". Occasionally the Curia considered abuses but as time went on they identified their survival with the preservation of the whole catholic order.

The apologists for system lacked the strength of argu-

ment of their opponents concerning themselves mainly with a mere repetition of dogma though gradually asserting their own beliefs. They faced a partly divided protestant camp. The split being between those who firmly believed in a priesthood of all believers and those who favoured an alliance with some established forces in order to obtain a greater chance of their ideas being generally accepted, albeit in a watered down form.

The Inquisition, despite claims to certain beliefs (a major criticism of the old church was its confusion and fusion of Curia secular interest with church interest, the latter being by their own definition totally incompatible with secular aims and values) entered into a period of brutal assertion of authority and provocation. Even the employees in the Vatican were startled by the venom of the assault. The uninvolved were left ignorant of the true facts by the Curia's control of the information sources.

Gradually this restriction and persecution lead to a stagnation of ideas and culture, and the brilliant lights who dared state new theories were suppressed, even those who conceived that the life of man should not orbit around money and success, but that they should orbit round man.

Would the church be destroyed by these new philosophies.....?

Read our next issue!

The pivotal decision, made by the United States and by the Soviet Union is the monstrous one, as Lewis Mumford has put it, of trying "to solve the problem of absolute power, presented by nuclear weapons, by concentrating their natural resources upon instruments of genocide". The spokesmen of each side say they know that war is obsolete as a means of any policy save mutual annihilation, yet they search for peace by military means and in doing so, they succeed in accumulating ever new perils. Moreover, they have obscured this fact by their dogmatic adherence to violence as the only way of doing away with violence.

C. Wright Mills in his "A Pagan Sermon to the Christian Clergy"

An artist firstborn

Is always a tribune,

In him the spirit of overturning,

And rebellion — eternal.

Voznesensky (translated by H. Marshall)

# EVERY REVOLUTION BEGINS WITH THE REFORM OF THE MIND

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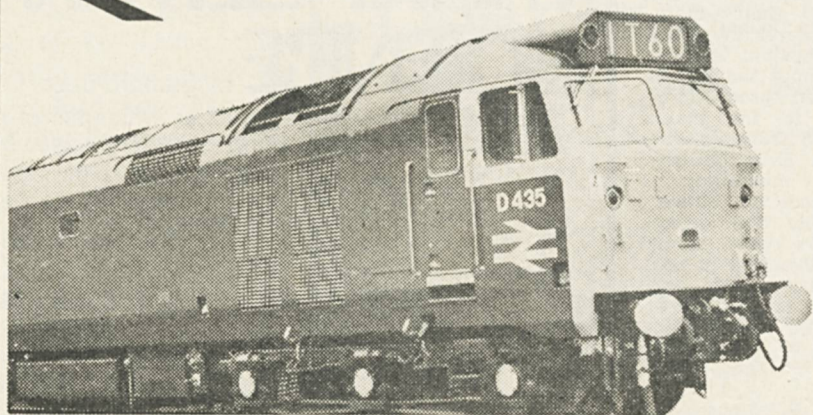
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## KARL MICAWBER

"Marx's contemporaries in London were the originals of Mealy Potatoes, the Artful Dodger, Bill and Nancy... this was the 'whole rabble of Soho' of which he complained to Engels, that gathered to jeer and scream at the evicted Marx family. Indeed, there is a resemblance between the Micawbers and the Marxes: the 'declassé intellectual' who had failed to go on from being a student to becoming a professional man, and had to live with the 'submerged tenth', having no labour power to sell, has become a subsequently well known figure. In Marx's case too, while he was waiting for 'something to turn up', Frau Marx — like Mrs Micawber sighing for her family—went out to pawn the family Sturtevant spones. It was the Micawber attitude that determined Marx in his harsh stricture upon the 'lumpen-proletariat'..."

Ezra Brett Mell in "The Truth About the Bonnot Gang".

## LISTEN LEARN

Mankind's dialogue has just come to an end. And naturally a man with whom one cannot reason is a man to be feared. The result is that — besides those who have not spoken out because they thought it useless — a vast conspiracy of silence has spread all about us, a conspiracy accepted by those who are frightened and who rationalise their fears in order to hide them from themselves, a conspiracy fostered by those whose interest it is to do so. "You shouldn't talk about the Russian culture purge it helps reaction". "Don't mention the Anglo-American support of Franco — it encourages communism." Fear is certainly a technique.

What with the general fear of war now being prepared by all nations and the specific fear of murderous ideologies, who can deny that we live in a state of terror? We live in terror because persuasion is no longer possible; because man has been wholly submerged in History; because he can no longer tap that part of his nature, as real as the historical part, which he recaptures in contemplating the beauty of nature and of human faces; because we live in a world of abstractions, of bureaus and machines, of absolute ideas and crude messianism. We suffocate among people who

think they are absolutely right, whether in their machines or in their ideas. And for all who can live only in an atmosphere of human dialogue and sociability, this silence is the end of the world.

