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CONSPIRACY LAWS

Another LSE student charged

Death sentences protest

WENDY FORREST, a 3rd year student at the LSE, was arrested following an occupation of Iberian Airways office on Wednesday, 10th September.

The occupation, by a group of socialists, was in protest against the death sentences passed on two Basque Nationalists — Garmendia and Otaegui. Both have been sentenced to death by garrotting, after a show trial at which no defence witnesses were called. Garmendia's "confession" was used in evidence — he signed it with a thumb print, unable to think or write after a bullet left him with a mental age

of five. Salvador Puig, also sentenced to death for shooting a policeman, took 12 minutes to die by garrotting — slow strangulation by cheese-wire.

The occupation, peaceful throughout, began at 6 pm, when 19 people walked into Iberian Airways office. The staff all left after being asked to do so. Banners were hung from the 1st floor, and the purpose of the occupation announced. No damage was done, everything was left untouched.

The police arrived at 7 pm and all inside were taken to West End Central Police Station. After being

strip-searched and left in a locked room for 5½ hours, without information on charges, food or toilets, all 19 were charged with Conspiracy to Trespass. They were then moved to cells until being taken to court the next day. All were let out on bail — the next court appearance will be 25th November.

The charge of Conspiracy seems to be becoming ever more popular with the police (Shrewsbury pickets, BWNIC 14, Iranian 21), in this case it appears to have been the only one available, since no damage was done and there was no breach of the peace — and it took them 5½ hours to decide to use it.

This protest was not an isolated incident, the campaign to save Garmendia and Otaegui is international. Notre Dame in Paris was occupied, the Spanish Embassy and Iberian Airways in Portugal have been bombed. In Spain itself there has been widespread protest despite repression. Because of the storm of protest over the death sentences Garmendia and Otaegui have been able to appeal.

The trial and sentencing of Garmendia and Otaegui is by no means an isolated example of the activities of Franco's fascist government. There are many Basque Nationalists and members of other groups opposed to the regime awaiting

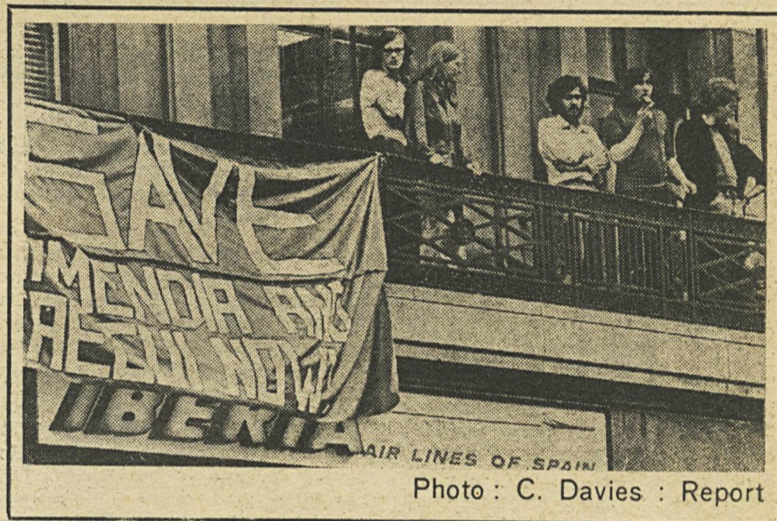


Photo: C. Davies: Report

trials which will almost inevitably lead to death sentences.

Eva Forest and Antonio Duran and two others, members of LCR-ETA 6th (Spanish 4th International) are on trial in connection with the assassination of Prime Minister Carrero Blanco. Inaki Beotegu is facing 13 charges, including that of being organiser of ETA 5th (military branch of Basque Nationalists). The prosecution has asked for eight death sentences — and is likely to get them. Beotegu was imprisoned in Britain in connection with a bombing at the Spanish Embassy. These are but a few examples.

Those involved in the campaign suggest that you get your Union/Trade Union/Trades Council/Constituency Party/etc to pass motions

of solidarity against the death sentences. These and personal messages should be sent to the Spanish Embassy, the Ministry of Justice and your MP.

Addresses: Spanish Embassy, 24 Belgrave Square, London, SW1. Ministerio de Justicia, Madrid, Spain.

Look out for activities within the LSE (petitions, meetings, etc).

For further information and details of how to help, contact: Spanish Solidarity Committee, c/o Sue Fox, 97 Caledonian Road, London N1.

Iberian Airways 19 Defence Campaign, via Students' Union.

Committee Against The Death Sentences In Spain, 8-14 St Pancras Way, London NW1 (388-2576).

GH



The Paris Protest: Notre Dame.

The BWNIC 14+

A MAJOR political trial begins at the Old Bailey on Monday, 29th September—that of fourteen supporters of the British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Campaign (BWNIC) on charges of conspiracy

to contravene the Incitement to Disaffection Act. One of the 14 is Paul Seed, a student at the LSE.

The British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Campaign was launched in June, 1973 with the

publication of a statement of intent signed by 124 people (copies available on request). BWNIC believes that there can be no military solution to the problems of Northern Ireland and therefore demands—as a prerequisite for any solution—the withdrawal in the immediate future of British troops and the ending of the political union between Britain and Northern Ireland. To this end supporters have campaigned among civilians, particularly in garrison towns; distributed anti-recruiting leaflets to dissuade people from joining the army; and leafleted soldiers with a variety of leaflets informing them of their rights.

One of the leaflets distributed to British soldiers in many parts of England, Wales and Scotland, and also in other parts of Europe, including West Germany, reads: "Information for Disaffected Soldiers." This leaflet tells the various ways in which they may leave the army if they have decided to do so; it stresses the difficulty of leaving the army and does not recommend any specific course of action. It provides information on counselling services available in England and also what help is available in Sweden should a soldier

decide to go absent without leave there—it emphasises the difficulties to be encountered in this last course of action.

On September 10th, 1974, the homes of a number of pacifists in London and the London office of "Peace News" were raided by Special Branch officers early in the morning. In these raids a large amount of assorted material (leaflets from a wide range of organisations, address books, diaries, letters, newspapers) was seized. Six people were questioned, and one month later they were arrested and charged under Section 2 of the Incitement to Disaffection Act, 1934.

Shortly afterwards a further six supporters were arrested and charged similarly. Subsequently two more people were arrested and charged with conspiracy to contravene the Act; this charge was then added to the substantive charge against the other twelve.

The defendants—many of whom had never met each other before—are from a wide variety of backgrounds; all are anti-militarists, some with a long experience of involvement in the peace movement. Since the original charges against the 14, four more people have been

charged for activities in association with BWNIC.

The possible penalties for each of the charges are: Under the Army Act, up to two years' imprisonment; under the Incitement to Disaffection Act, up to two years' imprisonment and/or a fine of £200 for each leaflet; under the common law charges of conspiracy, attempt and incitement the penalties are unlimited—up to life imprisonment.

Weekend of Action. 27th-29th September

Saturday 27th—2 pm picket of Northern Ireland Office, moving at 3 pm to picket Home Office, with songs and street theatre. Petition will be handed in at 4 pm.

Sunday 28th—2.30 pm service for 14, St Martin's in the Fields steps.

8.30 pm: Assemble Caledonia St (King's Cross) for torchlight march to the Old Bailey, via Gray's Inn Road, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill.

Monday 29th—9.30 am mass picket outside Old Bailey, to be continued daily.

11.30 am: Presentation of complicity statements to Home Office.

For further information contact: Defend the 14-plus Campaign, Box 69, c/o 197 Kings Cross Road, London WC1.



Photo: P. Harrap: Report

Portugal



YES, Portugal's press is probably the most free in Europe. For instance, in Lisbon there are four evening newspapers, each tending to reflect the views of their journalists rather than their owners (unlike in this country). There are also many daily papers and the official publications of all the political parties.

"Republica" wasn't taken away from the S.P. because it never belonged to them in the first place. The socialists have several official publications but "Republica" has never been one of them. Its owner, Paul Rego, was an S.P. supporter who tried to turn it into another S.P. paper. The printers objected to this. But originally this dispute was about redundancies — that's why they occupied. It was only then that it became a fight for the control of the paper.

"Republica" supports workers' interests. That's natural — it's controlled by workers. But it doesn't write one party line — its editorials are a collective decision. It certainly criticises both the Armed Forces officers and the Communist Party over many issues — from a position which is to the left of the C.P.

Radio Renascenca — which is also under workers' control — has a similar policy. Previously the radio station had been controlled by catholic bishops — onetime supporters of the Fascist regime. Both are much more accessible than the media in England.

The Socialist Party and the Popular Democrats left the government earlier in the summer, accusing it of being undemocratic and Communist dominated. That government consisted mainly of those two parties and the Communist party.

The new government which has just been formed also contains members of these three parties. In fact, the Socialist Party leader, Mario Soares, has repeatedly stated that he wants the C.P. to be in the government.

So why did he leave the last government in the first place? He did so for one good reason — so that he could attempt to create an atmosphere where the threat of a right-wing backlash would force the workers to retreat from some of the positions they had gained.

That is why Soares made his return to the government dependent on three conditions:

- (1) That Republica be handed back to his old friend and Socialist Party supporter, Paul Rego.
- (2) That Radio Renascenca be handed back to the reactionary bishops of the Roman Catholic Church.
- (3) That all those workers who possess guns should be forcibly disarmed.

All these conditions are clearly aimed at placating big business — at the expense of the workers. That is what the government "crisis" was all about.

AT the time of writing, Portugal has just seen the formation of a new government — the 6th since the overthrow of fascism. This government has pledged itself to carry out certain measures. It says that it is going to restore order to Portugal. That it will give guarantees to private investment. That it will stay in NATO. And that it will disarm those workers who possess guns. In short, the government talks about a return to "stability" — which will reassure businessmen who are at present reluctant to invest in Portuguese industry.

The key man behind this strategy is the head of the army, Fabiao. One of the original "nine" officers whom the British press describe as "moderate", Fabiao is attempting to restore the power of the right-wing officers within the army.

He is doing this in two ways. Firstly, he is removing pro-Communist officers, such as Brigadier Corvacho, commander of the northern military region. But more important, he is trying to purge the rank and file of the army of independent left-wing activists.

The army in Portugal is not at all like a normal standing army. Its soldiers are free to join political parties and to hold meetings, or demonstrate. Many regiments have democratically elected soldiers councils — and a few even elect their own officers. Both of the mass demonstrations in Lisbon in August had contingents of soldiers and raised the slogan "Soldados sempre o lado do povo" (soldiers

always on the side of the people). So any attempt to curb political activity in the ranks of the army must be seen as a blow, not just to the soldiers themselves, but to the working-class movement as a whole.

Fabiao's purge is definitely aimed at the left. For example, there have been attempts to remove two COs of the military police, which surprisingly, is one of the most left-wing regiments. In fact, the oath of allegiance that all military police have to swear is not to the government or the state, but to the working-class movement! Yet Fabiao does not even pretend to sack any of the right-wing officers — most of whom rose to prominence under fascism.

The government which supports all these moves is not one of extreme right-wingers. On the contrary — its support comes from the three parties which gained most votes in the election in April — the Socialist Party, the Popular Democrats and the Communist Party. They all justify their pro-business policies by talking about the threat of a right-wing coup. They argue that the workers must not move towards socialism too quickly or they will alienate various "progressive" sections of society.

These same arguments were used by Allende's Popular Unity government in Chile — until it was bloodily overthrown by the very generals it was trying to appease. What that kind of argument meant in Chile was the disarming of the workers and peasants — and so the opening of a way for the right to seize power.

But Portugal is different from

Chile in one very important respect. The ordinary ranks of the army are highly politicised. On the demonstration shown on this page, over 2,000 soldiers marched with Lisbon workers, calling for the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. Even in right-wing Oporto, a recent demonstration of several thousand soldiers marched behind the banner of "Soldiers United will Win". The Communist Party talks about the unity of the MFA (the Armed Forces Movement) — that is, unity between the officers of the army. But they are silent on the question of organising the left rank and file of the army.

Yet the above instances show that many ordinary soldiers identify with and support the workers in their fight for control of society. It is up to all socialists in Portugal now to attempt to extend and strengthen that support — so that the army does not play the sort of role that it did in Chile.