To emerge from this terror, we must be able to reflect and to act accordingly. But an atmosphere of terror hardly encourages reflection. I believe, however, that instead of simply blaming everything on this fear, we should consider it as one of the basic factors in the situation, and try to do something about it. No task is more important. For it involves the fate of a considerable number of Europeans who, fed up with the lies and violence, deceived in their dearest hopes and repelled by the idea of killing their fellow men in order to convince them, likewise repudiate the idea of themselves being convinced in that way. And yet such is the alternative that at present confronts so many of us in Europe who are not of any party—or ill at ease in the party we have chosen—who doubt socialism has been realised in Russia or liberalism in America, who grant each side the right to affirm its truth but refuse it the right to impose it by murder, individual or collective. Among the powerful of today, these are the men without a kingdom. Their viewpoint will not be recognised (and I say 'recognised', not 'triumph') nor will they recover their kingdom until they come to know precisely what they want and proclaim it directly and boldly enough to make their words a stimulus to action. And if an atmosphere of fear does not encourage accurate thinking, then they must first of all come to terms with fear.

To come to terms, one must understand what fear means; what it implies and what it rejects. It implies and rejects the same fact: a world where murder is legitimate, and where human life is considered trifling. This is the great political question of our times, and before dealing with other issues, one must take a position on it. Before anything can be done, two questions must be put: "Do you, or do you not, directly or indirectly, want to be killed or assaulted? Do you or do you not, directly or indirectly want to kill or assault?" All who say No to both these questions are automatically committed to a series of consequences which must modify their way of solving the problem.

Albert Camus  
part of Neither Victims  
Nor Executioners  
'POLITICS' magazine,  
1947

## UNFOLDING GOTHIC

It is not generally known that the outside stonework of Westminster is mainly 18th and 19th century renovation and that the two distinctive towers that top the front of the Abbey are early 18th century additions by Hawkesmoor, Sir Christopher Wren's pupil and trainee. This development of the abbey which makes it a more intimate 'alive' church compared to its architecturally static (or relatively so) sister seats of bishops, also tends to allow the presence of the Houses of Parliament without

century's first 'official' attempt at architectural romanticism following in the wake of the follies and ruins that were built in so many estates, at Strawberry Hill Horace Walpole's individualistic development and the novels of Sir Walter Scott, when the old Houses were burnt down a competition was announced for the new building. The design was to be Elizabethan (a la Hampton Court) or Gothic (the first formal recognition of the 'new' style). Certain stipulations limited the basic plan

devoted all his time to studying Gothic designs. To what extent he really designed the Houses is a long debated mystery as Barry destroyed the original plans, but it is probable all but the engineering basis of the buildings was of his pen right down to the inkwells.

After the Houses were completed Gothic was established as the major style (G. E. Sheets Law Courts in the Strand, Scott's St. Pancras, Prudential Building in High Holborn, Waterhouses Natural History Museum) taking over from the Classical represented by the Bank of England, Royal Exchange, British Museum, National Gallery, etc. As an ecclesiastical style it remained predominant and the still uncompleted Liverpool Cathedral (C. of E.) is Gothic being designed by Scott's grandson, though by 1920 the style had lapsed. Secularly the revival only got under way in the 1850's and Gothic influences with gabled semi-detached suburban homes until the late 1950's, perhaps even later.

This is not to say that these styles were absolute. Classic designs continued to be constructed (Albert Hall, Alexander Thomson in Scotland Brompton Oratory) especially in the Midlands but overall Gothic was the major style until the influence of the Third Republic, Germany and primitive cultures began to be assimilated rule or culture.

## Classified

DON'T SMELL LIKE A PANSY! Bottles of HEAVENLY MAN sweat 3/6. Box 110. FREEDOM (6d weekly) and Anarchy (2/- monthly) for perceptive and enquiring people. Available on book-stall 3rd floor Old Building Fridays, or from 84a Whitechapel High St., EC4. WANTED. Douglas DC4 Bomber; body and wings only. Box 72. LEFT-HAND toothbrush required. Would collect. Whyte-Thomas KEN 5565. IMMACULATE 4 cylinder engined pram: overdrive, heater, disc brakes, radio, fitted with rattle. Box 7. BACK copies of the incredible BEAVER, free. Room S116.



View of Westminster

too great a clash of styles. To have Barry's essentially classic building, with Gothic decoration, next to a true Gothic structure would be, to say the least, upsetting.

As it is the west side of Parliament Square is a good concise history of the development of the Gothic style in Britain. From the early Saxon basis (though strongly French in influence) through the Norman and early medieval periods the building gradually developed towards the wholly English Perpendicular style and the great technical prowess reached in vaulting, shown at its best in the Henry VII chapel, built whilst Italy was returning to the classic mould which only really reached England during the reign of James I discovering its truly English expression in St. Paul's.

Externally the abbey escaped any Tudor or Jacobean changes thus being ready for the attention of Hawkesmoor in an age when Gothic was regarded as an uncivilised manifestation of barbarism and mystic paganism, although strangely it was acceptable throughout the classical period in lesser church architecture. The architect limited his natural inclinations in order to make the towers merge pleasantly with their more ancient base. However the classic schooling is evident in several respects, not the least being the related proportions of the towers to the main structure with no truly romantic extravagance. Even decoration is kept to a minimum.

When the medieval stones began to crumble and decay piecemeal repairs were done with one major overhaul in the date 18th century and a far more thorough one at the beginning of the new-Gothic revival, evidence of which consists of most of the lower exterior.

The Gothic of the Houses of Parliament is the nineteenth

including Wellingtons insistence that the building be on the river to facilitate speedy retreats from the revolting plebs, and Barry, primarily a classically orientated designer, produced an entry that was in its outline classical but in its primary structural decoration late Gothic and in its secondary decoration wholly Gothic. For this authentic reproduction of the style Barry enlisted the help of Augustus Welby Pugin, a fanatical Catholic and medievalist. Pugin was the leading disciple of the Gothic revival and one of the few architects with Street, who understood its tenets. His life was a recreation of medieval life as he believed it to have been and he

## A CAREER in the SERVICE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The Child Care Service, including residential posts such as those in approved schools, offers careers for men and women which are satisfying and worthwhile. It should appeal particularly to those who are looking for a career in which their concern for children can be expressed in a service of considerable importance to the community.

Child Care Officers, most of whom are employed in the children's departments of local authorities, are appointed for the purpose of helping families who are encountering difficult circumstances in order that the children may continue to live at home; when this does not prove possible they ensure that individual plans are made for the care of the children and try by advice, guidance and assistance to strengthen family life; they make enquiries whenever a local authority receives information suggesting a child is in need of care or protection and if it is impossible for them to remain at home make arrangements for placing them either in a foster home or in a children's home as may seem best in each particular case.

Training Courses qualifying for the work of a child care officer are provided at a number of universities, including this one. These include post-graduate general courses, social casework and special courses in child care. For the one-year courses beginning in October each year most university qualifications in social science are a sufficient academic qualification. There are courses of seventeen months and two-years specially designed for graduates in subjects other than social science. More applications from men would be welcomed. The minimum salary on appointment by a local authority as a child care officer after training is £1,095 rising to £1,485. There are opportunities for advancement beyond this point.

Housemasters and Housemistresses are required for challenging work in APPROVED SCHOOLS. The primary concern of these staff is the welfare, social re-education and leisure activities of the boys and girls in their charge. Graduates are eligible for appointment on scales rising to £1,070. There are also opportunities for QUALIFIED TEACHERS AND INSTRUCTORS in a wide range of subjects. Graduates can apply, after suitable experience, for one year university courses of training to improve their qualification for posts in approved schools.

Write to Secretary, Central Training Council, in Child Care (X13), Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, London S.W.1.

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ALDUS BOOKS LIMITED LONDON W.1.

# “The Pre-Condition of a Free Press is the Abolition of Advertising”

## Personality Of The Week

John Perry is perhaps the ideal social man. The one we should all model ourselves on.

Completely without ideas of his own he is a born conformer. Unkind critics say he blows with the wind. He is a stabilizer. Not only does he always join the winning side, he tries to lead it.

A politician with a future.

One of the best jokes at the time of the last Council elections was the seriousness with which the candidates took themselves.

Perry was the most extreme of these. As readers will remember, we published the photographs of each of the contestants (sic), and the manifestos of the would-be Deputy Presidents.

All of the candidates came in once, with their photo and manifesto. All except Perry.

He came in THREE times to check we weren't going to use an old picture of him; TWICE to see if we had arranged a photo session for him; and FIVE times to see the final photo.

He was the only candidate to come back to check we had printed his manifesto word-perfect.

As it happened we had had to cut those of the D-P candidates by about a fifth. Perry flew into a rage, and rushed the shorter version off to the bar to confer with the people who had originally written it for him!

Last Thursday afternoon, Keohane promised Union that there would be an Emergency Meeting on Friday. In the evening Council met to verify this. In view of the feeling of the Union, and Keohane's pledge, most of them realised they had no choice. But Perry was one of the two who voted against a meeting on Friday.