Just one incident can illustrate the enormous potential of the Portuguese workers' movement. Early in September, an army officer closely associated with the recently deposed Prime Minister, Vasco Goncalves, addressed a mass meeting of two and a half thousand workers from CUF, one of Portugal's largest companies. Halfway through his speech urging restraint, the audience erupted with cries of "Give us arms" and "Out with the scum—power to those who work!"

If those who at present hold power succeed in building a "moderate" army, the people of Portugal will have gained little from the removal of Caetano's Regime.

LINDSEY GERMAN (IS)



S. Africa invades Angola

SOUTH African troops have moved across the border of Namibia (a country illegally occupied by South Africa) into southern Angola. The prime motive has been to seize control of the Cunene River Project, a series of hydro-electric installations along the border of Namibia and Angola. The Cunene River Project was sponsored by the South African government and the Caetano regime as part of a plan to ensure the dominance of a white-controlled economy in northern Namibia and Southern Angola.

Both SWAPO and MPLA*, the liberation movements of Namibia and Angola respectively, recognised the importance of the dams, and had launched a campaign against

them. The approach of Angolan independence has caused the South African government great anxiety, because of its commitments and interests in Angola. (The Cunene River Project is not the only South African interest. Angola is potentially one of the richest countries in Africa, and South Africa wants to harness this potential to the South African economy).

South Africa fears that the MPLA, the liberation movement, will be victorious in the present struggle for control in Angola. If so, that would provide a serious threat to South African domination of Namibia (whether direct or through the balkanisation of the country into Bantustans as envisaged at present).

But why intervene directly? The answer is simple. Indirect intervention has failed. South Africa's stooges have suffered defeat after defeat. The FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) despite South African military aid, announced by the South African Government on July 28th, have been driven from Luanda and forced back on their strongholds, the provinces of Zaire and Uige. UNITA, whose troops are, it is reported, now fighting MPLA alongside the South Africans, has been driven southwards.

MPLA victories have brought the ports of Benguela and Mocamedes, the town of Sa Da Bandeira and the whole province of Haila, including the

Cassinga ironworks under the control of the liberation movement. The threat to South African interests was spelled out clearly. UNITA and FNLA were not capable of controlling the MPLA, who, sure in their popular support, are marching steadily towards the liberation of their country. So South Africa sent her troops in.

The invasion was not confined to the Cunene Valley. South African troops have marched at least 250 miles inland, through territory held by UNITA. The BBC has reported that UNITA refuses to condemn this invasion. MPLA forces around the southern town of Percira de Eco have engaged the South Africans in battle. The MPLA is opposing the South Africans in all the areas that have been invaded.

Foreign intervention in Angola has been expected for some months now. The South

Africans are not even the first in the field. President Mobutu of Zaire, the brother-in-law of Holden Roberto, the President of FNLA, has been fishing in troubled waters, hoping to annexe the oil rich province of Cabinda. It is a well-attested fact the Zairean troops have been fighting for FNLA. But the intervention of South Africa makes the issue clear. The people of Angola, under the leadership of MPLA, are fighting for their freedom. They must be allowed to achieve the development and liberation of their nation free from foreign intervention. South African troops must quit Angola. Angola will be free.

Victoria e certa. Viva MPLA!

DAVID KENVYN

*South West Africa Peoples' Organisation and Peoples Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

NB: MPLA recently took the strategic town of Caxito, in the north.

Chile's bloody birthday



CHILE SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN briefing document, August, 1975:

"In the face of growing mass unrest and underground political organisation, the military junta has been forced to maintain and even step up its campaign of repression. After nearly two years the killing goes on; more than 30,000 have already died."



A TOTAL of 119 non-recognised detainees were reported by the government-controlled Press in Chile as having been "killed in internal quarrels in France, Argentina, Columbia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico" and "killed in fighting against Argentinian security forces in Tucuman."

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM UNKNOWN PERSON ON BEHALF OF OTHER PRISONERS IN MELINKA CONCENTRATION CAMP, PUCHUNCAVI TO THE COMMANDANT, SENDET, AND GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES.

re the 119 missing detainees:

"These persons were seen by hundreds of present political prisoners in several interrogatory places existing in the country. . . . We announced that 80 prisoners of this concentration camp will not take any food, except water. . . . We repeat that our action is due to an obligation of conscience and solidarity that we have to express."

"LA SEGUNDA" (Chilean military controlled newspaper) August 2nd, 1975: "Chilean extremists killed like rats."

GENERAL JOSE MATALLANA (Columbia): "No Chilean has been assassinated in Columbia."

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF TALCA: "No clash has taken place between police and extremists. . . . to repeat this kind of capricious information only serves the campaign against Chile which international Marxism is maintaining."

STATEMENT FROM RELATIVES OF THE 119 missing detainees: "We wish to know the truth . . . what happened to so many men and women? We want to find them alive. If they are dead, this should be said so that we can at least know the place where they are buried."

"If somebody wants to make politics he must go out of the country. Here we are not interested. I am not talking about anybody. I do not want to hurt anybody. But I am saying to them: You are finished, gentlemen politicians. You are not the future of Chile. The politicians do not stay sleeping. They try to sow discord between officers and sub-officers. They propitiate a mixed civilian-military Government, and we are

not interested in that. It would mean falling into a game of political elements and being driven by them. Those who want to divide us will be crushed against our discipline and the Army's traditions. . . . THE ONLY POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESS LIES IN THE MONOLITHIC UNITY OF MEN OF ARMS."

—From speeches made by General Pinochet (self-styled military leader of Chile), 1975.



"THE families of disappeared detainees in Chile, mothers, wives, sons, brothers, appeal to world public opinion, Governments, the media, churches, workers' organisations, professionals, artists and intellectuals; we call on their intelli-

gence and their feelings, to unite to our clamour and do everything possible so that our relatives will be handed back to us by the Government of the Military Junta."

—APPEAL FROM RELATIVES OF 230 DETAINEES, June '75

"In one of the more recent incidents, a teacher, Herrera Manriquez, was picked up by DINA (Secret Police) and put under house arrest. According to civil rights lawyers, Herrera managed to tell his wife that he had been severely beaten and his mouth, ears and genitals had been given electric shock treatment. After Herrera had

been held for two days incommunicado, his father burst into the room where he was being held, to find him vomiting blood. He died moments later. DINA agents are said to have removed the body and later, dumped it at the city morgue."

SUNDAY TIMES, September 7th, 1975, by their correspondent in Santiago, Chile.



THE LSE Chile Support Committee was formed after the Coup in Chile in September, 1973. We have been consistently active in all solidarity actions possible and have helped Chilean refugees to adapt to living in Britain. This year we want to do more and have committed ourselves to a heavy schedule of activity. Obviously we need help from all those interested to achieve this aim. Please come along to meetings and contact Emma, Room S.100 Students' Union during the day or Chris,

Room 409, Carr-Saunders Hall, evenings.

EVENTS PLANNED AT THE L.S.E.

Poster display, Films on Chile, talks by Chilean activists, and students connected with the L.S.E., cultural evenings and general discussions.

Please watch notice boards for details.

There is a Chile Stall every Thursday lunch-time outside Main Library.

USE YOUR UNION SHOP

It can save you money.

HERE ARE JUST A FEW EXAMPLES

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WALLETS	7p	18p
SPIRAL PADS	15p	30p
LEVER ARCH FILE	65p	95p
FILES	45p	79p
RULERS	4p & 6p	11p & 19p

THE UNION SHOP is just by the entrance to St. Clement's. It is open from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th

A CONCERT FOR CHILE

in memory of VICTOR JARA 7.30 p.m.

ALBERT HALL

INTI-ILLIMANI, ISABEL PARRA and PATRICIO CASTILLO, QUILAPAYUN

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The 'LEA system'

An explanation of the major problem facing this year's Executive – who are stacked up on the left (though not all by political affiliation)

THE LSE Students' Union has got to slash over £21,000 from its projected expenditure this year, if it is not to go bankrupt. This is the result of the failure to secure "Local Education Authority" financing, a failure the School and last year's SU Executive are equally to blame for.

The "LEA system" of financing Student Unions is as follows: all organisations or persons paying the tuition fees of a student also have to pay a "Union fee." At the moment the SU and the Athletic Union, separate organisations, are financed by the School.

The advantages of the "LEA system" are that the School no longer foots the bill, and the two Unions would get more money, "LEAs" being somewhat richer than LSEs. The system was introduced nationally in 1962, and since then it has been calculated that the School has unnecessarily paid out at least £157,000, which it could have devoted to other causes.

The reason it has not availed itself of "Union relief" is that it has, until a few years ago, been able to afford the expenditure which has also given it control over how strong the Union can become. In the days of the "troubles" and the siege mentality, this may have been an important factor but the savage education cuts, inflation, and a new Director in 1974, has brought about a welcome rethink.

A measure of the effect of inflation is that over £57,000 of the £157,000 the LSE has paid out over the last 13 years, was parted with in the last two years. For these reasons the LSE responded to the annual SU 'demand' for 'LEA' financing, and at the beginning of 1975 they set about trying to effect the change for this academic year.

What became apparent was that the SU and AU would have to amalgamate, which could only be done if the first part of the SU's two-part Constitution was changed. Also needed was a budget for '75/6, so that the Standing Committee of the Court of Governors could recommend a "per capita rate" that all the "LEAs" would have to pay to realise the new Union's income. All these changes had to be made in time to be included in the School's publications, which laid down the rates to be paid, and who they should be paid to.

The date all this was set to be completed by was May 6th. Although term began on January 5th it was not until February 4th that the School arranged the first meeting between themselves and the SU's officers. At the Finance Committee meeting of 7th February, the then Senior Treasurer, Chris Hoyland said the "LEA Budget" would have to be passed by 7th March.

The Finance Committee met on 28th February, briefly discussed the budget and agreed to meet on 4th March. On 3rd March, the Financial Secretary of the School, Mr Pike, pressed for a draft of the Constitutional amendment and mentioned the need for haste. The next day the Finance Committee was inquorate, and the date of 7th March, by which the "LEA Budget" was supposed to have been passed, slipped by. On the last day of term, March 14th, another Finance Committee meeting was again inquorate. Term began on April 21st and two days later the "LEA Budget" was

passed by the Executive Committee, who had absolutely no power to act in the place of a Finance Committee. On 29th April a paltry Union Meeting passed the "Budget" and on 6th May, when everything should have been tied up, the Finance Committee was presented with a fait accompli. The Senior Treasurer said the Constitutional amendments had already been drafted, a statement that was not exactly true.

The meeting of the Standing Committee of May 6th did not discuss the "LEA business," and on May 9th the Director started questioning the submitted budget. On May 23rd the School and the SU agreed what the constitutional changes should be, and a Union meeting was called for June 18th. The reason for this delay was that the School had put into Part 1 of the SU's constitution a provision that any proposed changes (to Part 1) should have three weeks' notice and then, after being passed by a quorate Union meeting (i.e. a majority of 150 people), should be passed by the Standing Committee of the School.

There is no way that 150 people will get to a Union meeting in the term in which exams are, it being a pretty rare occurrence in the second term as well. Why the School, who must surely be aware of these facts, didn't start the whole process one term earlier, at least, is a mystery. About 12 people and a dog turned up on June 18th, term ended on June 27th, and the inevitable Standing Committee decision that the whole thing would have to be deferred a year was reached on July 1st.

On the basis of the planned increased income in '75/6 the SU had decided to deliberately spend more than its income in '74/5. It received £24,295 (a £7.34 per capita) and spent approximately £36,000, a per capita of some £11.25. The difference of about £12,000 was met out of the Union's reserves of £25,000. The failure of the "LEA initiative" leaves the SU with a problem.

It budgeted to spend about £56,000 this academic year, an increase of £20,000 over last year's expenditure. However, the School will be able to afford to pay only what it paid last year (£24,295) plus inflation. Say that inflation in the academic world is 30 per cent, this would give an income of £30,500 (£9.54 per capita), a mere £25,500 short of the asking amount. If one reduced this by the £3,740 the School still owes the SU for the part of the grant it did not pay over in '71/2, that still leaves over £21,000 to find.

The SU can no longer depend on its reserves, because, of the £13,000 odd that was left by July 31st this year, practically all but £4,000 of it was used in keeping the Union afloat until the beginning of this term. The other £4,000 is in Government stock that is not presently realisable. So there are really no other alternatives to the SU cutting all expenditure to the bare minimum, or the School recognising its part in the debacle and making a payment to see that the poorest Student Union of any University in the country is not also made the most superfluous.

PETER TIMMINS

The present Senior Treasurer, Peter Timmins, is expected to introduce a motion in the first Union Meeting to scrap this year's budget, as being totally unrealistic. The rest will be a little harder.

Student bodies

AT some time in the next week, some of you will attend a Union General Meeting, be faced with motions on a variety of issues, and be asked to take a position (i.e. vote) on those issues. The position you take will depend on your commitment, understanding or sheer perversity. I do not intend to try and tell you which way to vote (now), what I would like to do is to try and give a short explanation of the democratic structures both nationally and in London, the place of LSE Union in them and the importance of the positions you take in the U.G.M.

N.U.S.

All students are automatically members of the National Union of Students, and because the money paid, without which the N.U.S. could not function, is your money, then the decisions taken, about how to use that money, are taken collectively in the Student Union, at meetings and in elections in which each student has the right to participate. The policies currently being pursued by N.U.S. are policies which originated in Union General Meetings, were debated at N.U.S. Conference and which mandate the Executive to follow certain lines of action and organise around specific issues.

Your role in this process is vital, firstly in taking part in the formation of the policy which goes from L.S.E. Union to N.U.S. Conference. Secondly, in electing delegates to N.U.S. Conferences (which are held bi-annually) who will fight for those policies and will take part in the elections of the Executive on that basis.

So whether your membership fee to N.U.S. is 5p or 75p a year (depending on how rich your Union is) you get all the Services of N.U.S., Travel, Insurance, housing and grants advice and help, and legal aid amongst others. You get the democratic right to participate in the decisions of your Union, and an active powerful fighting Union whose interests and concerns are by definition your interests and concerns.

In return you would be wise to give a little more than your annual subscription, just a little time to participate in the decision-making, and an interest in the Union's campaigns, for without you they are meaningless; and with you the whole student movement will benefit.

IN LONDON

As L.S.E. is part of the University of London, this entitles you to become a member of the University of London Union, headquarters in Malet Street. It is a monster of a building, but as well as providing good swimming facilities and a gymnasium, U.L.U. is also a natural social and political focal point for London Universities. It has a wide range of societies, a bar and some good social events. Its President this year is Trevor Philips; Vice-President, Tom Kay; and the political body in U.L.U. is the Student Representative Committee (SRC). SRC representatives are elected from the Union General Meeting, and are accountable to the Union Meeting in carrying L.S.E. policy on to that body, and providing a liaison.

London Student Organisation is a relatively new body, providing a focal point in campaigning terms for all the Student Unions in London (of which there are over 200). It holds bi-annual conferences from which the Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer are elected. Its executive is then made up of two representatives from each sub-area of London (of which there are six: North, North East, South West, West, South East and Central). L.S.E. is in the Central sub-area, two representatives are elected from U.G.M. to the sub-area committee. The rest of the executive consists of the Chairperson from each of the sectoral committees, these are University students, Health students, Art Education students, Teacher education students, Tech. and F.E. students, Polytechnic students and Part-time students. These committees provide the necessary forum for the particular problems of that sector to be fully discussed, policy put forward and action initiated.

L.S.O. plays a major role in co-ordinating campaigns which are initiated in U.G.M.s and go on to become policy at L.S.O. Conference. It is important to recognise that most of the students in London are not in the "privileged" position of being at a University and that the University sector working through L.S.O. can help in taking up such campaigns as the fight against cuts in education, and against a two-tier system of further education, because they have the resources and better developed Union structures.

So what can you do?

In the coming few months if you are at university for the first time, you are very quickly going to discover that:

- Facilities at L.S.E. are not what they might be, and they are going to get worse.
- Hall fees are very high (in fact, the highest in London).
- You are poor (even if you are fortunate enough to have a full grant).

You may well be told by Dahrendorf that it's something we'll all have to suffer together, (cosy!), that we must "tighten our belts." L.S.E. Union has never accepted that this is the case, and has rejected all cuts in public expenditure, the reasoning behind this being that it is totally wrong to bolster and perpetuate private business at the expense of the majority of the population, their jobs, and standards of living.

It is, therefore, in your own interests whether you agree or not with this reasoning to come along to Union meetings, hear and take part in the discussions, because the position and campaigns taken up at L.S.E. will depend upon your participation.

GLENYS THORNTON.



NAC JUNE 21st DEMO (Chris Davies: Report)

A Woman's Right to Choose

The National Abortion Campaign

THE National Abortion Campaign was established six months ago and has the support of many students throughout the country. NAC is fighting against all restrictive Abortion legislation on the basis that it should be a woman's right to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy.

The 1967 Act gave the right to choose abortion to doctors, not to women. Since that time, the anti-abortion lobby has consistently tried to reverse and restrict this limited achievement under the guise of "protecting women". Before the Sunday Times exposed their distortive propaganda, it was instrumental in the February 7th second reading vote on the Abortion (Amendment) Bill, which resulted in 203 in favour and only 88 against. Many MPs thought they were voting to remove the financial exploitation of women in private abortion clinics, when in reality the main result of the Bill would be to eliminate two-

thirds of the women who benefited from the 1967 legislation.

The Select Committee (of 11 men and four women) examining the Bill have already asked for administrative procedures which will restrict abortion facilities without even requiring parliamentary approval.

In the next parliamentary session, either the reconstituted Select Committee, the Government, or a Private Member will probably introduce more "acceptable" restrictive legislation. Objections to the James White Bill from the medical and legal professions may be taken into account, while the overwhelming evidence from women for A Woman's Right to Choose may still be ignored.

Resolutions from the NUS National Conference and TUC Conference have called for free abortion on demand, on the basis that without this women will never be able to participate fully in the community, education, employment opportunities or political activity.

The LSE NAC group was initiated by the L.S.E. Women's Group after Union voted against the James White Bill and in support of the 21st June demonstration. We leafleted near-by Underground stations inviting the public to a lunch-time meeting in the Old Theatre where petitions were circulated. Speakers stressed that contraception is NOT 100% effective and only 12% of women resident in Britain use the pill. Without our activity, rich women will always be able to afford Harley Street and working class women will be forced to face the dangers of backstreet knitting-needles.

All students are welcome to join the L.S.E. NAC group which will be publicising its activities early this term and will also share a stall with the Women's Group at the New Students' Conference. The National Abortion Campaign asks you to join them at their first two day national conference — 18th-19th October at Imperial College. Due to limited space, we must encourage pre-registration and hope that groups will try to send women wherever possible. The N.A.C. Newspaper is now on sale to provide further information about abortion and why it can only be A Woman's Right to Choose.

WOMEN'S GROUP ACTIVITIES

The Women's Group will be running their own Women's Studies Group, although there is an "official" School course available.

For further information about this, and other activities, please contact the Women's Group — via pigeon-holes outside S102 and advertised meetings.



NAC JUNE 21st DEMO (Chris Davies: Report).

WANTED!

Students for the FINANCE COMMITTEE

to help run the Union's finances as Junior Treasurers, for Entertainments, Shop and Florries, Publications, Bar.
Apply to: Senior Treasurer (S104) before Thursday, October 9th.

WANTED!

(just as much) STUDENTS FOR CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

dealing with Society Constitutions Constitutional Amendments (especially re LEA transfer)
Constitutional Arguments.
Apply to: General Secretary (S114) as soon as possible.

WANTED!

(quite desperately, really) CANDIDATES FOR POST OF RETURNING OFFICER

Must be able to count.
Apply to: General Secretary (S114).



What happens there

THERE is usually something going on in Covent Garden, and even if there isn't you can always wander round—find the odd pub or quiet place to sit in.

On offer at the moment is "The/Our London Exhibition" and the Jubilee Market. The exhibition is in the Flower Market—entrance 10p for students. It covers several areas of London—there's a good bit on Fitzrovia—Carr-Saunders residents might be interested because that's where they live. If you sit and listen to the audio-visual bits in the basement—you can spend an interesting hour in the place, but unfortunately I did get the feeling I was being talked down to—maybe it was because I had to crane my neck to see the slides. Perhaps the Royal Institute of British Architects could have gone a bit less for style of presentation to make people feel more at home. If you like photography, sit and drink coffee and see some good photos of Covent Garden—they were worth the 10p.

The Jubilee Market claims to be genuine "Cockney". Since I'm no expert you will have to see for yourselves; at the very least it brightens the place up a lot and you might find something you want.

Coming soon: a big Bonfire Night with Display on—guess—

November 5th. Some time later in November there will be a Christmas (sorry to mention it) Bazaar.

GH

Ale 'n 'arty

CAMRAderie in Covent Garden

The Covent Garden Beer Festival was a glorious, though slightly chaotic, piss-up. The main problem in sampling the real (ie unpolluted) ales of some thirty brewers was gaining a foothold on the premises: it was very much a case of Queue Vadis, with patience and emergency supplies of Youngs (Marquis of Anglesea) needed to last the hour and half crawl three-quarters of the way round the Old Flower Market. (Incidentally Watneys—The Market House—did a lousy trade!)

Once in you were almost instantly inebriated by the aroma—and with beer at 9/12/15p for a 12oz glass of mild/bitter/special it wasn't long before locating the bogs became a pressing need. However, if you were sensible(?) you grabbed

some food first and avoided premature intoxication.

The only trouble was the limited time available, shoving-out being at 9.30 pm, which reduced the savouring of the produce to a minimum. If you are a connoisseur of Real Ale you will appreciate the heresy of high-speed quaffing of all but the initial pints of the nectar of the gods.

The exit to the bogs (or was it the return) made that of Moses from Egypt insignificant. Needless to say it was drier underfoot out in the rain than in the subterranean de-watering emporium, and the dimly-lit descent into Hades was a hazard not to be ignored.

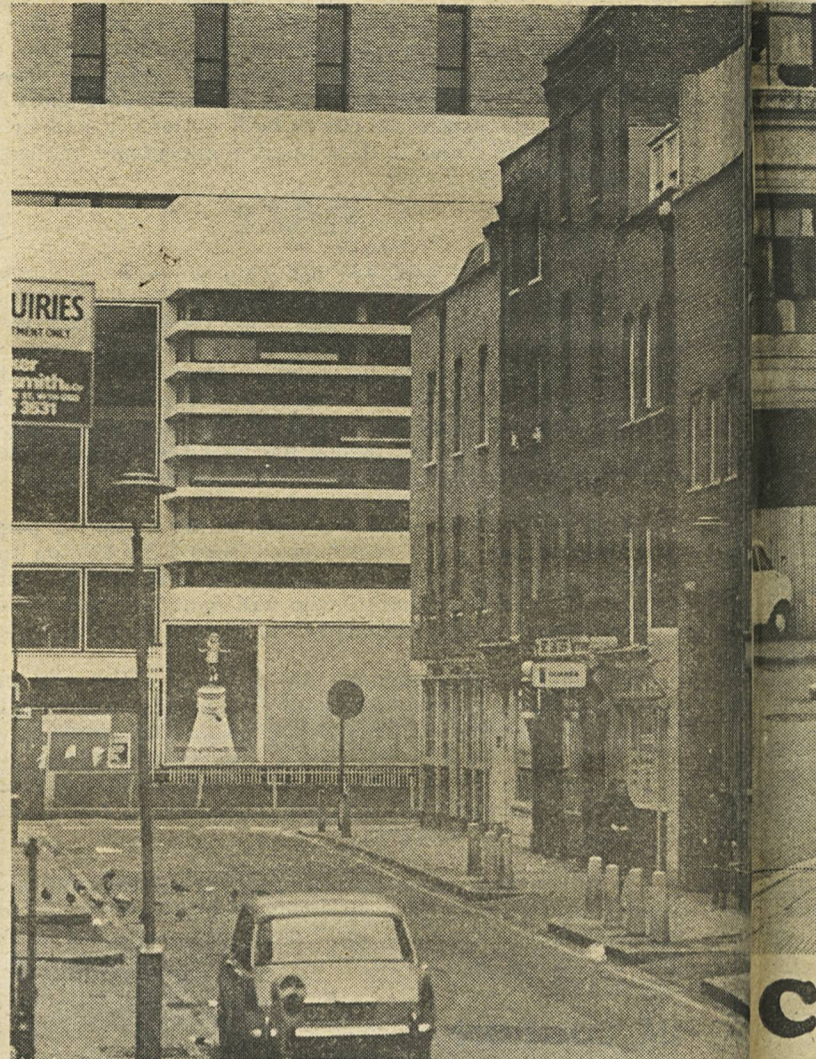
Having survived the epic journey and regretted the waste of drinking time several more ales were sampled. Then came the awful realisation that consumption must cease if the bus home was to be a practical proposition—and not turn into a taxi!