Yet at the meeting the next day, he spoke against further negotiations, that is, for the Soc.Soc. line.

When the vote eventually went FOR direct action, Perry rushed off and told

Keohane that they must both resign.

Keohane agreed and did. Perry did not.

He was now Number One.

He could appoint new Council members. Prove his leadership qualities.

Many of the Soc.Soc. have already appreciated the greatness of this fine non-individual.

To be continued.

## RUMOURS?

The new School buildings are taking shape (see plan below) and rumours of an alarming nature have been reaching this office.

It is said that there are to be electronically - controlled steel gates fitted into each end of each corridor, and some of the rooms, including the proposed coffee bar, will have cameras and bugging devices in them.

## CAREERS

This term most of the third years and many of the graduates will be tempted with the poisoned fruits of the Companies who recruit here.

The prospects they offer to the would-be manipulator are attractive. The State needs dedicated slave-drivers and is willing to pay for them.

But before you begin your next few years' rationalisations of your position in the system, consider whether hierarchy and management are really as necessary in industry as is made out.

Consider, for instance, the chaos which results in any industry when men go on a work to rule. When the pious regulations of the employees are obeyed the firm falls to pieces!

And consider also a recurring cause of strikes, especially in the building trades — safety regulations. Conditions in industry have been made, and are being made, fit for people to work in BY THOSE ON THE JOB. Initiatives on these matters rarely originate with the management.

If industry runs efficiently it is because those at the bottom, those on the job at hand, adjust paper arrangements to fit reality, either cutting out or attempting to add rules.

Management will continue for some time, and you may join it.

Take the money by all means, but don't kid yourself that you're any use to society.

Originally, newspaper advertising was a liberating force because it made editors free from aristocratic patrons. That was 150 years ago.

Today however advertising is one of the leading blocks to the free flow of information which is an essential of a participatory democracy.

Many national newspapers, often with substantial circulations, have gone bankrupt because of “left-wing”, but barely radical, tendencies — the Sunday Citizen, Daily Herald, etc.

And although the Evening News has a larger circulation than the Standard, it loses money, whereas the latter shows a profit because of greater advertising revenue, gained through its association with the Express (whereas the News is part of the smaller Mail combine). An evening paper not attached to any of the existing empires would of course be a non-starter.

And student papers have similar troubles. Three advertising agencies in the country control all of the student publications. Two of them put out their own national student papers (Student Life and New Student), which gives them interests in conflict with the college papers they have exclusive contracts with.

The agents have a stranglehold over student papers, and can cut revenue from the amount needed for survival to exorbitantly low figures. They cannot lose by this because they have so many other papers on their books to switch adverts to.

They can do this for personal or political reasons.

The position now is not one of student papers existing for expression and news and paid for by advertisements; rather, the papers have become purely an advertising media, with the news and articles incidental and supplementary. If the latter falls out of line the advertising stops — the media is no longer of use to it.

It is ridiculous that such pressures should exist, and inexcusable that we should let them continue to exist in our own publications when we are fighting for control in other spheres of University life.

The alternatives are all difficult, but we must start thinking about them seriously.

They come in three categories:

1 The charge must go up from the usual 3d., 4d., or 6d. At present sales revenue is at best one fifth of the cost of the paper.

2 Subsidies from the Union must be increased. At present Beaver receives about 40 per cent of its revenue from the Union, and it was proposed last term that this should be halved.

3 The most interesting alternative — new forms of communication.

The whole idea of ONE paper in the University, produced by at most about a dozen people, is probably dated. Perhaps everyone should have access to a Union lithograph machine, or perhaps we need wall newspapers.

Any ideas?

## PARTY TIME

Look at an ad.  
Any ad.  
Is it honest?  
What kind of appeal does it make?

Does it have overtones or undertones that stimulate notions that the product can't possibly fulfil?

Is it designed to lead you on to understanding, or to block off understanding?

Does it protect by implication some socio/economic interest?

Does it suggest some people are better than others?