Staggering out in the company of fellow piss-artists the sense of camaraderie was overwhelming—to those who took the full brunt of the fresh air.

Was it all worth it? you asked the next morning. Of course, if next year's is bigger and better.

VH

COVENT G



Local legends

COVENT GARDEN got its name because the convent where the market now stands had a very fertile garden and the nuns used to sell the produce over the wall.

Long Acre is one acre in area.

The Plague started in Stukeley Street.

Oliver Cromwell stayed in Drury Lane.

Queen Henrietta Maria gave her name to Henrietta Street but she moved to Greenwich because she couldn't stand the smell.

"I've been rooked" — the expression came from the Rookeries, now Seven Dials, notor-

ious for the villains that used to live there.

Johnson met Boswell on Russell Street.

Mercer Street is called Lollipop Hill because of the Lollipop shop that stood on the site of Comyn Ching.

Baird invented television in Long Acre.

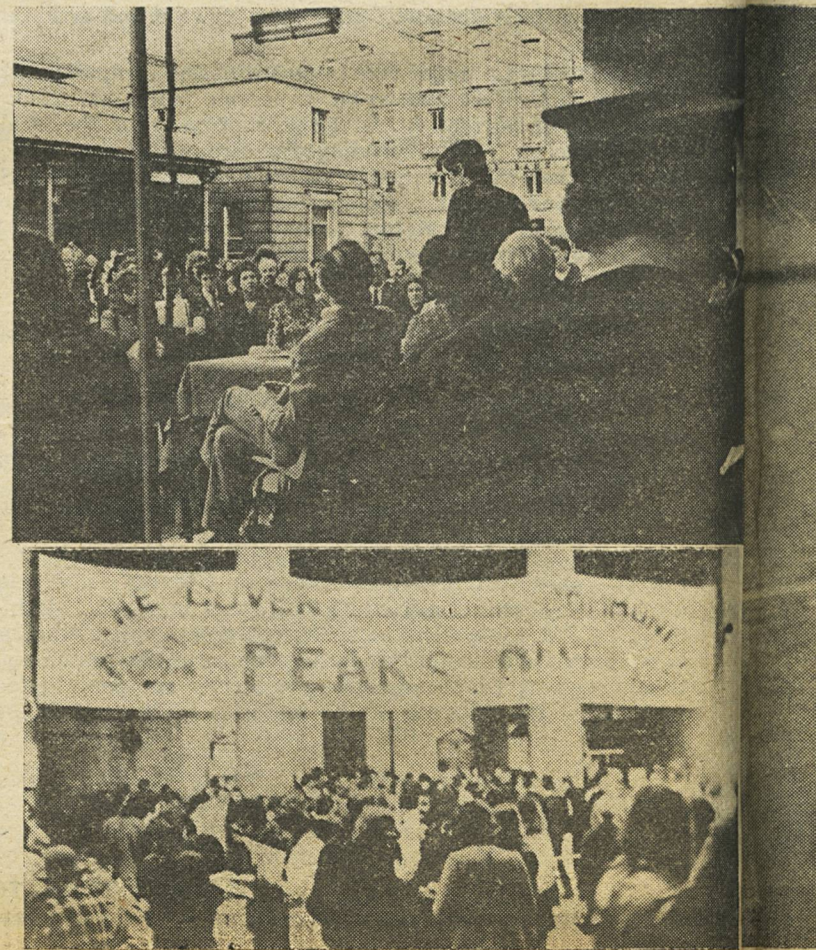
Dudley House was a workhouse.

The biggest sewer in London runs under Endell Street.

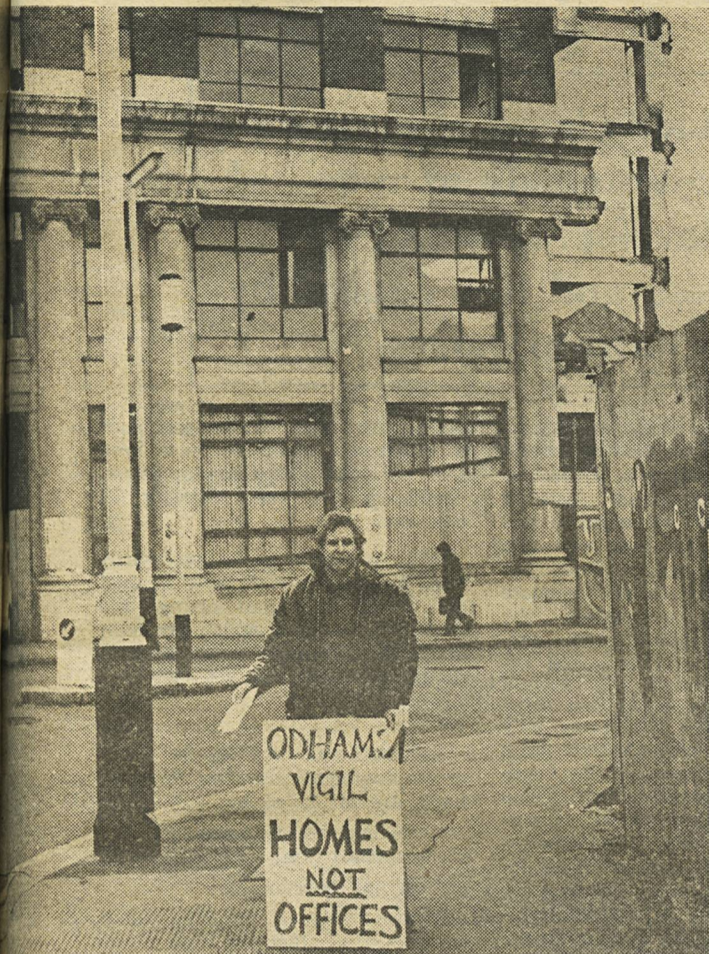
London's first police force started in Bow Street.

The Opera House is owned by Beecham's Powders.

There is a secret tunnel under Pouparts.



COVENT GARDEN



Covent Garden Community Association

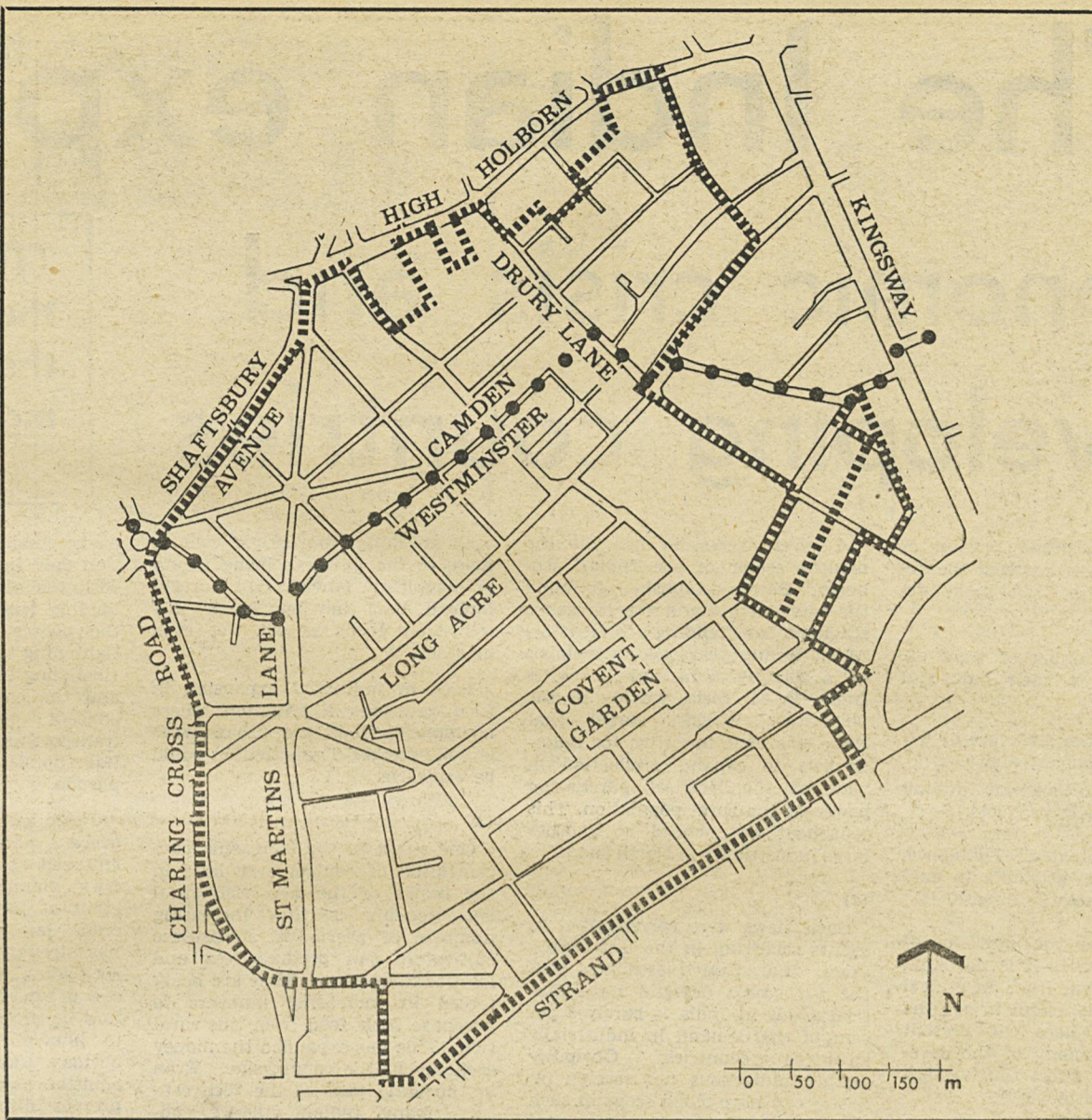
The Covent Garden Community Association (CGCA) has managed to stop the GLC's original plan for Covent Garden, which would have meant virtual total destruction of the area as a living community. The danger to the area is by no means past. To keep the place alive and well the CGCA has built a Community Centre, helped the formation of Tenants' Associations, carried out rehabilitation to derelict buildings and keeps a continual watchful eye on what the planners are doing.

A permanent Street Market is to be set up in Drury Lane, hopefully by the end of the year. The project arose out of a CGCA food co-op scheme.

The protection of Covent Garden is a continuing battle. So if you are interested contact:

Covent Garden Community Association,
11 Shelton Street, WC2
01-3355.

MANY THANKS TO COVENT GARDEN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION FOR PHOTOS AND INFORMATION.



Covent Garden people

"YOU ask me why I like living in Covent Garden and wish to stay here. Anyone asking that question of me must be mad, because you don't have to have been here long before you get attached to it, and those that leave it want to return to it, even visitors from abroad. Having been born here, like my father before me, I'm a native (Cockney and proud of it). It's my life; my family and friends are around me. To me the folks that live here are a gentle, quiet, undemonstrative and happy community of people. So a visitor to this area gets a pleasant surprise.

"During the war it was our people, 'the Cockneys', who showed the world that 'London could take it' and carried on helping one another without being bloody nose into each others affairs.

"My memories of this area are terrific and it is impossible to say why I love living here and hope to end my days here. Apart

from the history of my life and the area, its locals and visitors both rich and poor, about which I could write a book—let's see what we have here today.

"The theatres—about twenty in the Covent Garden development area. The churches and their activities. The pubs—about fifty-six, every one a different character and atmosphere. The institutes and schools. The Oasis swimming baths. The assets to the medical world. Hotels, large and small restaurants for all tastes, cafes, fish-and-chip shops. There must be thousands of small businesses and shops. You name it, you will find practically every trade is somehow represented in the area.

"No-one can convince me that this plan of the GLC's can put back this high-density of life. The developers, speculators and the GLC's planners, or anyone else who is for this plan and its type of development must be tired of life."



The Indian experience

Economic crisis and developing countries

IN the recent Special Session of the UN it was forecast that the developing countries will make demands for:—

- automatic linking of their export prices to their industrial imports;
- changes in the structure of UN financial agencies; and
- measures to support falling prices of their products.

A row is anticipated. The above, however, may be attempts to cure symptoms and not the disease.

To understand the problems of developing countries it is not sufficient to view them from an ethical angle only. It is useful to ask the question: "How does the present state of the economy of the developing countries affect the Western industrialised nations?"

(1)

A recent Cambridge economic survey stated that one of the main factors retarding an expansion of production, hence of employment and living standards in the UK, is the comparative lack of purchasing power. An increase of purchasing power appears to facilitate an expansion in production. If this is the situation in a country like Britain, it is even more so in the developing countries. Three decades after the formation of the UN, we have a situation where unsold inventories keep piling up in the Western countries while three billion people who require much of these goods are unable to buy them, with a great chunk of population dying either because of prolonged malnutrition or outright starvation.

The next question we can ask is: "Why is this lack of purchasing power in the developing countries?"

India affords a useful study of what is preventing a more rapid expansion of purchasing power. It is one of the more industrialised of the developing nations, and one whose expansion has been based on private enterprise and public-sector or state-agencies. Leaving China out, its population comprises almost half of the developing world. Thus the solution of its economic growth problems could have important repercussions on world trade and the present recession.

A severe recession has hit the modern sector of the Indian economy. Barely established, it found the internal demand for its goods stagnant or tending to decline. About twenty years ago, a member of a leading industrial house in India, B. M. Birla, writing in the "Insurance World", stated that there was little incentive for industrialists to expand production in view of the lack of purchasing power of the rural population. This sentiment was echoed by another large industrialist in North India.

(2)

Such views were corroborated by events occurring in the last twenty years. Baranson⁽¹⁾ estimates that the *per capita* demand for industrial goods in India is barely 5 per cent of the demand in industrially advanced countries. Obviously neither indigenous nor foreign industry can have much scope in such a market. Lack of demand for consumer goods has made itself felt in industries making capital equipment, both private and public.

The root cause for this insufficiency in purchasing power in the Indian situation (and in most developing nations) seems to be the poverty of the rural masses. These comprise more than 70 per cent of the population, hence of the total market. This poverty is in turn connected with the limited nature of land reforms undertaken by the Indian administration. Faced with the alternative of a larger distribution of land to create as many middle-sized holdings as possible, it had chosen to redistribute land to those who could afford its high price, i.e. the rural rich or the growing capitalist, or semi-capitalist, farmers (which includes former landlords turned entrepreneurs).

On top of this type of distribution, the situation has not remained static. Further economic differentiation has taken place as a result of which the overwhelming majority of the rural population has become either smallholders with generally less than an acre per family or landless sharecroppers or wage labourers. Land ownership is now concentrated in a few families at the top.

The stability of mediæval Indian society was largely based on the peasant's access to land. The situation has completely changed today

with anything from 30 per cent or more of the peasants being nearly or completely landless.⁽²⁾ Surveys indicate that they buy hardly any industrial goods at all, not even matches.⁽³⁾

Lack of industrial expansion in turn preserves a situation where unemployment in the urban areas is widespread. The situation could be explosive.

(3)

One result of the increasing concentration of control over land in the hands of the new rich rural entrepreneurs is that increasing numbers of previously subsistence cultivators can produce less and less for themselves. They are being forced in increasing numbers to purchase their food from this rural rich. This has expanded the money economy in the countryside. Even in the early part of the 20th century, many Indian villages contained:—

- relatively large numbers of subsistence peasant households; and
- foodstuffs which were exchanged for craft goods and services from non-agricultural specialists of the village at traditionally fixed rates.

This economy could be described as non-monetary. The non-monetary sector is fast receding. It persists as a desperate rearguard action on the part of cultivators and artisans to prevent themselves from being totally uprooted.

For some time stockpiling of food reserves, better transport facilities and the introduction of rationing in affected areas have enabled the administration to mitigate severe local food shortages. However, the long-term trend in the polarisation of wealth, particularly of land control in the countryside, is creating the basis for—

- hoarding foodstuffs;
- rising food prices in town and country; and
- the perpetual threat of near-famine conditions.

Such trends are man-made and may come increasingly to offset good or bad climatic conditions in the near future. The long hand of hunger in the countryside of many developing nations is being less and less caused by natural forces.

(4)

There are other factors which have retarded Indian economic expansion. We can at present mention the inefficiency of bureaucracy and the corruption in implementing major economic projects. The taxpayer pays a huge bill to support a rural development bureaucracy which, apart from corrupt practices, does nothing, from the village level upwards. Whilst some public-sector enterprises perform well, the performance of others requires much improvement, e.g., a big public-sector electrical enterprise underwent losses which exceeded its total capital. Another concern manufacturing mining machinery managed to achieve similar results.

(5)

The present "emergency" in India has also to be viewed against this

background. Increasing dissatisfaction has faced the administration with the alternatives of either extending land reform and assisting the poorer rural population, and tightening up the administration (including sacking the inefficient and the corrupt) to ensure more efficient public enterprises, the transport and distribution of essential supplies, or facing social explosion.

These measures, which are long overdue, should perhaps have been enforced at the start of the country's planned development. The ethos of pre-Independence bureaucracy—law and order and taxes—has strongly inspired many of its successors, in spite of official policies of "development". Administrators better equipped and organised to handle "development" are an obvious priority need. In the circumstances, attempts to utilise present discontent for short-term political objectives could have consequences other than those calculated.

Political measures undertaken during the present emergency can, in the light of the said circumstances, be only of secondary importance.

As in other countries, industrialised or developing, there is no doubt that structural changes in society are needed. But in the past, as today, the choice is between intelligent planned change for the benefit of the general population or a turbulent sail through social chaos into greater crises. Paradoxically, the results eventually may be the same; only the costs vary widely.

(6)

What has been said of the situation in India is largely true of other developing nations as well. Here we can raise the question again: "How does this state of affairs affect the industrialised countries of the West?"

One feature which did not, for instance, exist in the 19th century can be mentioned. Forty per cent or more of their investments, labour employed and values purchased are in the mechanised and electrical engineering industries.⁽⁵⁾ If to these we add the chemicals and metal industries, the figures can be as high as 60 per cent or more, i.e. the bulk of production is in the sphere of producers' goods.

These producers' goods are overwhelmingly traded between the industrialised countries of North America, West Europe and Japan. About 80 per cent of international trade is confined to the above areas, while the sphere of developing countries continues to fall. The reason why the developing countries do not buy more capital equipment is not entirely shortage of foreign exchange, but because their dominant pattern of technology is different—it is based not on mechanisation but on human and animal power.

In the interests of expanding world trade and easing the present recession (as well as the following one!) it is logically, but not obviously, in the interests of the industrialised countries to help in the more rapid industrialisation of the

"The long hand of hunger in the countryside of many of the developing nations is being less and less caused by natural forces."

developing world. In the past such a conclusion would have been seen as near blasphemy or worse, depending on the intensity of emotions.

What is logical is not necessarily liked by everybody. Arrayed against policies of intelligent change are the forces of habit which are born of living in comfort in an existing, though disintegrating set-up.

(7)

In India, as well as in many developing countries, these forces of habit are displayed by:—

- the business community;
- the rural rich;
- corrupt bureaucrats;
- much-maligned multi-national concerns allied to the above three groups; and
- hangers on of all the above four groups.

If one looks at the problems from the viewpoint of the industrialised countries, the multi-national concerns are least amenable to policies of general industrialisation and economic advance in the developing countries. Ideas and habits of monopoly operations are entrenched as among the Bourbons of 18th-century France, including the often-repeated charge that they have no allegiance to any country whatsoever. The same could be said of the other social groups mentioned above which, perhaps, explains their affinity.

The problems of developing countries have often not been discussed in concrete terms. The interaction of the industrialised and developing nations has also not been viewed in a concrete way. Possible future relations have not been sufficiently thought about. Yet about two-thirds of the world's population, and market, is in the so-called Third World, the major events of which continue to surprise the Western World!

Their success or failure cannot but affect the remaining one-third and especially the capitalist component of that one-third in view of the existing world market relationships. Evolution, it is supposed, has led to the development of Man's brain. Large-scale social conflicts and wars today are expensive in the light of modern weaponry. It has yet to be seen, however, how successful evolution has been in its human experiment.

The problems touched upon are increasingly the product of Man's own technological advance, which has disrupted parochial societies and economies and drawn the world into a single, though imperfect, market.

Solidarity Campaign for Direct Help Against Famine, General Organiser: R. Shaikh Alard.

SCDH account is held with the General Secretary of the NUS, Ms Sue Slipman, in her official capacity.

All donations must be directed to her at 3 Endsleigh Street, London, WC1.

Support your anti-famine Solidarity Campaign. Support your NUS.

NOTES AND REFERENCES:

(1) G. Baranson, "Manufacturing Problems in India." (Syracuse University Press, USA, 1967, pp. 11-12): "In India and Mexico the *per capita* consumption of manufactured goods in 1958 was estimated at \$31 and \$180 respectively as compared with \$1,180 in Germany" (*op. cit.*).

(2) There is considerable under-employment in developing countries, i.e. large numbers partially or periodically unemployed during the year rather than the completely unemployed who can be seen in industrialised societies in periods of economic recession. cf. G. Myrdal, "Asian Drama" (abridged ed.) p. 186; Ch. 16 of his "Labour Utilization in Agriculture" pp. 196-211; also pp. 223-225. The corresponding chapters in his larger three-volume edition contain more quantitative data.

(3) "National Sample Surveys" (Government of India, New Delhi).

(4) Developing countries account for only 30 per cent of global trade. The share of global industrial trade is much lower. But even in the sphere of agricultural trade, their share is a minor one. Correlating with such figures is their significantly low share of the world's industrial production, i.e. 7 per cent. cf. UN Background Papers on present Special UN General Assembly (August 1975).

(5) Figures are based on latest "U.N. Statistical Yearbook", cf. the UN "Survey of Mechanical and Electrical Industries."

Essential Information DO NOT READ

WELCOME to the L.S.E. and with the words of the L.S.E. song "We are here to do our duty and rally round the School" we would like to welcome you to one of the greatest institutions in the British Empire. We know that you will wear with pride the flamboyant colours of the L.S.E. scarf and carry on the tradition of nailing the flag to the wall. For your help and guidance in your first confusing weeks here, we give below a guide to the complex rules and regulations at the L.S.E.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE L.S.E.

As you probably know our School was founded by the German philosopher Sidney Weber and Beatrix Potter, who were close friends of both Hegel and Engels, who, you will remember, were two of the original Marx Brothers. The School opened modestly in October 1895 above a pawn-brokers shop in East Acton, owned by that famous British wit Bernard Shaw. From its inception the School took both male and female students, which has accounted for its great increase in numbers.

By 1913 the overcrowding had become so serious that the School was forced to move to the BIJOU CINEMA, Neasden where many other features were incorporated like DUCK SOUP, A NIGHT AT THE OPERA and LAST TANGO IN PARIS. During the Second World War the School faced a great test of courage in moving to Cambridge during the Blitz, where it miraculously survived and returned in triumph to London in September, 1945.

Here on the present site, the modest beginning flowered, with the introduction of many new faculties including the first full toilet facilities and the ensuing cleaning up of Houghton Street. Coming up to date we can

quote from the Director's opening address (18 Sprout Street, Bruxelles) "The School has purchased the freehold site and building, Strand House, in Portugal Street. In that sentence there is recorded the achievement of a great uphill struggle which has been central to the School's efforts of the past decade. When the time comes for the telling of the detailed story, it will be a fascinating record of hopes and fears of sustained courage and blood and of generous actions by many individuals. At this point I can only record that never have so many owed so much to so few."

DAILY ROUTINE

The start of a typical day at the School is at 9.30 am when the students are required to line up for Assembly. The Postgraduates, glowing in their red gowns, move informally through the Main Entrance into the Old Theatre. Second and third year students form up in columns of four along Houghton Street. It has been said that these students in their black gowns look like a flock of starlings eager for education!

First-year students are required to go to Lincoln's Inn Fields (see map in Handbook) where they assemble in a crocodile formation, two abreast. First-year students must wear their grey and black gowns and hands and faces must be scrupulously clean in the event of an on the spot inspection. They are required to move hand in hand slowly and quietly down to the School and file into the Old Theatre for Assembly at 10 am.