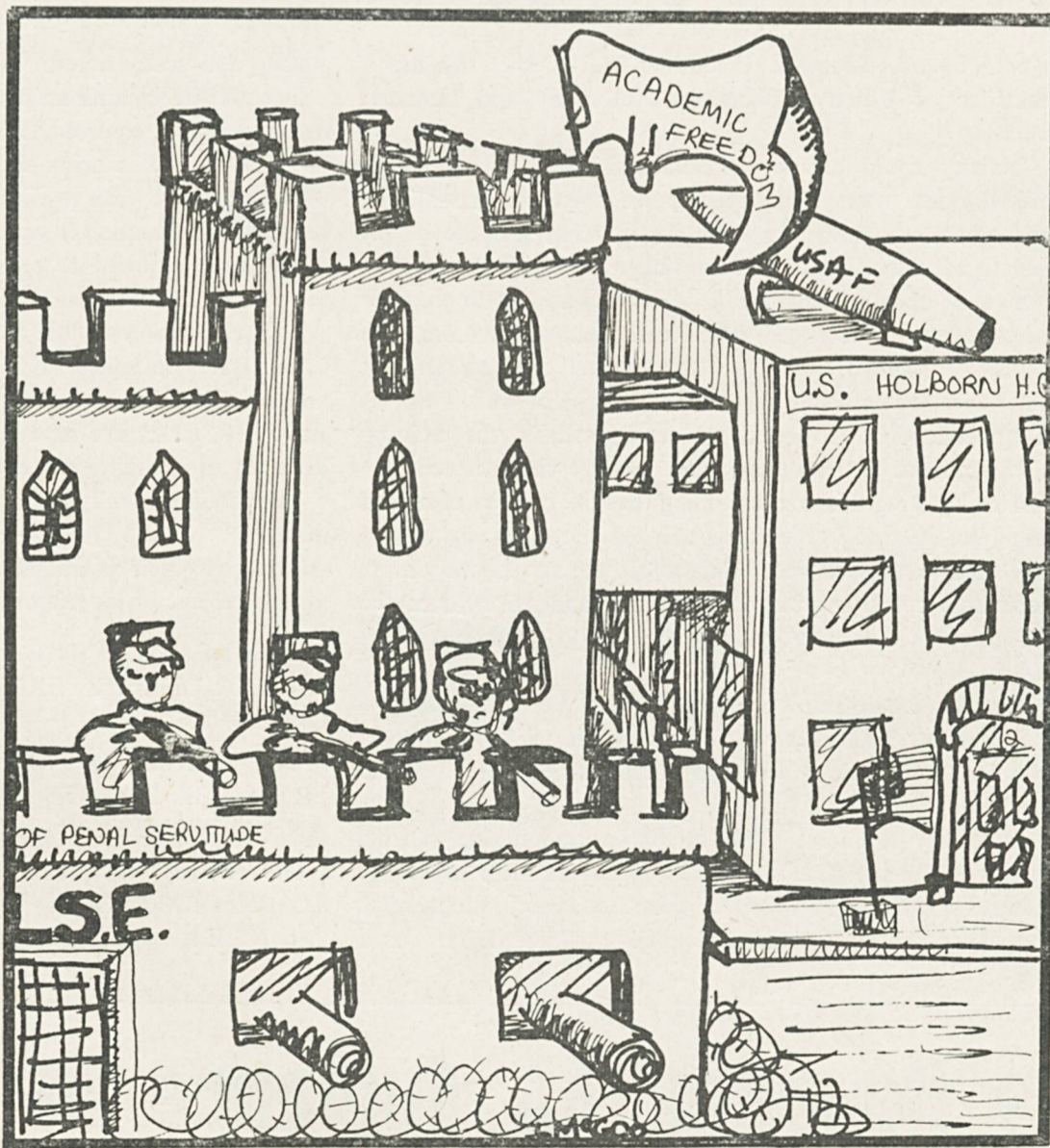
Does it stimulate sexual desire?

Make ad. analysis into a game for you and your friends.

Try an ad. analysis at the breakfast table each morning.

Devise a score table. Make a board and play it with dice.

Find out where the appeals are, and if they are illogical you would have begun the process of protecting yourself from one of the most tragic diseases of our world.



# BACK TO THIS?

## Adams writes

# BEAVER

### PRESIDENTS' COLUMN

President's Ball Students Union : No. 80

PRO BAR

EDITORIAL EDITOR

Learn? SHIT  
BEAVER'S CAST FOR A CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME  
When our models came into Beaver

SPOTTED Magnus Carter  
Lavatories by Alison Barlow  
Hilary Jones



REALISATION WISDOM Lively and readable CHALLENGES  
Thursday February 15th 1968  
FIZZLING FLOP

apathy!

general ALONE

## Incredible Editor Resigns!

(This is the first announcement of the Editor's decision — YOU know at the same time as he what is left of the decrepid Council!).

Never before has the position of Editor of BEAVER been up for re-appointment before the existing Editor has resigned.

When I was given this position at the beginning of the Summer vacation last year I was told it was for one year.

Now, for political reasons, the power-hungry Perry has taken it upon himself to try to oust me by a 1381-type constitutional point.

I do not consider that my post is legitimately up for re-appointment, but I find myself in the position of being forced to resign.

There are the normal personal reasons which anyone would have after working the long hours necessary on the paper for over one term.