When the entire School has arrived in the Old Theatre, the Director gives an address, at 10.00 am sharp. The ensuing ceremony is religious but not at all sectarian, so do not worry if you've got an odd religion! Do remember to listen to the Director, as he will read out the timetable changes for the day, and also will read out your name if the School wishes to get in touch with you for any rea-

son. Lectures then commence at 10.30 am.

Should you feel that you have any problems, especially those of a personal nature which as yet you feel unable to discuss with new found friends, then you will find the Director's "Open House" hour most helpful. This is held in Professor Dahrendorf's office between 3 pm and 4 pm every afternoon. Do not be put off by John Alcock, the Director's Secretary, who is a charming and hardworking person, despite his bluff exterior. Why, he has even been known to type students' essays if asked nicely: good old John, I don't know what we'd do without him!

The Director, who always has a pot of tea on the go during his accessible time, with his twinkling and subtle sense of humour will soon put you at your ease. Should you decide to pop in on him, do remember to mention his splendid effort in this year's Wreath Lectures on BBC Radio. Autographed copies of his masterpiece "Pragmatic Assimilation of a suburban Housewife" can be obtained from Miss Gwen Bingham in the next office. Miss Bingham, our Senior Mistress, is the real power behind the throne, running the school with a sure and steady hand.

HOUSE SYSTEM

Like most schools of its kind, the L.S.E. takes in both day students and boarders. The boarders are divided into three dormitory houses at Passfield, Carr-Saunders and Rosebery. There is stiff competition each year for the House Cup, now known as the John Carr Moratorium trophy. Each House starts the year with 500 points, and every time a House Member misses a class or lecture one point is lost: stars are also awarded for charity work. Carr-Sanders won the Cup last year with a total of 340 points and the large total of 4 gold stars for their charity work with Alcoholics Anonymous.

The Students' Union has traditionally been the House for the day students. Last year they did not do well in the Trophy, but must be encouraged to follow up their success in winning the Wooden Spoon in the Darts Tournament. However this year, under the leadership of day student O'Brien, ex-Stoneyhurst Prep, and day student Timmins, ex-NSU (Accounting) they will do better this year. It is often said in the Students' Union, "we must strive harder", and they will, we're sure.

COMING INTER-HOUSE EVENT:

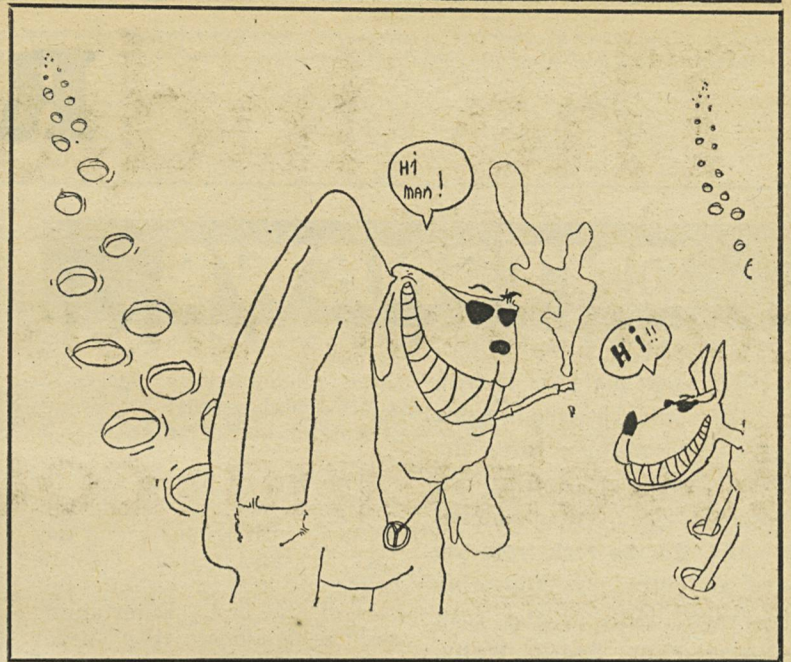
Debate:
Students' Union v Rosebery
"Apathy and boredom are the cause of Britain's present Economic Crisis".

ACROSS

- The thinnest, most uncommon holy man (6).
- Gratuitous ballot for all (4, 4).
- Season for adders (6).
- Showing yourself to be a pulsating light? (8).
- Social gathering, merriment for one hundred, stirring it on (8).
- Groups of lines of verse forming a definite pattern (6).
- Hole in vessel through which water may pass due to a turbulent lake (4).
- Czechoslovakian losing both the game and his virginity we hear! (5, 5).
- See 5 down.
- Card game for the manger (4).
- The dead Queen point where two planes meet (6).
- Borrowed period for exams we hear! (4, 4).
- I'm grown up? Quite the opposite! (8).
- A stitch, and Sue is over her inverted rut (6).
- Eda's gone wrong—run and take a look (2, 3, 3).
- Strains ten points (9).

DOWN

- Tranquil, in a forest fulfilled (7).
 - Capital washing container for Italian empire men (5, 4).
 - She wrongly set the bed's under blankets (6).
 - (and 19 Across) Scatter far for hard lend Director! (4, 10).
 - Simple period with no hard work (4, 4).
 - No, no! I change into a vegetable (5).
 - Green and pleasant section of Europe (7).
 - Female bovine animal's secret place? It's only skin deep (3, 4).
 - Colour a would rented out (7).
 - Six hundred and forty gallons of ale at the LSE (5, 4).
 - Church of England people Edward? Covered in concrete! (8).
 - Sovereign medic's sailing manoeuvre? (7).
 - Back the B-Mob on Queen's offensive planes (7).
 - Make to accord and ate over one nut up (6).
 - Dance with Sailors' drink to a degree (5).
 - A growing timber producer (4).
- MICHAEL J. MELTS.



For: JOHN CRUSE (ex-student exec member with a beard).

Against: STEVE LUMBY (Rosebery academic without any hope of ever growing a beard).

WORK SCHEDULE

You will be expected to attend 45 hours of lectures and classes per week. Homework is to be handed in to the Porters' Lodges of the building concerned on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 am to 9.30 am. All work should be clearly marked with the following:

- NAME
- HOUSE (if a boarder)
- ADDRESS (if a day student)
- DATE OF BIRTH (this is important because on your birthday if it falls during term time you will receive a free Mickey Mouse Club Badge from the Director)
- SEXUAL STATUS — this is a tricky question, if in doubt put "DON'T KNOW"
- MARITAL STATUS (again difficult as this category does include details which you may not care to divulge i.e. all sexual encounters lasting longer than five minutes)

Failure to correctly fill in these details on each piece of work can result in a loss of points for your House.

THE LIBRARY

It is traditional that first years may only use the Teaching Library in the East Wing whilst 2nd and 3rd years use the Main Library. The Shaw Library is not a library but is used as a resting place for tired minds and weary bodies, accompanied by the strains of melodic music from above. If any first year thinks that they need to use a book from the Main Library, a written application must be made to Miss Rosemary Nixon (no relation) for consideration by the Academic Bored. It should be noted that the Academic Bored only issues a very few of these special library passes every year.

POSTGRADUATES

The Head Student is selected every year from the ranks of the Postgraduates. Last year's Head, as usual a seventh year student, was David Kenvyn BSc (British

Social Conscience), and MA (History of Dutch Caps). We are very sad at losing David at the end of 1975, and wish him every success in his career as resident accountant in the archaeological section of the British Museum.

You must remember when entering the Graduate School areas to wear your gown and move aside when Graduates are passing by. Fagging, as such, thankfully, has been dropped although some graduates still expect a few of the simple courtesies such as tea served in the Graduate Common Room at 4 pm every day. The tea rota is traditionally divided among the first year Anthropology students, and is thus quite a light schedule. First year philosophers have been known to be used by graduates for minor fagging chores, but the practice is no longer actively encouraged.

EXTRA-CURRICULA ACTIVITIES

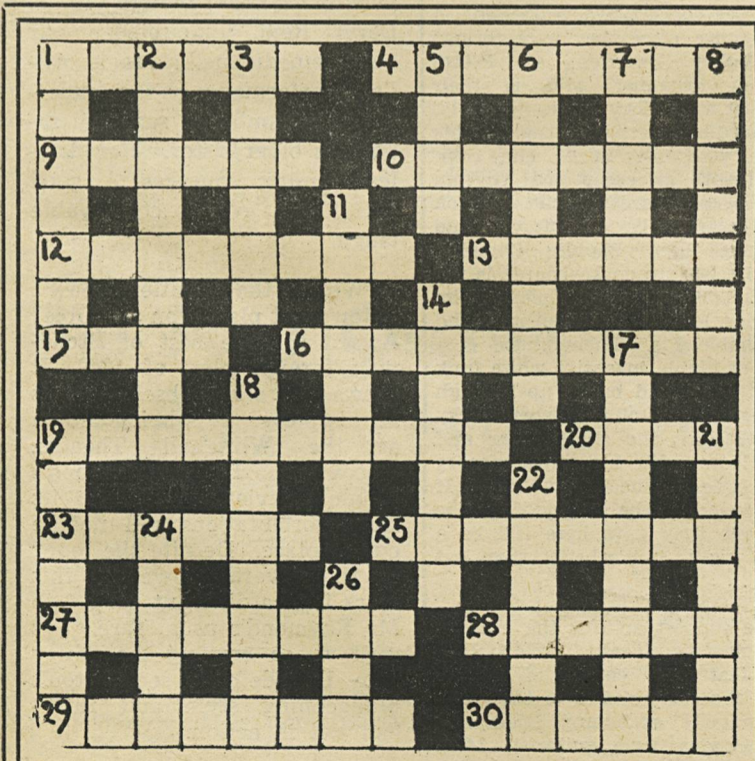
The range of extra-curricula activities available at the L.S.E. is wide and varied. Mr John Pike (Director-elect, Connaught House) runs the OTC (Officer Training Corps). Mr Pike is an able officer of the old school, having done a turn in Singapore, and ever since has been passing on his expertise to help formulate many healthy young minds and bodies. His subaltern, Mr John Kelly, house-trained by Mr Pike himself, is able proof of Major Pike's practice in the Far East. All new recruits should report for the first parade of the term at 1300 hours on the first day of term at the Drill Hall in the East Quad. We would like to point out that being a member of the OTC in no way commits you to becoming one of her Majesty's soldiers, but many of us have found it a great training in self-discipline and would recommend the Major's cold baths to anyone. Now you are not to worry if your hair is too long, just take along a couple of elastic bands and tie it up in bunches.

Other facilities include a squash court in the Wilhelm Reich Gymnasium, Indoor Sports lectures, fascinating in-depth studies of what to do when it rains given by Emma and Cheryl from the Students' Union, flower arranging lectures given by Dr Ed Kuska (bald House Master, Carr-Saunders), and even lectures on the ancient art of midden-ditching; full details from Dr Anne Buhm, Recreation Officer.

We hope that the above will be of use to you during the time of trial and tribulation which comes to settling down in a new atmosphere. However the results more than justify the means, our role of honour includes:

- PRESIDENT AMIN (International Relations)
- MICK JAGGER (Soc Admin — Child Care)
- MARGARET THATCHER (BSc Midden Ditching)
- H.R.H. DOUBLET (The Class Struggle)

WE FINISH WITH THESE STIRRING WORDS, UP THE SCHOOL
by Daphne and Roderick (two chums)



- DOWN**
- Restful
 - Roman Bath
 - Sheets
 - and 19
 - across) Ralf Dahrendorf
 - Immature
 - Suture
 - Go and see
 - Tenses
 - Cow Hide
 - Scarlet
 - Three Tuns
 - Cemented
 - Docking
 - Bombers
 - Attune
 - Rumba
 - Tree

- ACROSS**
- Rarest
 - Free vote
 - Summer
 - Flashng
 - Function
 - Stanza
 - Leak
 - Check Mated
 - See 5 down
 - Corner
 - Lent term

Reviews

ENTSNEWS

A NEW academic year is with us and your entertainments committee continues with the difficult task of putting on plenty of good entertainment at LSE. On the rock front we have an extremely interesting programme with artistes such as Alan Hull, Snafu, Wally, Colosseum II and hopefully Jean Luc Ponty all scheduled to appear. We also intend to put on several discos during the term as well as other events.

We open with our new students event on Saturday, September 27th which features ALAN HULL, Salutations and the Soho Jets. This event features virtually continuous live music from 6.15 pm and the doors open at 6 pm. Topping the bill is ALAN HULL, songwriter, singer, socialist, husband, father of three daughters, drinker, philosopher, ex student, psychiatric nurse, ex LINDISFARNE. Alan Hull, solo artiste is a role he's not filled since 1970 before meeting a group called Bretheren, who with him became Lindisfarne. A position many people would have wished him to be in following the release of his first solo album "Pipedream" in 1973, when the magic left the first Lindisfarne and it died. After

three phenomenally successful albums and several hit singles it was the end of an era.

However we had to wait for two years whilst a second Lindisfarne with his old friend Ray Jackson and other Geordie musicians tried to equal the success of the first. Entertaining and professional they never quite succeeded. But the end of the Lindisfarne story is only the start of the Alan Hull story. Having found confidence and having learnt skills that never existed in the original Lindisfarne in those two latter years and (importantly) having settled down again, Hull has refound his enthusiasm and his song-writing muse. Simultaneously with the breakup of the band was Hull's acting debut in Tom Pickards' play, "Squire". The theme song by Alan became the title track of his most recent LP, which proves conclusively through 9 tracks that Alan Hull is still one of our most important and best song-writers. The best from Alan Hull has yet to come. It'll be a pleasure to welcome him to LSE for this concert.

SALUTATIONS who'll be featured up in the refectory at this event are a new band who've recently emerged on London's pub scene. A soul band with a large line up they are possibly the best new band in the AWB-Kokomo vein to be seen in the city and have been billed in some of the venues they've played at as "the liveliest band in London". At this event they'll be playing two, hour long sets in the refectory where there's plenty of dance space.



Bobby Harrison (SNAFU)

Completing the bill are another new band who've recently emerged on the pub scene, the SOHO JETS, who've been playing around the clubs and pubs to excellent reviews. For this concert admission is £1, but we'll be able to offer tickets at 80p to new students and hosts. Details of this will be announced. Finally, hot food will be available in the refectory at super cheap prices during the evening so you don't have to miss your tea. We look forward to seeing you enjoy what really should be a tremendous evening's entertainment.

The following Monday in the old theatre at 1 pm our first free lunchtime concert of the year is scheduled to take place and features WALLY. A Yorkshire group, Wally came second in the AMI/Melody Maker rock contest just over two years ago attracting the

attention of BBC DJ Bob Harris in the process. He got them sessions on his Monday sounds of the seventies programme and when a recording deal was signed for the band with Atla Records he became their producer along with Rick Wakeman. Their first album "WALLY" was released just over a year ago and a second has just been released. A six piece band they have a somewhat unusual instrumental line up of guitar, bass, drums, keyboards, violin and pedal steel guitar, and rhythm guitar and vocals. Their material ranges from the classic orientated pieces like "The Martyr" and "The Reason Why" to softer mellow country rock ballads. An extremely versatile group they should provide excellent lunchtime entertainment.

Saturday, October 4th sees our second concert of the term and the welcome return of one of the best live acts seen at LSE in recent years — SNAFU. Their concert at LSE last February saw them turn in a fantastic set which was met with an ecstatic reception the like of which we've not seen at LSE since the 18cc concert two years ago. A funky five piece they were formed by Bobby Harrison, ex Procol Harum drummer who is their vocalist and Micky Moody, guitarist extraordinaire who began his career with Juicy Lucy. They combined with an exceptional rhythm section of bassist Colin Gibson (ex-Ginger Baker's Airforce) and drummer Terry Popple. Completing the line up on keyboards is the new member, keyboard player Tim Hinkley, long time session man and ex-Humble Pie. Their music is a kind of highly inventive white funk and their sound builds up through the set and culminates when Micky Moody dons the slide guitar and lets loose with his extraordinary slide style for the final numbers. If this concert is half as good as the last one they gave here it'll be a great night; if it's better than last time...

The support act for the evening is a new band called SHANGHAI who feature a couple of figures from the early sixties in their line up; namely ex-Johnny Kidd and the Pirates lead guitarist, Mick Green and legendary drummer Cliff Bennett. All in all this promises to be a great night. Admission is 90p and tickets will be available from the usual sources.

More details on future presentations will appear in Entsnnews in "Beaver". We shall be holding our introductory ents committee meeting on the first Thursday of term in S.118 at 1 o'clock and we'd be delighted to see a few new faces.

RICHARD REES

Orton revived

AT the end of last term, and during the Summer, the Royal Court Theatre staged its controversial "Joe Orton Festival" — a revival of three of his plays which ran consecutively at the "Court". Controversial because this theatre is supposed — since the days of the "Angry Young Men" — to be England's most progressive and the principal showcase of new playwrights. Why then a revival of Joe Orton's work which, though often very good, rarely lacked a market in the commercial theatre? The reason, of course, was money. The festival was aiming at (lucrative) transfers of its productions to the West End — it has been clearly successful. All three were transferred of which two remain (the third was "Loot").

"Entertaining Mr Sloane" (Albery Theatre) is Orton's first play — it won the London Critics' "Variety" Award for the best play of 1964. It is the story of a young man (Mr Sloane) who comes to stay in the household of an ageing spinster and her father. He seems to be exploiting them but before long we are led to ask — and I hate to be so corny — who is exploiting whom? I enjoyed it — macabre and heavily sexual though it is. Beryl Reid, undoubtedly our best comedienne, gives a brilliant performance as the (superficially) dumb but sexually rapacious older sister. Her flawless timing squeezes a good part for every conceivable laugh.

"What the Butler Saw", Orton's last play, won an "Obie" Award for the best off-Broadway foreign play of 1969. It shows the same obsessions as all his plays. It is being shown at the Whitehall Theatre, mecca of Paul Raymond's "Nude Reviews", where its sexual orientations will not be out of place. Despite the tenor of the adverts, however, this work is of a different calibre to Mr Raymond's usual fare. It's well worth braving the "dirty mac brigade" to see Orton's bludgeoning style and razor-like wit in action.

If you're quick then you can see two-thirds of the Royal Court's summer season (admittedly with some cast changes) and also reap the benefits of all that money they must have raked in: an extremely attractive forthcoming season of new plays by some of our best young writers. One of them — David Hare's "Teeth 'n' Smiles" has already started.

CJB



Alan Hull

IATROGENESIS — Illness on the National Health

TO those with a taste for rigorous social inquiry, Illich's most recent publication must seem — when set in the context of his previous works — to be something of a revelation. Superficially at least, Illich's old — and frustrating — habit of substituting assertion for argument in language designed to induce excitement rather than thought appears to have evaporated. To be sure, the seductive terminology remains. But the new style Illich now seems intent on inundating the reader with detailed qualitative historical material and a deluge of statistics drawn from medical journals.

He weaves this data together in pursuit of his characteristic theme — the notion that modern industrial enterprises have expanded to a point where they frustrate the end for which they were designed and now have begun to threaten society itself — discussed with special

reference to medicine. Illich argues not only that current health care systems are producing clinical damage which far exceeds the benefits of professional interventions, but also that the ever growing modern medical minotaur is increasingly abrogating the patient's right to care for himself, infringing on Man's privacy, alienating Man by repressing pain and extending sick life, and generally turning us all into passive consumers as opposed to autonomous producers. This complex of problems is what Illich terms "medical nemesis" — retribution for dutiful participation in the pursuit of dreams unchecked by reasonable self-restraint.

It all sounds very impressive. However, the initial promise of Illich's undertaking is never completely fulfilled. He still cannot resist making statements which fail to mesh with the evidence presented. To cite one

example, Illich does convincingly show that many modern medical therapies are either dubious or downright dangerous, but this hardly justifies his sweeping contention that, on balance, the medical establishment does more harm than good.

And some of his arguments — such as the claim that pain should be accepted and treated as a meaningful experience — merely conceal a spurious backward-looking ethnocentrism. In spite of a few spasmodic flashes of brilliance (his analysis of the subtle historical changes in the social meaning of death, for instance, is truly to be savoured), Illich — to judge by this book — unfortunately remains a polemical ideologue.

Title: "Medical Nemesis: The Expropriation of Health," by Ivan Illich. Publishers: Calder & Boyars. Price: £1.25 (paperback).

MIKE SAKS

The Compleate Expletive

DID you know that alone among the nationalities of the world "the American Indians, Japanese, Malaysians and most Polynesians don't swear at all"? I didn't and, on the basis of some of the Japanese and Malaysians I have known, frankly I don't believe it! This is just one of a large number of interesting "facts" thrown up by Mary Marshall's book* on the origins and meanings of oaths and swearwords.

The book divides logically into two parts: the first a potted history of oaths and swearwords from the year dot to the present; the second describes their meaning and etymology.

The first part is brief — 2,300-plus years of swearing is

covered in forty pages flat. The Anglo-Saxons — authors of some of our finest expletives — surely deserve better than half-a-page; the Tudors have a mere page; and, incredibly, the Restoration period gets nothing more than a page-and-a-half on which to display its prolific vulgarities. Nevertheless, this ludicrously short section manages to contain some excellent oaths and insults such as the uncomplicated Elizabethan "I fart at thee" and Shakespeare's delectable "A turd in your teeth."

Ms Marshall expects the second part of her book — a dictionary of oaths and swearwords and what they mean — to be used. She is trying to give you something to "suit

your tastes and invigorate your vocabulary." This is a kind of "How to do it" book for those who need a ready (historically authenticated) insult for every occasion.

One suggestion: why not specialist sections for sociologists, economists, politicians, etc? I once called an ex-friend of mine a "Functionalist" — now there's a potent word. "Trotskyist", in the right circles, is another. These kind of additions would make this the complete guide to how to lose friends and antagonise people.

CJB

*"Bozzimacoo!: Origins and Meanings of Oaths and Swearwords" by Mary Marshall is published by M. & J. Hobbs/Michael Joseph and costs £1.95.

Concrete jungles Is there a way out?

I CAN recommend this book as an ideal aperitif for anyone concerned with the social sciences. It gives perceptive perspectives of British and American city life enriched by the skilful artistry of an imaginative writer, and anchored to some of the theories of well-known sociologists. It stimulates thought on how and why our cities came to be as they are. Should they be changed and if so how?

He thinks we live in our cities badly. We create jungle-like areas where the frightened, the rootless and the lonely improvise for the lack of meaningful community life by a whole variety of often bizarre adaptations and life-styles.

You may not agree with this assessment. Like some of my

Swedish friends you may regard this so-called jungle as exciting cosmopolitan variety especially when compared with the beautifully planned but clinically boring Swedish cities.

Alternatively you may take the Italian view that the fault lies with our North European temperament and that we are all still cold-hearted barbarians. I must say I envy the relaxed friendliness of the Italian piazzas. But then they have the right climate and the inheritance of the Roman and Renaissance cultural traditions of urban living.

Whatever your viewpoint this book will set you thinking.

BILL STUTTARD

"Soft City", by Jonathan Raban is published by Fontana/Collins and costs 95p.

Counter-Course

"The Challenge of Marxism: a bibliography of Marxist ideas" LSE Communist Party, 25p (available on their bookstall Thursdays).

AS those with experience will confirm, the LSE is a bastion of academic conformism. Seminars and Syllabuses, for instance, are dominated by consensus ideas. And too frequently, the left in the university have ignored this and concentrated instead on "traditional" politics.

In such a situation, "The Challenge of Marxism" provides a refreshing innovation. At its core are a number of booklists: these are however, all individually introduced, and prefaced by a long essay on "Ideology and After School Education". The listings range over a wide number of subjects: broadly speaking the first four sections deal with the "Marxist tradition", while attention is then paid to academic areas (eg History) and "Special

Subjects" (eg Fascism). The authors are particularly to be congratulated on two counts: for tackling a range of current but neglected problems (eg Ireland, the Soviet Union etc); and for providing an "Introduction to Marxism", which will no doubt prove particularly useful to those encountering Marxist ideas for the first time.

Of course, any work of this type will have its faults. In reading "The Challenge of Marxism" this reviewer particularly noticed the patchiness of the areas covered, and the non-rigorous criteria used in selecting individual items. To be fair, the authors recognise their limitations, and call for detailed evaluation of their work. In this way, they hope to make the bibliography's updating and modification a regular event. In the meantime, I certainly recommend "The Challenge to Marxism" as a valuable supplement to material already available for counter-course work.