But I feel I must also bring to your attention some particular reasons which precipitated my resignation at this point.

Some of you may be aware of the advertising difficulties we have faced in recent issues. You may not be aware of the incompetent and discourteous behaviour of the D.P. and ex-Senior Treasurer.

Ignoring the constitution, but much worse, ignoring myself and my assistants, they took upon themselves to arrange with our advertising agents, terms which I had already told them

would be unsatisfactory. I consider that these terms are a sacrifice of Union Publications Autonomy and financial viability.

Naivety could excuse these inexperienced officers inept negotiations; what I find it difficult to excuse, considering the amount of work we have put into not just the paper, but to consideration of its financial problems, is the offhand and unco-operative manner in which I was told of the new arrangements. These were made at the end of last term. The officers concerned were "too busy" to tell me the result of their meeting with our agents, the purpose of which was, as I understood it, to break at least partially the existing arrangements. Instead they were secretly strengthened.

Not knowing this, and assuming that the opinion of myself and the Council would have weighed more heavily on the D.P. and S.T. than the opinions of our agent, one of my assistants spent a great deal of time and effort over the vacation in attempting (not unsuccessfully) to obtain advertisements.

The same individuals appointed one of the most incompetent persons conceivable as our advertising "go-between", without telling me of the proposed position, let alone the appointment.

Again, with a total disregard for the constitution and my own feelings and opinions, I was told as an afterthought by the S.T. that he was advertising for a Business Manager. As an experiment last term a Council-appointed B.M. was a

ghastly and costly failure. But to repeat it is inexcusable.

One of the conditions of a free press must be freedom from executive control. The above examples clearly show the pattern that is being set. Not only do certain members of the executive wish to control BEAVER, but they wish to keep vital information from the Editor.

The time required to produce a good paper AND resist the inroads of ambitious Union officials is too much for me.

So the position is that BEAVER must either resist the Council and be unable to produce a paper worthy of LSE, and so give them excuses to be rid of the Editor; or else BEAVER must give in. I have chosen a third course — to back out altogether.

The Council don't live by the rules except when it suits them.

They use their positions to further their own careers at the expense of the rest of us.

THE DEATH OF THE INCREDIBLE BEAVER ENDS AN ERA OF FREE EXPRESSION OF NON-COUNCIL OPINIONS.

THE GHOST OF MAGNUS CARTER IS RISING FROM THE BOG OF JOURNALISTIC MEDIOCRITY AND MENTAL SLAVERY LIVES!

HOWEVER BEAVER IN EXILE WILL CONTINUE TO INFORM YOU — ACCEPT ONLY THE TRUE ARTICLE!

## A Work Of Genius Requires An Audience Of Genius



# TODAY IS A NATIONAL DAY OF ACTION

Let the workers realise we are wasting the taxpayers' money. We are now trying to help them get some value. We are eager to turn our present system from one where an elite are produced to continue oppressing them. We do not want to be such a callous elite. Our aim is to free everybody from the chains of exploitation.

The LSE has shown how the interested parties react. Even a so-called Labour government is prepared to denounce those of us eager to free ourselves of our primary oppressor - CAPITALISM.

With our spirit and dignity let the forces of evil tremble. No man should rest until exploitation dies.

It is a fight of great seriousness and we must remember the revolution is only born of JOY NOT SACRIFICE.

## CAPITALISM TREMBLES AT IDEALS!

### MAY DAY MAY DAY

In most countries, but not Britain, May 1st is a workers' holiday. Here, the Labour and Communist parties, together with the galaxy of irrelevant "alternative parties" have made May Day the nearest Sunday to May 1st. This has the effect, if not the purpose (!) of making May Day nothing more than a march, instead of the day of solidarity and expression of power it was originally intended to be.

The London May Day Committee has attempted to revive the idea of a stoppage on May 1st for the last two years, and with the Government's latest Corporate State proposals hope to receive considerable support this year.

They propose to meet at Tower Hill, and to march away from Parliament to Victoria Park where demonstrators will spend the day enjoying themselves.

Anyone who can help in organising the demonstration, or in providing entertainment, should contact:—

John Lawrence,  
29, Love Walk,  
S.E. 5.  
Tel. 701-0817.

The obvious nature of the deliberate provocation and repression of LSE students was made perfectly clear by statements issued over the weekend by the administration. Information received indicates that it is not only them but the whole authority structure of this country. Almost without noticing it we have been precipitated to the head of the class and anti-oppression struggle in this country. Thus it is with great thanks that we recognise the country-wide actions of support and the international promises of solidarity. Contacts throughout Sweden, Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have promised full co-operation.

Nonetheless it is on our resolve to demand our freedom that the

struggle rests. If we falter in the first full confrontation with the roused and ugly face of authoritarianism then the movement could be effectively castrated.