The Four Orchestras Series Royal Festival Hall

THE Royal Festival Hall's annual "Four Orchestras Series" provides an excellent chance to see performances by four of London's five (including the BBC) major orchestras. Given the ailing state of some of them this might just be the last opportunity to see them all in action.

Situated in the South Bank arts complex between Waterloo and Hungerford bridges the RFH is within easy walking distance of the School. Tickets cost between 90p and £3.20 but the cheaper seats, though distant, are good value here (unlike those in the Royal Albert Hall) because the acoustics are good. Unfortunately it is usually necessary to book in advance, especially for their more popular efforts. Ring 928 3191 for booking information. You can also get details of most London cultural events from the Shaw Library.

This year's series is kicking off on Tuesday, September 30th, with the New Philharmonia, conducted by Ricardo

Muti, doing Rossini's "William Tell Overture," Prokofiev's "Piano Concerto No. 3," and Mendelssohn's "Scottish Symphony" (No. 3).

On Thursday, October 2nd, the London Symphony Orchestra—better known (to their chagrin) as Andy Preview's band—conducted by the man himself are performing Haydn's "Symphony No. 96," Prokofiev's "Violin Concerto No. 6" and Brahms's "Symphony No. 1." The superb Kyung Wha Chung is the soloist in the Prokofiev.

It is usually worth giving these works a spin in the Shaw Library—where there is an excellent collection of records which can be played by any member of the School—before you decide on a particular concert, especially if there are a few pieces with which you are unfamiliar.

The "Four Orchestras Series" continues through the winter and will provide a wealth of concerts to choose from in the coming months. F.B.

Elizabeth R stars in 'Guy Fawkes Mark Two'

HENNESSY is the story of an erstwhile opponent of violence, who, seeing his wife and little girl gunned down and killed by British army bullets, takes off for London, determined to demolish Westminster during the State opening of Parliament.

Dated 1972, it attempts to be non-current and non-partisan. There are good guys and bad guys on both sides. The taunting, stone-throwing Catholic youngsters hardly deserve the bullets of the (temporarily berserk) British soldier. Both Scotland Yard and the I.R.A. come out as highly disciplined para-military systems, and each has both civil servant and hoodlum type officers in its ranks. For several days the two outfits share a common task (if for different reasons): To get Hennessy and stop him from blowing the Queen and other officers of the Crown to Kingdom Come!

Hennessy (Rod Steiger) is somewhat

believable, and though we know little of his psychology and social background—save for his spell as a non-violent demolitions expert—his personal freak-out and frenzy are understandable enough. (Nobody is happy or relieved to see him blown up and beyond putting together by "all the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men...").

The grief of Hennessy, and the loneliness and tragic death of the London resident I.R.A. widow who unknowingly hid him, touch individual human tragedy; while the angry soldier-baiting mob, and the mourners at the wake are examples of collective behaviour in frustration. Clever interstitial weaving of newsreels and studio sequences succeed in making Queen Elizabeth, Harold, Ted, Maggie Thatcher, etc. appear as fee-paid extras supporting super-star Rod Steiger and company. A good film, but not a great one. And not an answer to the Irish or any other question.

A. McFARLANE.

Parish Hall for playgroup

Nursery campaign will continue

ON September 8th the School applied for permission from Westminster City Council to change the use of the top (2nd) floor of the Parish Hall. If permission is granted, when the relevant WCC committee meets in mid-October, work will start on converting the present lecture rooms to house a "nursery." If the conversion is completed on time, things are hoped to be in operation by the end of November.

Very little specific information is available at present. What is certain is that the "nursery" will only be a playgroup—and a small one at that. Children need space and there is not a great deal of that in Parish Hall; staff requirements go up if babies (i.e. age two and under) are to be looked after. Consequently places will only be available for 15 children, ages two to five.

The running of the playgroup will be under the jurisdiction of the Student Health Service Committee. There is to be a special meeting of the SHSC on October 6th, to deal with the playgroup—presumably to decide on things like staff wages, fees and fixtures and fittings. The

Students' Union has four out of 10 members on the SHSC.

These developments will by no means bring an end to the seven-year-long Nursery Campaign at the LSE. The proposed playgroup will be totally inadequate to meet the demands of the campaign—for a proper nursery, catering for at least 30 children from three months to five years of age, and run by parents and nursery staff.

During 1974-75 these demands were very strongly and clearly put to the School. The need for at least 30 places was shown by a questionnaire, circulated to staff and students. A petition signed by over 1,000 people, expressed support for a nursery of that size in rooms S75 and 78—where adequate facilities could be provided. These two rooms were occupied on NUS "Baby Day," and when the School deferred a decision on the nursery to very late in the summer term, the Director's office was occupied for 36 hours.

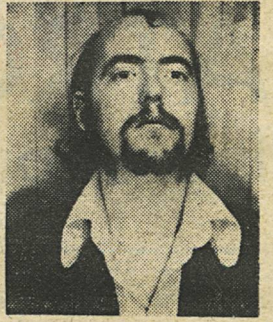
The demand for adequate nursery provision, supported by both staff and students of the LSE, has by no means been met. GH

Welfare Officer Able caterer

ELANA EHRlich is the new Students' Union Welfare Officer. She started work on 22nd September, a difficult time, with all the problems of accommodation etc that go with the start of the academic year.

You will find her in S100 (on the right as you go to Florries), between 10 am and 5.30 pm. She is there to help with anything and everything from the personal to the practical. Don't hesitate to go and see her.

Many thanks to Millie Comerford — especially for her work in getting accommodation. GH



THE Three Tuns Bar has found itself a new manager, Ted Cater. Ted will be familiar to many, since he has worked behind the bar for some time. He started on 1st September and had the bar opening for lunch time on 10th September. For those who don't already know the Three Tuns is open on weekdays only from 12 to 2 pm and 5.30 to 10.30 pm, and the prices are low. GH



Union shop revives

AFTER last year's chaos the Union Shop is on the way to recovery with a new manager, Kate Smith. She started undoing the knots on 3rd September and will be opening on 25th September. The Shop will be open during the week from 10 to 5, selling anything from rubbers to t-shirts, at prices you should be able to afford more easily than big store prices. Even if you think what you want won't be there, have a look just in case. GH



Invitation

THE Jewish Society meets and eats almost every day for K kosher lunches in Room 217 at 1 pm. We'd love to see you all ... you don't have to be Jewish — Christians, Buddhists, Moslems, Seventh Day Adventists or whatever race or creed — all are welcome. Looking forward to seeing you all there — the meals are cheaper and better than the Refectory — so come.

THIS BEAVER was produced by Gill Hibbert, with help from Colin Buckle, Emma Hamilton-Brown, Vincent Hibbert, Pete Morgan and Chris Wells.

ALL opinions in the paper are those of the writers.

© London School of Economics and Political Science, 1975.

SSCs

THE Soc Admin department get this issue's prize for organisation — they have a date fixed for their first Staff Student Committee meeting — 22nd October with elections to be held beforehand. The other 15 departments are awaiting your arrival — and participation. Elections (if they have them) and meetings will be arranged, probably within the first four weeks of term. Look out for them on departmental notice boards — they can't happen without you.

No-one as yet seems clear about arrangements for departmental student representatives on the Undergraduate Studies Committee. The first USC meeting is provisionally set for 4th November. It is now official that each of the 16 departments can send a representative, election or nomination procedure seems to be left for the departments to decide, though it is normally done through the SSC.

Although Committees of any kind are boring and their machinery grinds exceedingly slow, sometimes things do get done. For further information contact the Student Union Academic Affairs Officer and/or come and look at past issues of Beaver in S116. GH

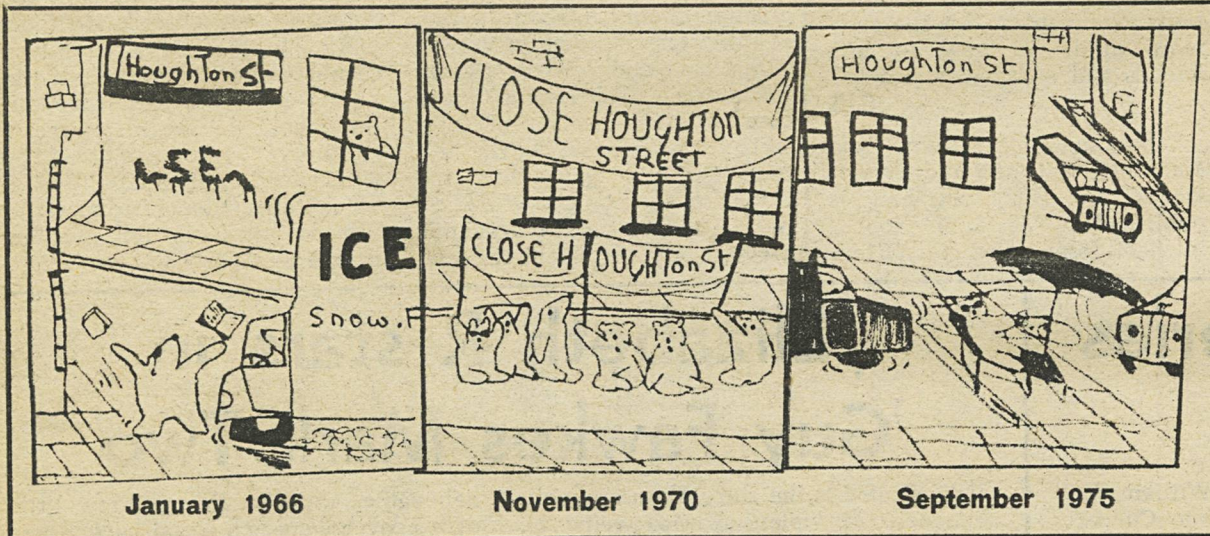
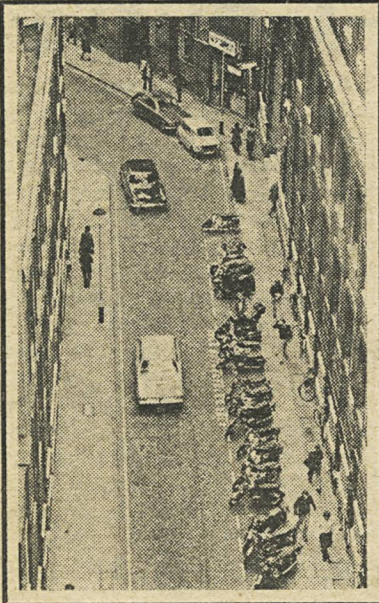
Millenium

MILLENNIUM, the LSE's own journal of international studies has established itself as a leader in its field over the past few years. It is the only journal of its kind published by students in this country. The high quality is reflected by the wide range of subscribers not only from such traditional sources as the U.S.A. and Australia, but more exotic such as New Guinea and The People's Republic of China. Yet the journal still sells to students at the remarkable low rate of 30p per issue — BUT HURRY, because of rising costs this will be increased. On sale Thursdays outside the Library or from E401.

Taxi terror ends at last

BEAVER has misinformed you only too often about the imminence of Houghton Street's conversion to a pedestrian paradise. Hopefully the "saga" will end on September 26th, the date set by Westminster Council for the "closure" of Houghton Street.

The extent of the pedestrian invasion is, however, severely limited. If you look hard enough, you'll find the odd paving stone in the middle somewhere—but at least the cars can't cross. The street has not really been closed to traffic, but has become a "No Through Road" with two-way traffic. Clare Market will be back to two-way traffic at the same time. The "closure" is only experimental as yet, but at least the danger to life and limb from taxis in a hurry will be reduced. GH



NEEDED FOR BEAVER TO CONTINUE

EDITOR

Qualifications—multifarious but include a lot of spare time and more than a little insanity.

The Editor's job is impossible without—

PEOPLE ABLE TO

- WRITE
- READ
- SPELL
- TYPE
- DRAW CARTOONS
- TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS
- GET ADVERTISING

If you think you have even half of one of these abilities come along to S116 as soon as possible and/or leave name, address, phone number, interests in Publications pigeon-hole in S102.

FREE LUNCHTIME CONCERTS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th

ENTS present

WALLY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th

CHRISTIAN UNION present

LIBERATION SUITE

Both at 1 p.m. in the OLD THEATRE.