We must push for unity with the workers. Do not forget the terrible conditions imposed on nurses, firemen, factory workers and miners. They must be shown we are to be trusted. This we can do by our resolve.



The bourgeois fascist Press has tried to say that democratic decisions are impositions by small minorities. They insult our intelligence. They presume we cannot make up our own minds. They try to smear us with the key words like "violence", "rabble" and "intimidating". This as they demand to have gates in an institution supposedly an academic community with no consult-

ations.

They tried to pass through disciplinary measures which the students would not know they were breaking until suddenly informed. Such 1984 type mentalities are the beginning of these interested parties seeing their captive production line becoming a thinking body who refuse to at least be treated, when they are in the majority, to be given less than equal say in the running of their college.

We would far rather

have gained a resolve of the morally wrong gates and all other problems by negotiation. But the week of negotiations over the motion approved overwhelmingly by the Union should they only respect argument if it is backed not only with reason but with a resolve to act on one's sincerely held beliefs.

For too long the beliefs, if such they can be called, of a small interested group has dominated the life of

LSE!

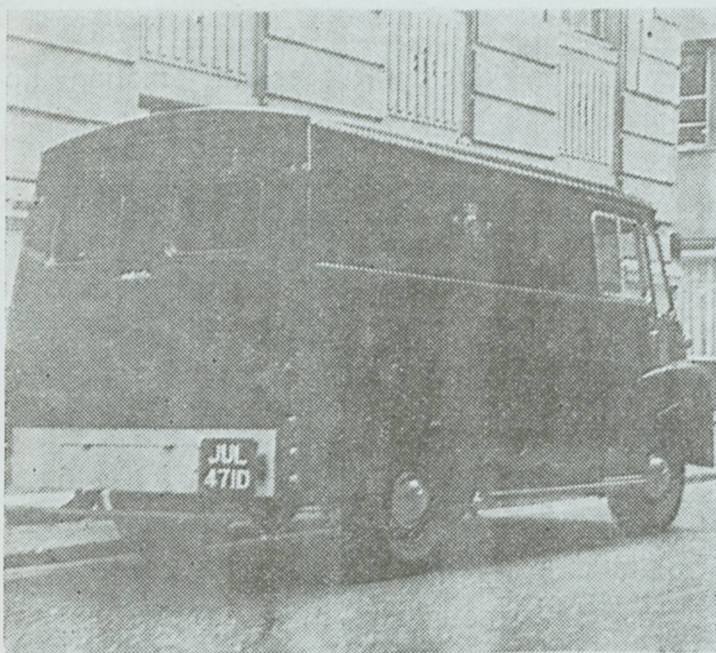
**Selfishness is not living as one wishes to live, it is asking others to live as one wishes to live.**

# IT'S CLOSED!

At last. The long threatened closure of the School has happened. Adams took the decision on Friday night after the unprecedented move of calling police into the academic part of LSE. His own police, the motley band of professorial pointers, proved inadequate for defending the ghastly gates and had to make do with an Auschwitz like selection parade. All those fit in mind with the commitment to carry those beliefs to their logical conclusions, were now to be selected for the ovens. Even Keohane had to queue with the rest to leave St. Clements. He had been besieged by hysterical newsmen, particularly Bruce Kemble of the Express, who had got no real satisfaction out of the removal of the gates with such little fuss. They wanted to hear our 'moderate' leaders' views on the "riot".

In fact the whole episode was quiet. Most noise emanated from the frightened capitalists who have been mustering their forces for this confrontation over many months. Their repressive structure is threatened. We have the potential to threaten all the bourgeois concepts that inhibit our true development. Having rejected the ideologies of the discredited pseudo-left parties that revealed their true colours during the disputes of the last few years, notably in France.

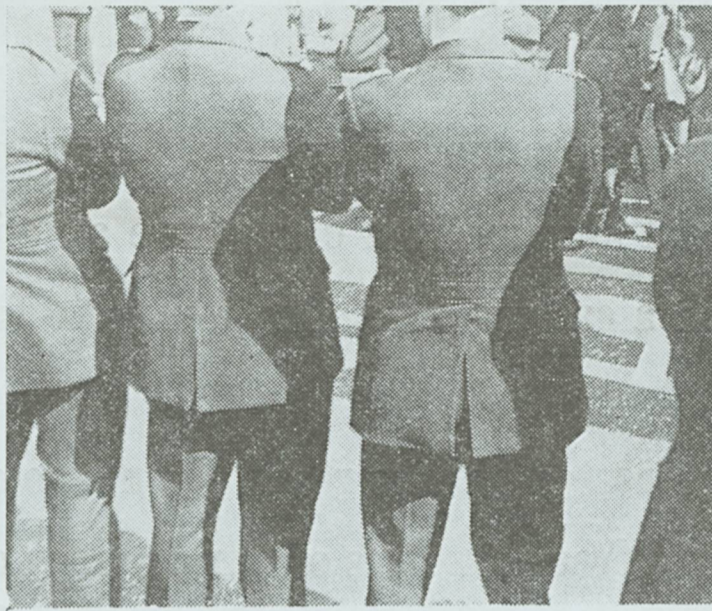
We are on the road to freedom. Do not barter your hope to a rigid encasement provided by the stale mouthings of those who have forgotten how to live!



Thoughtfully provided transport.

## EDUCATION

Education should be free for all who wish to partake. Elitism and competition, combined with the root of all evil, money, prevent man from achieving that state. Education can have no limits or evaluations. In the learning process we can only pose questions. Answers derive from the change embodied in the liberation of man from his exploited, warped self.



Academic Freedom

## BEAVER NEWS

On Friday, after a week of fruitless negotiations with the authorities (the deadline passed by a massive majority the week before) nothing approaching the students demands was offered by the administration. The only thing to be discussed in the Union was when direct action should be taken, after hours of debate, it was decided by 282-231 to act immediately.

Whilst many students blocked the main doors the offending gates were systematically removed in an extremely efficient manner causing no damage to anything but the gates and their settings. Shortly before this was completed a large body of police descended on St. Clements and the East Building. As the act was then completed they retired, arresting no one. During the removal of the gates Francis Keohane and three Union Council members resigned in order to disassociate themselves from the action.

After a brief meeting at which a co-ordinating committee was elected the students dispersed. About an hour later the police returned and closed off St. Clements trapping a diverse collection in the bar and even Keohane. Dr. Adams, members of the administration, and certain professors entered. Three at a time people had to run the gauntlet of being pointed out and arrested if these gentlemen said so. Amongst them were Profs. Day, Morris, Jones, Watkins and Friedman. Several scuffles resulted. (It has also been noted that some academic staff took photos with miniature cameras at meetings, etc. THE SAME MILITANT MINORITY OF STAFF WHO PHYSICALLY ENFORCED THEIR VIEWS BY GUARDING THE GATES.

Immediately a mass of students went to Bow Street and sat down demanding "Release our comrades". Again arrests were made.

On Saturday LSE students met at the ULU building. Discussion of tactics, leafleting and the contacting of other colleges was undertaken. Police watched the whole time.

Over the weekend Dr. Adams and Lord Robbins used the popular Press to smear the action as the work of 30 to 40 Marxists. They said they would do all they could to foster the notion that this was the case in order to isolate the 'militants'.

It was also stated that the school would only open when "order was guaranteed" whilst continuing to press their hard line on the gates and their refusal to allow the students to make any presentation of their views realistically. Adams continued to push the fallacy that he was defending academic freedom and an academic community despite the repressive measures passed by the Academic Board last week and the erection of gates with no consultation.

In response the students have stated their solidarity and equality of guilt. Also promises of help have flowed in from Oxford, Warwick, Essex, RSSF, SOAS and many other places throughout the country. They regard the situation as a refusal to bow down to the deliberate imposition of provocative and repressive measures in order to prevent them asserting their rights to have a say in the running of their institution. It can be seen as the general reaction to workers, students in their struggle to achieve a truly democratic society.

Civilisation requires slaves . . . Unless there are slaves to do the ugly, horrible, uninteresting work, culture and contemplation become almost impossible.

Wild

## HYPOCRISY

Is the use of police the way to resolve the differences within an academic community? The long cherished bud of academic freedom if it is to be successfully attained should rely on the trust in the society in which one operates. This means we must establish trust between workers and students by allowing each to develop freely.

Academic staff who look on police as their allies in the repression of students show their true colours. They want a status system maintained where they are regarded as the only voices.

We can discuss what we want but THEY set the useless exams that try to estimate the value of the complexity of the human mind. We can question but we must still enter into their vicious system. Porters are victimised for stating their views! Is this the great liberal university? Even the Editor of Beaver is considered for punishment for the publishing of students' views, however unpalatable to the authorities.

## LIBERALISM?

Get rid of free speech, democracy and justice then claim you are liked.



Which one is the professor?

A demonstration was organised on Monday after two meetings, one for LSE students the second a general assembly that decided to march to LSE. This was done and the people returned to ULU. There a meet-

ing decided to use the ULU building as a centre. Despite the prevarication of Bingham and Co. the building was quietly occupied.

BEWARE OF SECURITY COMMITTEES!

# SOLIDARITY! WE HAVE NO LEADERS